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LOK RAJYA

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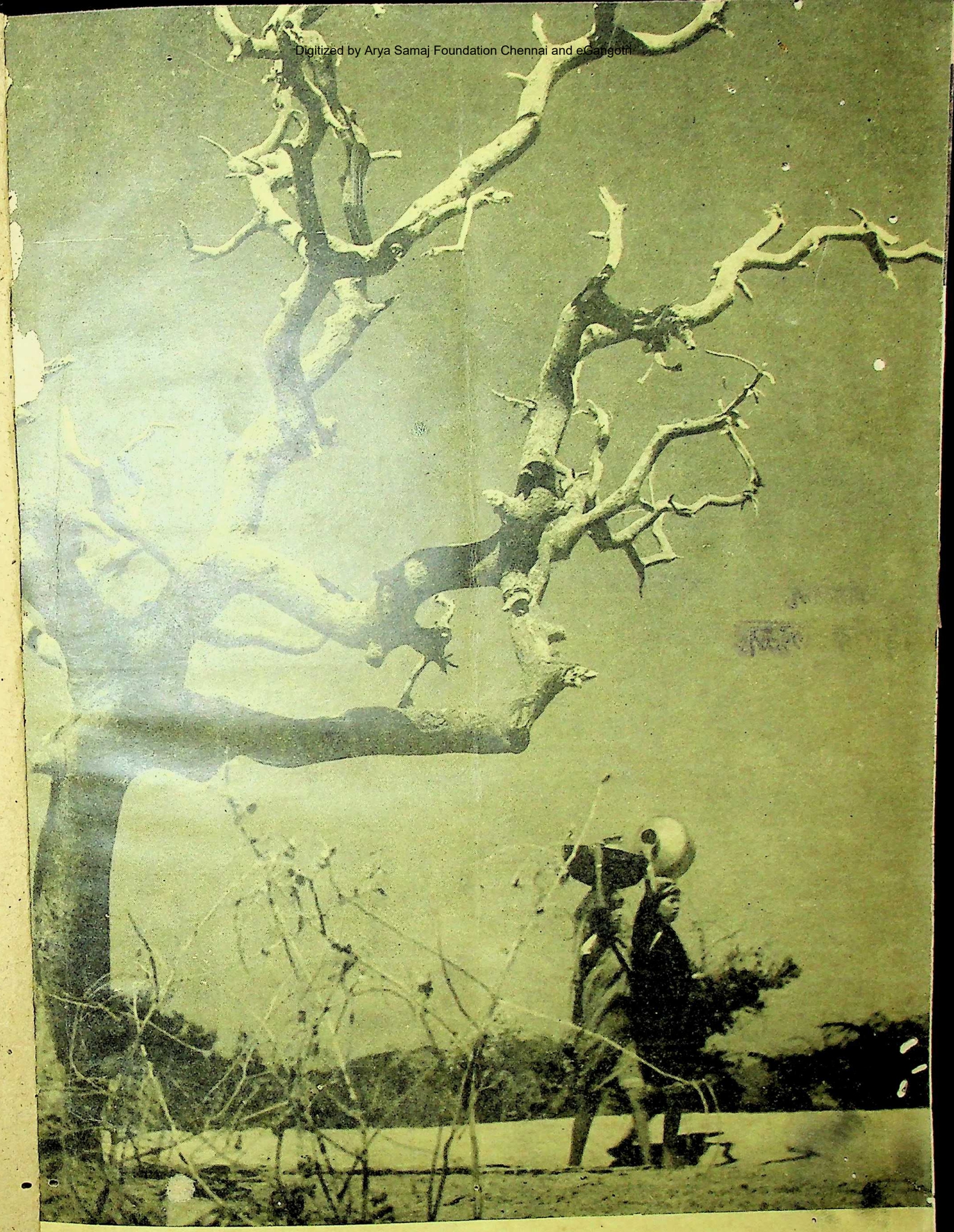

JANUARY 1, 19

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A symbol that he was of our aspirations
His words for us are a fount of inspiration

A nation, like an individual, has many personalities, many approaches to life. If there is a sufficiently strong organic bind between these different personalities, it is well; otherwise those personalities split up and lead to disintegration and trouble.

* * *

A nation does not die. Men and women come and go, but the nation goes on. It has something of the eternal about it.. And India certainly is that type of a nation which has something of eternity behind it, in its ideas, and in its growing.

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

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Jawaharlal Nehru AND SOCIALISM

—*Asoka Mehta*

Deputy Chairman, Planning Commissio

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU set before India the goal of socialism. Patiently and persistently he guided the efforts of India in that direction and left the country committed to it. In a country desperatedly poor, with the mass of the people engaged in a subsistence economy, where the weight of encrusted tradition holds the people back, it became necessary for him to evolve a new strategy and to work out policies that would evoke and enlist the support of the people. The life-work of Jawaharlal Nehru was to discover the dynamism of growth and change in this ancient land.

It is not that socialism was unknown to Indian thinkers before Nehru. In fact, some of the leaders of the national movement were not only familiar with Socialist ideas, but were in touch with the Socialist Movement. Dadabhai Naoroji attended the Sixth Congress of the Socialist International at Amsterdam in 1905. Lala Lajpat Rai, during the years of his exile in Britain, was a member of the Independent Labour Party. Mrs. Annie Besant was among the founding parents of Fabian Socialism. But none of them was able to communicate his or her vision and understanding of socialism to the people. Perhaps, they had felt that to make such an attempt was premature, too unrelated to our needs and problems of those days. It was left to Nehru to make Socialism an integral part of the national awakening and effort.

In Europe, the social reformers first became aware of the exploitation of workers in their own countries, and denounced the increasing misery in the midst of growing riches. From that emerged the Socialist Movement. It was only much later that the more perspicacious of the social observers noticed the unequal relationship between a colonial possession and the metropolitan power. The understanding of Imperialism was an early twentiet century phenomenon in Europe.

In India it was first necessary to make the people awar of the exploitation involved in their political subjugatior It is this persistent loss that Dadabhi Naoroji calle "the drain", or bleeding of India. He focussed attentio on exploitation, not of class by class, but of one natio by another. Only when Indians identified the sourc of their increasing misery, could they organise fc freedom. In India, unlike in Europe, imperialism wa recognised earlier, while socialism, with its accent o social justice, could engage attention only later.

Socialism not as an alternative to nationalism

Nehru never failed to provide the proper sequence t sentiments of national liberation and those of social tran formation. Naturally, he watched with fascination th progress of the Russian Revolution. Here was an attem to give a new destiny to a country outspokenly peasar and encumbered with gross poverty, when judged b European standards. While he admired the hero efforts to transform the country, he saw it in terms c the urge that must inform and emerge out of, the nation movement, and not become antagonistic or alterr-ti to it. That is where he never made the mistake that h characterised most Communists.

Nehru was profoundly moved by Gandhiji's abili to rouse the Indian people to action. He never waver in his faith in the people, though sometimes this fai proved to be misplaced. His programme of Musli mass contact, based upon the solidarity of the poc misfired. He had greatly under-rated the hold of tra itional forces, the appeal of sectarian outlook and com unal passions on the people. All through his life, ho ever, he maintained his faith in the rationality a

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creativity of the people. He carried them with him to the shore of independence, and from there on to the adventure of democracy, secularism and planned progress. He made millions of Indians share with him the pride and reverence for the dams, factories, universities that free India was spending its substance on.

Nehru sought to organise the landless labourer and the tenant farmer. He also blessed the efforts to organise industrial workers, his presiding over the Trade Union Congress was more than symbolic. Yet, fundamentally, his communion with the people remained direct, face-to-face. For a socialist he was strangely indifferent to organisation. His effort always was to engage the understanding of the people, to change their thoughts and lift their sights high. He enjoyed the dialogue of ideas with the people which he carried on from countless platforms and considered the dialect of organisation as tiresome.

He was an aristocrat who aroused an egalitarian response from the people ; he was an intellectual who warmed the hearts of the unlettered ; he was an avowed modernist in whom even the traditionalists recognised a certain reluctance for rupture. He believed in the inevitablility of Socialism and, therefore, did not mind a mixed bag of fix followers. He believed that the people in their understanding and response would make the apathetic active, and the hostile reconciled.

Revolution by consent

Nehru was a humanist. With him man was the measure of all things. Through Gandhiji was revealed to him the profound depth and majesty of the unity of means and ends. That made him a democrat. His socialism was, therefore, something to be accepted by the people, not a transformation to be imposed. His aim was persuasion and consent, not power and coercion. As no country in history had fought for its freedom without arms, so also no country so far had embarked on the path of development as a democracy. In both these directions Nehru deemed it his destiny to work for a " revolution by consent ". He was convinced that socialism could be realised without class war and dictatorship. This confidence came to him from his unfailing *rapport* with the people, from his faith in them; his conviction that the tremendous advances made by science and techology needed to be balanced by a parallel advance in the cultural comprehension of the people.

Nehru saw clearly that India had to make up quickly the leeway in development. He had explored diligently India's past and had made his own discovery of the vitality and originality of this ancient land. But he had no doubt about the urgent need to change, to modernise, to catch up in productive processes, through education, new thinking and experimentation, with the advanced countries. The motor of this great change he saw in science. Hence he ceaselessly strove to give his people a scientific outlook and create for science and scientists a nurturing atmosphere. The nascent National Laboratories are his most cherished memorials.

New social values

He bent his energies to blast the inequalities that have traditionally disfigured our hierarchical society. From the early twenties he was restive for land reforms. He progressively whittled down the property rights entrenched in the Indian Constitution. Landlordism and other forms of class ascendancy in rural areas he proscribed.

In social life also, he unflinchingly fought the embedded inequalits of sex and caste. It was his courage and determination that put the Hindu Code, designed to give equal status to women, on the Statute-book. He carried forward Gandhiji's war against untouchability and instituted measures for the economic and educational rehabilitation of the backward classes. The traditional social superiors—the princes, *zamidars* and rich merchants received no more attention from him than any ordinary citizen. He deliberately tried to dissipate the awe in which they were held. As against that, Nehru made special efforts to elevate the position of the tribal people the Harijans and the other disinherited groups. Such as transvaluation of social values was a part of his grand strategy.

He believed passionately in the right of every individual to have equal opportunities in life. " Equal opportunities of growth from birth upwards, and equal opportunities for work according to their capacity"—these words of his define the core of his credo.

Fight against inequality

The inequality that emerges as a result of economic development, the propensity for the more advanced to draw away the larger benefits of growth, did not escape the notice of Jawaharlal Nehru. He hoped that fiscal and other monopoly-curbing measures would provide the countervailing force of attrition. He was on the whole lukewarm towards nationalisation of existing industries. He believed that the scope for expansion in the Indian economy was so great that it was better for the State to initiate fresh developments and, thereby, dwarf the private sector, rather than abridge it through nationalisation.

The Indian economy had remained arrested under British rule. On the morrow of independence, Nehru's concern was with uncovering the growth dynamism of India. In many directions not only had great advances to be made, but in many more directions pioneering efforts had to be put forth. As the helmsman of Indian economy, it was the pioneering work that aroused Nehru's deepest interest, it was the distant shores that beckoned him irresistibly. It was characteristic of him to take up the atomic energy programme very early and to keep the Department under his personal charge. It appeared

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axiomatic to him that this development should be for peaceful purposes only and in the public sector alone.

Structural changes in economy

The principal means of accelerating economic development and social change in the country were to come from planning. Nehru set up the Planning Commission in 1950 and as its Chairman endowed it with purpose, direction and critical influence.

For him every Five Year Plan was a stride in the direction of educational, which also meant occupational, and productional transformation leading towards a free and equal society, that he understood as socialism. The public sector had to expand from Plan to Plan and through pioneering work, it was expected to diversify and modernise our economy. Three new steel plants were set up and a complex of machine-building industries was also launched in the Second Plan. The difficult and sophisticated tasks that demand very large outlays and high and varied skills, without promising quick profits, have to be undertaken by the State. These efforts and enterprises, over a perriod, would transform a stagnant, colonial economy into a dynamic, fully-diversified economy. Nehru gave his attention principally to this exciting, challenging process of structural transformation of the economy. That together with the rapid expansion of education—liberal, technical and scientific—constituted for him the essence of development.

He disclaimed the possession of ready-made blueprints for transition to socialism. To work towards that objective in an under-developed country with democratic processes was a proposition never before analysed. He could not escape the unresolved conflict in the heart of social change. The more one seeks equality, the greater is the threat to liberty; the more liberty is cherished the weaker becomes the quest for equality. Nehru's allegiance to democracy was absolute. It was so because he was convinced that outside democracy, Socialism itself would be debased and distorted. He had hoped that quickening the pace of development would make it possible to sustain liberties and also soften inequalities, not by peddling poverty but by lifting the lower levels of living. It is here that his expectations went wrong. The surge in population growth and the slack in economic growth introduced unexpected constraints in social change.

Fresh dynamism to socialism

As the tortoise began to close up on the limping hare, Nehru noted the backwash of development accumulate. He feared that reactionaries, exploiting the hardships of the people, would reverse the very direction of India's course. In the final months of his life, therefore, he decided to impart fresh dynamism to socialism and to sharpen the edge of social change. He was not satisfied with having socialism as the objective, he wanted it to be the operating and controlling factor in the development process itself. He began the in-gathering of the dispersed Socialists in the country. He made his programme time-bound. He was determined to tune up the Congress Party to quicken the pace of growth and the pulse of change.

When he discovered that we were, as it were, a Plan behind in economic growth and a Plan ahead in population growth, he wanted to revise his strategy, not in its essentials but in its operation. Cruel Fate had willed otherwise! It seems that Nehru was to inscribe only the prolegomenon of socialist achievements. Be that as it may, the fact remains that he has given us a clear objective, a well-defined course and the instruments with which to accomplish the transformation. To impart to these efforts the urgency and devotion that he demanded insistently in the evening of his life, is the best tribute that we can pay him and the truest service we can render the cause he cherished, that of socialism. For him independence and socialism were parts of a single seamless purpose and he would not like us to rest till political freedom is completed with economic adequacy for all. That for me is his will and testament.

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PUNJAB KESARI + Lala Lajpatrai

— N. V. GADGIL
Vice-Chancellor,
Poona University

LALA LAJPAT RAI was born on January 28, 1865, at village Dhudike near Jagraon in Ludhiana district in a poor family and the mud house, which collapsed decades ago, measured hardly 20′×30′. The place had been neglected and it is only recently that people have woken up to their responsibility in the matter and a befitting memorial has been set up there although Lala Lajpat Rai died in Lahore on 17th November, 1928. It is a matter of regret that for over decade even after independence nothing was done o honour properly the man who came to be known s 'Punjab Kesari' or the 'Lion of the Punjab,' veteran leader who was a friend and a contemporary f Tilak, Bipin Chander Pal, Rash Behari Ghosh, okhale, Motilal Nehru and several other stalwarts ho inspired us and many others of the younger eneration to work for India's freedom, to hold our eads high, and to suffer without flinching and without ought of any personal reward. When he died, lahatma Gandhi compared his death to the 'setting a great planet from India's horizon'.

ocial welfare work

Lala Lajpat Rai would have been worthy of our atitude for any of the great things that he did in veral walks of life. He came early under the influence Swami Dayanand Saraswati and was one of the unders of the D. A. V. College, Lahore, which has branches, so to say, not only in several towns of Punjab but even in other States. He was also erested in promoting the ancient method of teaching, rning and living at Gurukulakangri. He was interest- in the uplift of untouchables and worked for it in the last century. He worked for famine relief ore he joined politics. He passed his Law examina- in 1885, the year the Indian National Congress was born. He practised for some time at Hissar and then moved to Lahore where he attracted for years youngmen from different parts of India and schooled them in patriotism and social service. He founded there in 1921 the Lok Sewak Mandal, otherwise known as the 'Servants of the People Society' and was associated with Shri Purushottam Das Tandon, Shri Balwant Rai Mehta and many other well-known social and political workers. The Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, was one of the selfless youngmen who went to Lahore to learn at his feet. He founded 'The People', 'Young India' and Urdu 'Bande Mataram' in Lahore and did his bit in educating public opinion. He was interested in Hinduism without being communal. He also started Tilak School of Politics. He built up a big library particularly in social sciences, and it was very useful for students of political science and economics and was well-known in Lahore as Dwarkadass Library. Since the partition it has been in Simla.

Political prominence

He came into full political prominence when he was forty years old. In October 1905, the partition of Bengal was effected much against the wishes of the people of the country. Lord Curzon went ahead with his scheme in the teeth of opposition. It was little, known then that about 40 years later this united Bengal so dear to India, would have to be partitioned as a result of the communal frenzy let loose by Mr. Jinhah and his Muslim League. However, the Indian National Congress met in Benaras towards the end of 1905 under the chairmanship of Shri Gokhale. The resolution about boycotting all foreign goods was seconded by Lala Lajpat Rai who spoke with vehemence, with reason and with pride of being an Indian. He claimed independence as a right and not as a favour to be begged

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from the British. The movement for Swadeshi was launched and became a sort of religion to unite the country. A few months later, in 1906 he accompanied Gokhale to England to put before the Members of Parliament the case for India's independence and to explain the difficulties faced by Indians, the way the British were ruling and the Indians were being trodden down. There was a great wave of Indian nationalism and Lala Lajpat Rai was among the most prominent national leaders. The British rulers of India showed their hands and arrested him without trial under Regulation III of 1818 and deported him along with another Punjabi fighter for freedom, Sardar Ajit Singh, whose nephew Sardar Bhagat Singh became so famous later, and was sent to Mandalay. His detention was to last for six months but he was released a little earlier. He returned to Lahore on 18th November, 1907, as a national hero. He went to attend the session of the Indian National Congress at Surat and was proposed to the chair by Lokmanya Tilak who was an extremist and opposed to the modernism of Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh. Lala Lajpat Rai excused himself as he did not want to see a rift in the Congress about him.

Education Trust

In 1908 he went to England and lectured there. He returned to India in 1909 and formed the Hindu Sabha. He went back to England in 1910 where his son was ill and returned with him. Unfortunately he lost his son. In 1911 he founded an Education Trust and opened, in memory of his father, Radakrishan High School, at Jagraon. In 1914 he went to England in a deputation and then to Japan and was not allowed to return because war broke out and he was a dangerous man from the point of view of the British. From Japan he went to the United States of America *via* Europe. In America he had to stay till 1919. It is understandable that British were in no hurry to bring back a man like Lala Lajpat Rai or to let him come particularly after the lesson taught by the Bolsheviks, Lenin and Trotsky who returned from exile to Russia and started the great revolution in 1917. However, Lala Lajpat Rai was not sitting idle in the U. S. A. He tirelessly explained the doings of the British in India and the sufferings of the Indian people under the British regime. Mostly the Americans were understanding and sympathetic, having themselves been a colony of the British, and had to fight to win independence. He wrote a large number of articles in a powerful style and spoke on several occasions on the subject of India and the British Rule in India. He was untiring in educating the public opinion there.

Crucial period

When he returned to India, the Punjab was no longer what it was before he had gone abroad. After the

Lala Lajpat Rai whose birthday centenary is being observed this year all over the country

war there had been martial law in several towns an many brutalities and attrocities had been committed He heard the horrible tales and jumped into the politica field, prepared to take the consequences. He cam under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi and preside over the special session of the Indian National Congre at Calcutta where he was unsure of his stand in th conflict of opinion there but came out boldly on th side of Mahatma Gandhi in the Congress session Nagpur. He went to jail twice the following year. H worked with Motilal Nehru and protested against th withdrawal of Civil Disobedience Movement becau of violent incidents at Chauri Chaura. He was member of the Central Legislature as a Swarajist a later formed the Nationalist Party. He moved a resol tion boycotting the Simon Commission because amo other things, no Indian was made a member of it. a Hindu he was in great sympathy and worked wi Madan Mohan Malaviya. He did not always see e to eye with the policies of the majority group in t Indian National Congress. He was fearless in expression of opinion, staunch in advocating the ca

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Unified Law For Municipalities In Maharashtra

SPECIAL PANEL'S REPORT

The primary responsibility of any municipality is to make available basic amenities to the people inhabiting its area. With a view to bring about uniformity in the functioning of various municipalities in Maharashtra, a panel was appointed to report on the unification of municipal laws in the State.

The recommendations of the panel, headed by Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Urban Development, were presented to the State Legislature on December 18, 1964. The report suggests :

THERE should be only one Act governing all municipalities in the State.

Population should be the sole criterion for constituting a municipality. Any area to be declared as a municipality should have a minimum population of 10,000 except in areas with a population of less than 10,000 where the special circumstances in that area necessitate and justify municipal government. Each of the existing municipalities having a population of less than 10,000 should be given an option to decide once and for all whether it wants to continue as a municipality or to convert itself into a village panchayat.

The municipalities should be classified on the basis of population as follows :—

(*i*) 'A' Class municipalities will have population of 50,000 and above.

(*ii*) 'B' Class municipalities will have population between 20,000 and 50,000.

(*iii*) Municipalities with a population below 20,000 will be 'C' Class municipalities.

There should be no nominations and the general body should be elected directly by the voters in the municipal area. The elected body should have a right to co-opt members, upto a maximum of ten per cent. of the total strength, from amongst persons in the municipal area who have distinguished themselves in the fields of education, public health and similar other fields. The co-opted Members shall have the right to vote but should not be eligible to hold the office of President or Vice-President. Co-option of members should be by single transferrable vote.

Basis

Population should be the basis for fixing the number of members of the general body subject to a minimum and a maximum limit on the total number of members. The limits and ratio for determining the total number of elected members will be :—

(*i*) '*A*' *Class municipalities*.—The minimum number of members shall be 30 and for every 5,000 of population above 50,000 there shall be one additional member subject to a maximum membership of 50.

(*ii*) '*B*' *Class municipalities*.—The minimum number of members shall be 20 and for every 3,000 of population above 20,000 there shall be one additional member, subject to a total maximum membership of 30.

(*iii*) '*C*' *Class municipalities*.—The minimum number of members shall be 10 and for every 20,000 of population above 10,000 there shall be one additional member, subject to a total maximum membership of 15.

Reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should be maintained in proportion of each to the total population so long as the provisions in the Constitution for such reservations in the State Legislative Assembly continue. No reservation of seats for women in the elected seats

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should be made but in case no woman is elected, at least one of the co-opted members shall be a woman.

The municipal area should be divided into single-member constituencies so that each member of the municipality represents approximately equal population. Double-member constituencies will be permitted wherever reservations for scheduled castes or scheduled tribes are to be provided.

The Assembly Electoral Rolls should continue to be adopted for municipal elections. The qualifications and disqualifications prescribed for members of the Legislative Assembly may as far as possible be adopted in respect of members of the general body. A person shall not be deemed to be ineligible to contest elections or be deemed to be disqualified from continuing in office after election solely by virtue of the fact that a relation of his was in the employ of the Municipality before his term of office as member commenced.

(*i*) The term of members of a municipality should be fixed at five years.

(*ii*) There should be no statutory provision for extension of the term but in extraordinary circumstances such as national emergency, floods, epidemics, etc. the Governor should have powers to extend the term upto one year.

(*iii*) The general elections of all municipalities should be held on a uniform pattern simultaneously, the period being spread over a month. For this purpose, Government should have powers to dissolve, or to extend the term of a municipality for a period not exceeding 2½ years when the first general elections under the Unified Municipal Act are held.

The elections of President and Vice-President should be indirect from amongst the councillors by a simple majority.

The term of the President should be for his full tenure as member, that is five years.

Resignations

The President should submit his resignation to the Collector of the district and the Vice-President and other members should submit resignations to the President and the resignations should take effect when they are accepted. If the resignation is neither withdrawn nor accepted within a period of one month, it should be deemed to have taken effect at the end of the period of one month and the President or member, as the case may be, sould cease to hold the office.

The powers of removal of the President or Vice-President should vest in the general body of the municipality and such removal should be by a simple majority of the total number of councillors. There should be no removal of the President or Vice-President by the Government.

If a member incurs disqualification for any act or on account of misconduct, the President shall within a month of his becoming aware, through any source, of the disqualification, submit a report to the Government and the Government shall decide the matter. The Government shall be empowered also to take action *suo motu* in the matter of disqualification of members.

'A' and 'B' Class municipalities should have a Standing Commitee and the following five Consultative Committees :—

(*i*) Public Works Committee

(*ii*) Education Committee

(*iii*) Sanitation, Medical and Public Health Committee.

(*iv*) Water Supply and Drainage Committee.

(*v*) Planning and Development Committee.

In 'C' Class municipalities, the Standing Committee should be the only statutory Committee and it should be left to the general body to constitute such other Consultative Committees as it deems necessary.

The Standing Committee of the 'A' and 'B' Class municipalities may consist of the President of the municipality as Chairman and the Chairmen of the five Consultative Committees and three other members elected by the general body. In the case of 'C' Class municipalities, it should be left to the General Body to decide how the Standing Committee should be constituted subject to the limitation that the strength of the Standing Committee shall not exceed 1/3rd of the strength of the General Body. The 'A' and 'B' Class municipalities may appoint other Consultative Committees but the Chairmen of such committees will not be *ex-officio* members of the Standing Committee.

The appointment to all the committees will be made by the general body of the municipality and specific allocation of work to the various Consultative Committees should also be made by the generai body. It should however, be made the duty of the Standing Committee to look after the welfare of scavengers.

Executive Powers

The President should continue to exercise the executive powers in accordance with the decisions of the committees and the general policy laid down by the municipality.

The existing practice of the President working without any remuneration should continue. He should be allowed to draw some conveyance allowance depending on the financial position and area of each municipality.

(*i*) There should be a common cadre for Class I and Class II Officers of all municipalities.

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(*ii*) The recruitment to the common cadre should be made through a Municipal Services Commission to be constituted for the purpose.

(*iii*) The appointments to the common cadre shall by made by the Government on the recommendations of the Municipal Services Commission. The transfer of officers in the cadre shall be made by the Government. It shall also be open to any municipality to ask for the transfer of any officer in the cadre working under it with whose work it is not satisfied.

(*iv*) Government should prescribe uniform conditions of services etc. for the common cadre. The pay scales of the posts in the cadre should necessarily be in consonance with the pay scales of corresponding posts under Government.

There should be no change in the existing pattern of recruitment to Class III and Class IV services by the municipalities. In order to safeguard the interest of executive officers, outside the common cadre, and to give them a feeling of security in the case of 'C' Class Municipalities, although the appointments would be made by the municipalities, the removal of such officers from service shall be effected by them only with the previous approval of the Government. In case the Government finds it necessary, in special cases, to appoint a cadre officer as Executive officer of a 'C' Class Municipality, it shall have the powers to do so, the difference in pay and allowances of the cadre post and the post under that Municipality being borne by the Government. If such an appointment is made by the Government, the Municipality shall not have the right to refuse to accept the appointment.

To give the municipalities the benefit of the services of qualified engineers, Government should have a separate public health engineering unit with a public health engineer (of the rank of Executive Engineer) in charge of each district for carrying out public health works.

The Public Health Engineer should be available to all municipalities in the district for technical sanction and advice on all big schemes of roads, buildings, hospitals and dispensaries, etc. of the municipalities. Such technical sanction shall be given within a month.

The municipalities may carry out smaller works below Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 as may be decided upon according to the class of municipality concerned.

An enabling provision should be made for the availing of services of the technical officers of Zilla Parishads by the municipalities. In case a municipality has a qualified Deputy Engineer or Engineer, they shall have the same powers of giving technical sanction as are exercised by the Deputy Engineers or Executive Engineers respectively under the Buildings and Communications Department.

To alleviate the hardships that are caused by the application of various labour laws, the municipalities should be exempted in the same manner and to the same extent that the Zilla Parishads and Gram Panchayats may be granted exemptions.

Reserve Fund

Each municipality should be required to build within a period of three years, a Reserve Fund equal to three months salary of the entire municipal staff. Out of the Reserve Fund, an amount equal to one month's salary of the total staff, should be in liquid cash. Whenever the Reserve Fund is drawn upon for payment of salaries, no expenditure from the municipal fund should be permitted unless the drawal from the Reserve Fund is first recouped.

A rate contract should be fixed for the municipalities (as in the Medical Department) in respect of certain articles commonly and regularly required. The municipalities should make a reference to the rate contractor first, and, if not satisfied, go elsewhere for purchase. The municipalities may make the purchases direct up to a limit of Rs. 5,000.

For works and purchases below Rs. 5,000, notice of tenders need not be published but should be issued to contractors on an approved list as is done in the Public Works Department or by the Zilla Parishads. For works above Rs. 5,000 a notice should be issued in the newspapers giving a general description of the type and nature of work, earnest deposit and the cost of tenders.

The obligatory and discretionary duties specified in Appendix 'C' are generally comprehensive and may be incorporated in the Unified Municipal Law without much change.

A provision on the lines of the provisions in the Acts applicable to municipalities in Western Maharashtra requiring municipalities to contribute towards the maintenance and treatment of lunatics and leprosy patients from their respective areas at the rates fixed by Government be made in the Unified Municipal Law. The problem of maintenance of beggars should, however, be tackled by the State Government at its own level as it is of such serious magnitude and proportion that it would be beyond the capacity of any municipality to contribute towards the maintenance of beggars from its own area.

Primary and secondary education should be taken away from the Zilla Parishads and entrusted exclusively to municipalities in their own area. The municipalities should be given the same financial assistance as is given to a Zilla Parishad for managing primary and secondary education in municipal areas.

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The municipalities should be authorised to spend, without the Collector's sanction, an amount not exceeding Rs. 50 per function, subject to a total maximum expenditure of Rs. 500 for the whole year.

There should be a common accounts code on the lines of the existing municipal accounts code in Western Maharashtra, and it should be fairly simple and workable. Special care should be taken to ensure that the code does not become a hindrance in the working of municipalities particularly smaller ones. The present system of audit of municipal accounts by the Chief Auditor, Local Fund Accounts, under the Bombay Local Fund Audit Act will continue.

Levy of Taxes

The levy of taxes on property, octroi, profession tax, and theatre (show) tax should be made compulsory and on a uniform pattern by providing minimum and maximum rates. Government should, however, have the powers to exempt, by general or special orders made in this behalf, any class of property, persons, goods, etc. from the levy of any of the taxes specified above. If the Government grants any such exemption or exemptions against the interest of the municipalities it should compensate the loss incurred by the municipalities by giving them suitable subsidies. It should be open to any municipality, which feels that it cannot levy and recover any of the statutory compulsory taxes, to approach the Government for exemption from levy of that tax or taxes and the Government should have the powers to grant such exemptions for reasons which should be recorded in the orders granting such exemptions.

The property taxes to be made statutorily compulsory should be—

(*i*) a general (house) tax,
(*ii*) a general water rate,
(*iii*) a lighting tax,
(*iv*) a general sanitary cess.

The following aggregate rates of property taxes may be adopted in the Unified Municipal Act :—

	Minimum Per cent.	Maximum Per cent
'A' Class Municipality ..	18	25
'B' Class Municipality ..	15	21
'C' Class Municipality ..	12	17

Where any municipality is levying the tax at a rate less than the minimum for that class, when the Act comes into force, it shall levy the tax at the minimum rate prescribed from such date as may be specified by the Government. The Municipality should be required to increase the rate by one per cent. every year till it reaches the optimum, which may be 20 per cent. for 'A' Class, 18 per cent. for 'B' Class and 15 per cent. for 'C' Class municipalities. The question of raising the tax beyond the optimum should be left to the discretion of each municipality. Where any municipality is levying the tax at a rate higher than the optimum, it should continue to levy it at that rate. Also if a municipality is levying the tax at a rate higher than the minimum it should increase it by one per cent. till the optimum is reached.

A schedule on the lines of the Schedule 'D' appended to the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act may be included in the Unified Municipal Law by prescribing both the maximum and minimum rates.

The minimum rate of profession tax should be Rs. 25 per annum and the maximum rate Rs. 150 per annum but the Government should have the powers in special cases to reduce the minimum rate in respect of 'C' Class municipalities. The tax should be based on the standing of a person and the nature of his trade, profession and calling. Persons with less than five years standing should be in one category and those with a standing of five years or more in another and within the minimum and maximum, a fixed schedule should be prescribed listing the various categories of professions, callings etc. and the rates to be charged for each.

The minimum rates of theatre tax should be fixed at Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Rs. 2, and the maximum at Rs. 12 Rs. 8 and Rs. 6 per show, for 'A', 'B' and 'C' Class municipalities respectively.

The valuation of properties in the municipal area should be done continuously instead of once in three or four years and each municipality should have regular staff for the work which should cover 1/3 rd or 1/4th of the total area every year and the assessment for that area should be based on the revised valuation for that year. The unified law should provide for the setting up of a Central Valuation Agency to ensure proper valuation of properties.

The Central and State Government properties should be fully assessed to property taxes, and the municipalities should get the full income from this source.

To ensure prompt recovery of taxes the following steps may be taken :—

(*i*) Where arrears of property taxes are heavy, the recovery machinery should be tightened up and interest charged on arrears after six months. In case the total arrears are more than 50 per cent of the amount due Government should undertake to appoint recovery officers and take all steps for speedy recovery. In extreme cases, Government may appoint an administrator to manage the affairs of the Municipality.

(*ii*) Government should provide a positive incentive grant for prompt recovery of property taxes.

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(*iii*) Powers of attaching all properties, including movable and immovable properties, should be given to municipalities and an appeal should lie to the Collector to ensure that the powers are not misused. The decision of the Collector shall be final.

(*iv*) In respect of recovery of octroi, the provisions in the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, are quite suitable and may be adopted in the unified Law. In case of evasion of octroi, the municipality should be entitled to recover double the amount and also to prosecute.

The municipalities should be given the right to levy as taxes get a share of income derived by the Government from the following taxes, viz. wheel tax, motor vehicles tax, entertainments duty, show tax, nazul tax, agricultural assessment on the agricultural areas in municipal limits, cess on stamp duty and education cess.

The wheel tax should be replaced by a surcharge on sales tax levied on petrol or diesel to be recovered from the petroleum companies themselves. A pattern should be worked out for distribution of the income from the surcharge so that each urban local body gets an equitable share therefrom, the pattern remaining in operation for a period of ten years, after which it could be revised, if necessary.

The municipalities should be paid a grant equal to 100 per cent. of the land revenue and non-agricultural assessment realised in their areas during the previous year as is paid to the rural local bodies.

The municipalities should be paid an equalisation grant, which together with the grant of land revenue and non-agricultural assessment should work out to Rs. 3 per capita.

After a municipality has raised the rate of property taxes to the optimum level, whenever in any year the municipality recovers 80 per cent. or more of the property tax due for that year, it may be paid a grant worked out by dividing the amount recovered by the rate of property tax and multiplying it by 2 in the case of 'A' Class municipality and by 3 in the case of 'B' or 'C' Class municipality. The grant should be paid in the year immediately following. If the recovery is of arrears in respect of taxes due in the year immediately preceding the year of recovery, the grant payable may be 50 per cent. of the amount that would have been payable had it been recovered in the year it was due.

Water Supply

(*i*) The estimate of all water supply schemes be made in two parts. (Part I) : Estimate of construction of head works, including the distribution reservoir (Part II) the distributory system. The quantum of grant on the first part may be between 50 to 75 per cent. depending on the finances of the municipalities and not more than 15 to 25 per cent. on Part II.

(*ii*) As regards drainage schemes, 'A' Class municipalities should be given a grant upto 1/3rd, 'B' Class municipalities upto 1/2 and 'C' Class municipalities upto 3/4th of the total cost of the scheme.

(*iii*) For primary and secondary Education, municipalities should be given the same financial assistance as is given to Zilla Parishads for the purpose at present.

(*iv*) For the schemes of basic amenities which are the obligatory functions of the municipalities under the law, the Government should give grants equal to 50 per cent. of the cost of the scheme the remaining 50 per cent. being paid as loan. As regards basic amenities which are discretionary functions of the municipalities under the law, the financial assistance should be limited to a loan equal to 50 per cent. of the cost of the schemes.

(*v*) In view of the fact that implementation of Development Plans is a costly proposition the Government will have to give serious thought to increase the quantum of grant for the purpose beyond 33.1/3 per cent and 50 per cent to the bigger and smaller municipalities respectively.

While some controls over municipalities by Government are necessary and will have to be continued, the aim should be to provide for the minimum control of Government and that too for the purpose of improving the administration of municipalities.

The following general powers of control in the existing Municipal Act may be retained in the unified municipal Law:—

(1) To enter and inspect any immovable property occupied by a municipality.

(2) To inspect any work in progress under the control or management of a municipality.

(3) To call for and inspect any extract of proceedings of a municipality or its committees or any book or document in their possession or under their control.

(4) To call for any return, statement, account or report.

(5) To require a municipality to consider any objection to anything being done or about to be done and to give in writing in a reasonable time the reasons for doing it.

(6) To suspend the execution or prohibit the doing of anything by an order in writing if it is causing or likely to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to lead to breach or peace or is unlawful.

(7) (*a*) In cases of emergency, to provide for the execution of any work or the doing of anything which the municipality is empowered to do if it is necessary for the health or safety of the public and to

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direct the municipality to pay the expenses of doing the work and remuneration to the person appointed to do this work ;

(*b*) If the amount is not paid, to order any person having custody of the moneys of the municipality to pay such expenses and remuneration from the funds with him or received by him.

(8) To order an enquiry by any officer appointed by Government in any matter concerning the municipal administration including those requiring sanction, approval or consent under the Act.

(9) (*a*) To enquire into any default in the performance of its duties by the municipalities and to fix the period for the performance of the duties, if satisfied of the default.

(*b*) On failure to perform the duty in the period so fixed to appoint some person to perform it and direct payment by the municipality of the expenses and remuneration of the persons appointed.

(*c*) On failure to pay the expenses and remuneration to order any bank or treasury having funds of the municipality to pay such expenses and remuneration.

Default

In cases of persistent default by municipalities in the performance of duties or excess or abuse of powers instead of resorting to dissolution as at present, the elected body should be divested of its powers and an administrator should be appointed to function in its place. The appointment should be initially for a period of six months before the end of which a report will be submitted to Government regarding the improvements made. On consideration of the report, the municipality may either be permitted to function again or the appointment of the administrator may be renewed for six months if considered necessary and the same procedure repeated.

The maximum period for which the administrator will continue will be eighteen months. If at the end of that period Government considers that the old body may not be able to function properly it should be dissolved and fresh elections held and for this purpose the term of the administrator could be extended by four months. The term of the administrator can also be extended by a maximum period of six months beyond eighteen months if general elections are scheduled to take place within that period.

When an administrator is appointed, the president, Vice-president and all office-bearers of committees will cease to exist as such office-bearers and only the members of the general body will continue as members but divested of their powers. At the time of revesting of powers in the general body, fresh elections will be held for appointing president, Vice-president and the various committees and the procedure laid down for such elections after the general elections will apply.

References from municipalities should come to the Government direct from the Collector who will be able to make proper contribution in the administration of the municipalities and will be available at district headquarters to the municipalities for advice and guidance. The Divisional Commissioner should be relieved of his powers in respect of municipal affairs as he is very busy with revenue and other work.

Government should appoint a Director of Municipal Administration at the State level with the rank of a Joint Secretary. The Director should tour at least 20 days in a month and go round all municipalities to find out their difficulties and to suggest ways and means to overcome them.

There should be a co-ordination committee at the district level consisting of presidents of the municipalities and the office-bearers of the Zilla Parishad. The Collector should be the convenor of the meeting of the co-ordination committee and should preside over its meetings.

The joint ventures to be carried out by the municipalities and Zilla Parishad should be considered by the co-ordination committee in respect of the schemes for water supply, medical facilities, prevention of food adulteration etc. and the Committee should decide the terms and conditions for their implementation.

The fund of the municipalities should not be required to be deposited compulsorily in the District Central Co-operative Banks, which restrict their activities to the rural field.

All municipalities may be asked to deposit their surplus funds in the proposed Municipal Finance Corporation when it is created and reasonable representation may be given to the municipalities on the Board of Directors of the proposed Corporation.

Provision should be made in the Unified Law that rules shall be framed by Government on all important matters in which standards of administrative efficiency, public health, safety and convenience could be achieved. The municipalities should be permitted to provide for matters of a purely local nature by framing regulations with competent sanction.

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EXPANDING POSTAL FACILITIES

—*M. DAYAL,*
Member, P. & T. Board

A postman delivering a letter to a lady at her door-steps

POST OFFICE discharges multifarious functions. Tidings, personal or official, are carried from one corner of India to the other. Though letter mail travels thousands of miles by air, by rail, by road or even by runners, the charge for single epistle is uniform. Again it offers service to suit various tastes; if one wants to keep a record of posting he can do it under "Certificate of Posting"; if one needs an acknowledgement, he sends his letter as "Registered Acknowledgement Due."

Besides all this, the Post office offers many more services. It sends remittances, lifts parcels and packets and even functions as "bankers" for those who choose to deposit funds with the Postal Savings Bank.

The Post office is a cohesive force in India. It offers uniform service irrespective of great distances, various regional languages and different modes of travel. Communications, physical, oral or written, are vital to India's development. This led the P. & T. Department to start the drive to extend postal facilities to our rural areas.

The number of Post offices rose from over 77,000 to more than 92,000 by the end of March this year—first three years of the Third Five Year Plan. More than 14,000 of the new Post offices were opened

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State Government's case against the background of the earlier Commission's Recommendations

The Fourth Finance Commission

And

Maharashtra State

THE FINANCE COMMISSION is appointed every 5 years or earlier in accordance with provisions of the Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951. The President of India has accordingly appointed the fourth Finance Commission with Justice Rajmanar as its chairman.

The Commission has to make recommendations on distribution of the net proceeds of income-tax between the Union and the States and the allocation of the States' share; the distribution of other divisible Central taxes like the Union excise duties; and amounts to be paid to the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal in lieu of the assignment of any share of the export duty on jute and jute products. The Commission also makes recommendations over the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India, i.e., Union resources.

Finance Commission's formula

So far as income-tax is concerned, the second Commission had remarked that income-tax had ceased to be an expanding source of revenue it once was. While in future there might be some improvement in the yield from this tax, it was unlikely that there would be very large increase in the revenue from this tax. The Commission had, however, felt that some increase in the States' share of this tax was justified in view of the unanimous desire of the States in the matter. It, therefore, recommended that the percentage of the net proceeds assigned to the States should be raised from 55 per cent to 60 per cent. The Commission negatived the suggestion of some States that the corporation tax, i.e., income-tax for companies, the tax on Union emoluments and the surcharge on income-tax, levied for Union purposes, should be included in the divisible pool. The Commission had proposed that the States' share should be 10 per cent on the basis of collection and 90 per cent on that of population. The Commission further recommended that 1 per cent of the net proceeds of the income-tax should be prescribed as the net proceeds attributable to the Union territories.

The third Commision did not completely endorse this view but had stated that the factor of contribution should receive adequate recognition. It referred to the plea put in by industrial and ubran States that they should have an incentive and wherewithal to maintain the environments which should preserve and promote industrial and trade activities. As, too, the taxes on income paid by companies had since been excluded from the divisible pool, the Commission held that a higher weightage should be given to the factor of contribution in the distribution of income-tax than that recommended by the second Commission. Large concentration of population, particularly of industrial labour in urban and industrial areas made its demands on administrative and social services with consequent higher unit cost. The Commission, therefore, recommended reversion to the formula of the first Commission, i.e., 20 per cent on the basis of collection and 80 per cent on that of population. It had recommended that two-third, that is, 66 2/3 per cent of the net proceeds, in any financial year of taxes on income should be expressed in fixed percentages.

Suggestions for equitable distribution

The Maharashtra Government memorandum to the fourth Commission states that it is the considered opinion, not merely of Government but also of the representative bodies of trade and industry, that population can be no basis for distributing a tax on incomes. It points

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out that, according to the statistics of income-tax receipts, 9 lakh persons out of the country's total population of 42·13 crores pay income-tax. The memorandum maintains that the 66 2/3 per cent of the divisible pool of income-tax receipts, recommended by the third Finance Commission for allocation to the different States, should be distributed only on the basis of the collection made by each State. Such a proposal would not increase the total burden on Central resources in the aggregate but would, at the same time, enable at least some States to work out their developmental programmes on the basis of fixed allocations rather than upon uncertain and fluctuating grants-in-aid.

Another strong point made in the memorandum is that the surcharge on income-tax was levied for the special and for unitary purposes of the Centre during World War II but has thence been continued from year to year and increased substantially. A surcharge by its very nature should be for a temporary purpose, it is further pointed out. The memorandum reproduces statistics that show that, according to revised estimates, the States' share of income-tax receipts amounted to Rs. 79·22 crores and the Centre's Rs. 52·81 crores as against the total receipts of the Centre with inclusion of surcharge and companies' tax of Rs. 221·36 crores in 1961-62. The corresponding receipts for subsequent years are in 1962-63 States' share Rs. 95·46 crores and Centre's Rs. 47·73 crores as against total receipts of the Centre of Rs. 279·00 crores ; in 1963-64 States' share Rs. 103·45 crores and Centre's Rs. 51·72 crores as against total receipts of the Centre of Rs. 355·71 crores ; and in 1964-65 States' share of Rs. 108·29 crores and Centre's Rs. 54·15 crores as against total receipts of the Centre of Rs. 391·30 crores. On the basis of these figures, the memorandum says that the annual increase in divisible income-tax is nominal whereas the receipts from the Corporation Tax, which now wholly accrues to the Centre, are rising rapidly with the expansion of industry and trade. It would not be too much to say, the memorandum concludes, that the prolongation of the levy by way of surcharges of a tax incidence, which should long ago have merged in the income-tax, defeats, to a great extent, the purpose of Article 270 of the Constitution.

Estate Duty

So far as the estate duty is concerned, the second Commission had recommended that, out of the net proceeds of the duty, in any financial year, 1 per cent should be retained by the Union as proceeds attributable to the Union territories. The balance was to be apportioned between immovable property and other property in the ratio of the gross value of all such properties brought into assessment in that year. The sum thus apportioned to immovable property was to be distributed among the States in proportion to the gross value of the immovable property located in each State. The sum apportioned to other than immovable property was to be distributed among the States in proportion to their population. The Commission also prescribed the percentage of each State. The third Commission retained the basis of distribution of estate duty as prescribed by the second Commission but revised the percentages of the States on the basis of 1961 census.

The memorandum of the Government of Maharashtra agrees with the view expressed by the third Commission which, for its part, agreed with the second Commission in its view that these taxes had been placed under the Union Government to ensure uniformity of taxation and convenience of collection and further that each State should receive broadly the amounts which it would have raised if it had the power to levy and collect them. The figures reproduced in the memorandum show that in 1963-64 the total realisation of the estate duty in the country amounted to Rs. 4·13 crores out of which Maharashtra State collected Rs. 1·70 crores. But Rs. 0·39 crores was the share given to Maharashtra on the basis of 22·9 per cent as Maharashtra's share. The memorandum says it is impossible to justify any rationale purporting to underlie a formula linking wholly unhomogeneous factors like the location of movable and immovable properties with the size of the population. The State has, therefore, urged that the basis adopted so far should be reviewed and the proceeds from estate duty distributed wholly on the basis of collection in each State.

Tax on railway passengers

So far as the grants in lieu of taxes on railway passengers is concerned, when that tax was repealed in 1961 the Government of India computed the total loss to the States at Rs. 12·5 crores on the basis of average of actual collections during 1958-59 and 1959-60. The third Finance Commission had recommended that this grant should be distributed to the State on the basis of existing share of each State from this levy because the grant was intended to compensate the loss suffered by individual States. The memorandum points out that with the growth in the passenger traffic and in increase in fares, this tax would have yielded larger revenues to the States had it not been repealed. The memorandum, therefore, suggests that the Centre should be asked to increase the total grant of Rs. 12·5 crores to as near a figure of the increased income which the Centre has realised through the repeal of the tax and its merger with passenger fares.

Share in Union excises

So far as the Union excises are concerned, the second Commission had pointed out that the coverage

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and yield from these duties had considerably expanded in recent years, e.g., from Rs. 83·13 crores for 13 commodities in 1952-53 to Rs. 259·57 crores for 29 commodities. A number of States had urged that all excise duties should be shared between the Union and the States. But the second Commission thought it neither necessary nor expedient to make such a sweeping change. It had instead recommended widening of the range of number of duties to be shared, that is, from the three duties on matches, tobacco (including manufactured tobacco) and vegetable products to 8, i.e., with the addition of sugar, tea, coffee, paper and vegetable non-essential oils. While the second Commission reduced the percentage of proceeds of the duties for sharing by the States from 40, that had existed before, to 25, it pointed out that the reduction in the amount was more than made good with the addition to the list of commodities covered.

Both the first and the second Commissions had favoured consumption as the basis for distribution of excise duties. But reliable statistical data had not been available. The third Commission rejected such a basis as it proposed to include, in devolution, producer goods and intermediaries also with a schedule of articles numbering 36. The second Commission had preferred the basis of population for distribution. But as it involved an advantageous position for some States at the cost of the rest, it introduced the corrective of the 90 per cent of the States' share of the divisible Union excise duties being distributed while 10 per cent is used for adjustments. It also prescribed fixed percentages for the different States.

Maharashtra's counter-arguments

The Maharashtra Government memorandum points out that the third Commission had considered that 'while population should continue to be the major factor of distribution, the relative financial weaknesses of the States, the disparity in the levels of development reached, the percentages of scheduled castes and tribes and backward classes in their population etc. should also be taken into account in determining the share to be allocated to each State individually'. The State would like to point out, the memorandum states, that such factors as disparities in levels of development reached, percentages of scheduled castes and tribes and backward classes are matters which have to be taken care of under Article 275 of the Constitution which specifically provides for them. Further, it is incorrect to consider disparities in the levels of development only in relation to States as a whole. In Maharashtra State, the memorandum adds, the concentration of urbanization and industrialization in a few cities have created larger disparities between various areas within the State itself. The major part of Vidarbha and the whole of Marathwada are underdeveloped and are at no higher level of development than some of the States to which the third Commission gave unduly higher weightage.

The memorandum similarly regards the third Commission's argument that for producer goods and intermediaries consumption cannot be any criterion as difficult to understand. It says that it can readily be agreed that population cannot be a criterion for producer and intermediary goods but that consumption is inescapably the only criterion for these goods. At the same time, Maharashtra State accepts that the absence of Statewise statistics of consumption compels the adoption of population as a rough and ready basis for distribution. But, in determining the percentage, allocation to the States on the basis of population, weightage should be given in all fairness and logic to urbanized and industrialized States where the consumption of all articles on which Central excises are levied—whether these are consumer goods, producer goods or intermediary goods—is much more than predominantly agricultural States. The memorandum points out how, the percentage of 8·07 apportioned to this State out of the percentage of 12·17 allocated to the former Bombay State by the second Commission mainly on the basis of population was drastically reduced to 5·73 by the third Finance Commission. This State had also not been given any share in the distributable proceeds from excise duties on motor spirit which had been allocated to certain States only for development of communications although the communications in Maharashtra State have been particularly bad. The memorandum states that in view of the rapidly growing expenditure of the State Governments, there is now a legitimate case for increasing the State's share from 20 per cent to 25 per cent. However, Maharashtra State would not press for a larger share and would be prepared to accept the existing percentage of share provided, however, that the injustice done to this State is removed and the percentage allocable to this State is based on population with a definite weightage for higher consumption, however, empirically the latter is estimated and receipts from all the Central excises without any exclusion of levies such as on motor spirit are included for purposes of distribution.

Additional excise duties

So far as distribution of additional excise duties is concerned, the memorandum points out that Maharashtra State or the former Bombay State voluntarily surrendered the right to levy sales tax on cloth, sugar and tobacco. The second Finance Commission devised a formula of 'present income' to compensate States allowing the sales tax on these commodities to be replaced by the Central excise duty. The excess amounts realized from these duties should logically be distributed on *pro rata* basis. But the second Finance Commission adopted the

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corrective of population as a further corrective to a distribution on the 'present income' basis while the third Finance Commission introduced a further corrective of the factor of rate of growth of sales tax revenue. The memorandum points out that the additional Central excises were levied under an agreement with States for the replacement of sales tax with the Union duties. There is therefore, no reason why the State should be asked to frame their claims at each quinquennial period and present them as if these were *pari passu* with claims for a share in income-tax.

Ceilings on sales tax

The State Government's memorandum then refers to a totally new term of reference to the fourth commission on the effect of the combined incidence of the State's sales tax and the Union duties of excise on the production, consumption or export of commodities or products etc. The term invites recommendations on the adjustment, if any, to be made in the State's share of Union excise duties if there is any increase in the State's sales tax on such commodities or products over a limit to be specified by the Commission. It says that such a a reference is in danger of being misconstrued as an attempt made directly to coerce the States into surrender of their autonomy in a fiscal sphere in which the Constitution gurantees them complete freedom. It is pointed out that the Maharashtra State's sales tax system has inbuilt safeguards in favour of industry and the export trade. The levy of sales tax on raw materials, processing and packing materials is restricted by law to 1 per cent of the value of such materials etc. Purchases for export are totally exempted. The memorandum examines the threat of reduction of allocations from Central excise to the States which have gone or are going ahead industrially and commercially and the effect the threatened curbs would have on the economy and progress of States like Maharashtra which have to do the best they can in satisfying the legitimate aspirations and needs of their population. As the Centre has made such States to yield their legitimate share in Central excises etc. to weaker State, they have to raise much-needed revenues from their only flexible source of revenue, i.e., the sales tax.

Maharashtra's imperative needs

In the concluding chapter of the memorandum are presented the State's investment in and commitments over the 5-year plans including the projected Fourth Plan. The figures contained in the memorandum show that, as against the average *per capita* revenue on the basis of budget estimates of 15 States in the country of Rs. 16·26 Maharashtra State possesses the highest, i.e., Rs. 25·36. The memorandum says that Maharashtra has left itself small scope for major taxation programme in the near future. At best, it is expected that an additional revenue of Rs. 5 crores might be realized during the Fourth Plan period. The balance will thus have to be met by devolution of Central taxes and by grants-in-aid. Maharashtra expects to get an additional allocation of Rs. 14 crores for the period of 1966-67 to 1970-71. Even then, the State will face a deficit of about Rs. 27 crores and this will have to be wholly met by the grants-in-aid either under Article 275 of the Constitution or through the Planning Commission. This, however excludes the probable additional liability which the State Government will have to bear jointly with the Municipal Corporation of Bombay on account of an urgent programme estimated to cost Rs. 7 crores over the next seven years for the augmentation of Bombay city water supply and the remodelling of the city drainage system. The other municipal corporations and municipalities will also have to be given assistance for improvement of water supply, sanitation and removal of hutment-dwellers with provision of housing, improvement of communications etc.

LALA LAJPAT RAI

(*continued from page 7*)

he believed in, never afraid of being in a minority and never cared who was ranged against him. He had indomitable will and uncompromising independence in his character. He was an eloquent speaker and an impassioned orator, with courage of his convictions. He never wanted anything for himself and never got it. He was not the one for toeing a line or who would consult his convenience more than his principles. He never sought cheap popularity and was not crazy after the limelight. He could retire and work quietly for improving the lot of his fellow-beings. There was no provincialism, no casteism, no linguism. He was a patriot, first and foremost in India.

He was a brave and practical man. On 30th October, 1928, the Simon Commission visited Lahore and he led a boycott demonstration towards the railway station. There the police made a lathi charge and he was beaten there. Later at a meeting in Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore to condemn this police outrage he spoke the famous sentence "every blow aimed at me is a nail struck in the coffn of British imperialism in India". Perhaps he was more shocked than injured by the physical blows he received. He never recovered and died on 17th November, 1928. It has been often said that Lala Lajpat Rai was to the Punjab what Tilak was to the Maharashtra. Only if the Punjab had another like him. But the cruel lesson of history is that great men are expendable but not replaceable, you cannot have substitutes to order.

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HUMAN RIGHTS: U.N.O. AND INDIA

— Dr. Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh

ACCORDING to the Charter, one of the main purposes of the U. N. was to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights. In Article 56 also the Charter lays an obligation on the member states to co-operate with the organisation in promoting universal respect for human rights and freedom and universal observance of them. With this purpose in view, the Human Rights Commission which was appointed in 1946 was directed to draft a Declaration of Human Rights for adoption by the General Assembly. There was to be a covenant guaranteeing certain rights of the citizen. Any nation that would ratify the convenant would thereby be taking the pledge to abstain from certain forms of injustice and aggression against its own people. The Commission worked several years discussing the great principles involved.

Declaration of Human Rights

The Declaration of Human Rights was finally adopted by the Assembly without a dissenting note on December 10, 1948. The Declaration proclaims the universe right of all persons to life, liberty and security of persons, to freedom from arbitrary arrest, to freedom of movement and residence, of speech and press, assembly and worship and to the other legal rights commonly protected by a democratic constitution. The Declaration also proclaims the right of people to social security, education and opportunities for earning a living. These are recognised as being in a different class from the legal rights usually described in a constitution.

The Declaration is not a law but a statement of moral judgment. It is a set of principle to which a nation can appeal in complaining against another nation before the General Assembly.

Many democratic countries have constitutional guarantees of some rights and they are of historical and local importance.

In 1960, the U.N. Assembly was still considering the covenants for many differing cultural and economic traditions, and many social, philosophic and legal systems before they are organised into documents that will be internationally acceptable.

Freedom of Press—the most complex human right

One of the most complex human rights is that of freedom to give and receive news. In 1948 in Geneva a U. N. Conference was held and three draft conventions were adopted regarding (*i*) the right to gather and send news, (*ii*) the right of the Government to demand the correction of any news that they claim to be false, (*iii*) freedom of information. The first of these three proposals would ask the nation to agree that foreign newsmen could have the same right to get at the source of news as the native newsgatherers. The second concerns itself with the right of correction, and would bind all the governments agreeing to it so that whenever a news source in any country gives out any item that is objectionable to another member of the agreement, the offended country can send an official complaint to the Government of the country where the story is originated. The third is freedom of information. This is complicated by the fact that it includes, on one side, the freedom of newsmen and publishers to get and give out news and on the other side, the rights of Government to protect themselves. The right of publication is easily corrupted into publication of false reports. The rights of Government are easily corrupted into censorship and the 'big lie' techniques of public deception. The simple purpose of the proposed U. N. action might be to protect the public rights to full and honest news. But there are some Governments which are not ready to grant the public any such right without reservation. The result is that the moral authority of the U. N. in this matter is less certain in its pronouncements than in dealing with other rights.

The position in India

The law relating to the Press in Anglo-American countries seems to be at pains to point out that the Press enjoys no special privileges. In India the position is the same. While it may, in general, be said that the constitutional provisions are in keeping with the concept of freedom of the Press, it may be a matter of doubt where all the statutory provisions and judicial decisions are in harmony with this concept.

The problem of balancing liberty with order, so that neither rights nor powers would be used or tend to b

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excessive, has been and still is a significant problem bristling with difficulties. "Whichever way the balance is overthrown", as Lord John Russell puts it, "the interests of the community suffer and freedom itself is impaired". As no civil liberty is an absolute right, the freedom of expression guaranteed by the Constitution is not an absolute but an ordered freedom. The question is how far it is ordered and whether such ordering is necessary to serve the purpose of the community.

In the course of the debate on the First Amendment, the then Prime Minister Nehru had remarked : "There are a hundred and one restrictions that limit individual freedom if you live in society. Clause (2) which covers libel, slander, morality, decency and the security of the State is not an exhaustive list of such restrictions. Others are either understood or implied".

Article 19 guarantees seven fundamental rights—seven freedoms : Freedom of speech and expression, Freedom of Assembly, Freedom of Association, Freedom of Movement, Freedom of Residence and Settlement, Freedom of Property, and Freedom of Profession, Trade and Occupation. The Constitution of India follows the law of England in so far as it omits to mention freedom of the Press in the guarantee of Fundamental Rights. It was considered unnecessary to make specific mention to the freedom of Press for freedom of speech and expression includes the liberty to propagate not only one's own views but also the right to print matters etc.

There is no country where there exists absolute Freedom of speech and expression and there are many countries where there are greater restraints than in India.

Then there is the general law of the land relating to contempt of court, defamation and sedition. The Constitution of India further secures certain privileges to the Legislaturers with which the Press often comes into conflict. There are certain aspects of law relating to communal problems and the national emergency.

Privileges of the Legislatures

Houses of legislature in India like the Houses of Parliament in England have power to punish a person for its contempt or breach of privilege. Articles 105 and 194 of the Constitution give the houses of legislature the same power as is possessed by the houses of the United Kingdom Parliament until further legislation on this subject in India. Comments in the newspapers casting reflections on the individual members or on the house as a whole or its officers may constitute contempt, unless the warrant of contempt assigns specific reasons for committal no court of law can go into the validity of the committal. This has been clear over since the case of Sheriff of Middlesex in 1840 (*see* Keir and Lawson cases, P. 92). The Houses of Parliament thus possess what might appear to be an arbitrary power of committal for contempt or breach of its privileges and the courts cannot enquire into it. The famous Banstown observer case of Australia of the year 1955 is an example of an assertion of this parliamentary power.

The prudence of defining, through legislation, the powers of legislatures with regard to privileges, is itself a question not free from debate. Ultimately the proper balance between freedom of speech and expression and the appropriate climate for discharge of legislative functions is not a question that can be settled by generalised categories or definitions : it must be left to the good sense of those who man the legislatures and also to the good sense of the instruments of expression of public opinion. Law is the function of a stable political society and no amount of written rules can guarantee a stable society with different interests appropriately balanced with a proper sense of responsibility among the interests themselves.

I would, therefore, feel that the position with regard to privileges is best left undefined by legislation, only to be ronounced upon either by the courts in the circumstances when the reasons for action for breach of privilege are specifically stated by the legislature or, in the absence of such reasons, to be regulated by a vigilant and enlightened public opinion.

Communal problems and national emergency

To maintain the secular character of the State as envisaged in the Constitution of the Republic of India, it is the duty both of the Press and of the individual to curb communal and religious propaganda which is likely to encourage intolerance and undermine the very basis on which the new Indian social order is sought to be built.

Recent amendments in the Criminal Law of India and the Representation of the People's Act, 1950 had to be made to meet the growing evil of political propaganda on the basis of caste and community. Even the safeguards in the interests of the Backward Classes were used for political ends and the backwardness instead of being on the decrease became a much sought for label. It is in this background that the new amendments acted as deterrent to the evil they sought to curb. It cannot be denied that this evil is likely to persist in Indian society.

Finally, it may be said, in a democracy, unlike a totalitarian State, the society must regulate itself and strike a balance between rights and duties. A code of conduct in matters affecting the society should grow from within. No civilized or ordered life was possible without some kind of self-regulation in the society. All freedom carried with it the limitation that it must not impinge on the freedom of others.

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State Police Commission's Report

Need For Systematic Studies In Police Science Underlined

THE Government of Maharashtra has suggested to all universities in the State that police science should be included as one of the subjects offered for the degree course.

This is one of the recommendations made to the Government by the Maharashtra State Police Commission, which was set up to investigate several aspects of the police administration in the State.

The Commission, which submitted a 286-page report to the Government on May 30, has made 87 recommendations. The Government had taken decisions on 62 of them up to November 15.

A summary of the commission's recommendations, along with the Government resolution on its decisions, was today placed on the table of both Houses of the State legislature.

Training school

Another suggestion of the commission was that the Union Government should be moved to expand the facilities of the Central Detective Training School at Calcutta to enable more officers of the State to be sent there for specialised training.

While accepting this recommendation, the State Government has revealed that the Centre had already decided to start another detective training school soon.

The Government has accepted in principle the recommendation for converting some of the existing outposts into small police stations, but it has been pointed out that each such proposal would have to be considered on merit.

Regarding the railway police, the Government has accepted the suggestion that there should be an equitable distribution of capable officers between the districts and the railways and that the officers should not be transferred out of the railways for at least five years.

The Government has not accepted the suggestion that men in the railway police constabulary should be taught Hindi on recruitment since recruitment is made on the basis of common rules for the police all over the State. All police officers and men are however required to learn Hindi under the general orders of the Government.

The Commission's recommendation for the division of the area comprising north of Bombay into two zones, with one Deputy Commissioner of Police for each zone, and for the provision of more police stations and mobile patrolling in the area has been partially accepted.

One addition post of Deputy Commissioner of Police has already been created following the rapid development of the northern part of Greater Bombay.

The suggestion for more police stations, however, has not been accepted. The Government resolution explains that the necessity for reorganising the present police stations and strengthening them has been accepted in principle and that this was being done within the limits of available finance. The reorganisation, it is stated, includes mobile patrols for the area.

The Government has accepted the suggestion that candidates passing the intermediate science or commerce examinations or their equivalent, besides those passing the intermediate arts examination, should be recruited as Police Sub-Inspectors.

The Government has accepted the proposal to raise the qualifying educational standard in the direct recruitment of Police Inspectors and has decided that the minimum qualification for direct recruitment should be a university degree or its equivalent.

The Government concurs with the Commission's view that the age limits for the recruitment to constabulary may be reviewed at a later stage only, when better type of recruits are available.

Departmental inquiries

The Commission has recommended that no departmental proceedings should be held against delinquents when a criminal court comes to the conclusion that the case against such delinquent is not established, with the exception of acquittals based on the benefit of the doubt or on technical grounds.

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The Government has accepted the recommendation subject to modification that even in the case of acquittal by a court, it would be permissible to hold departmental proceedings against a delinquent to determining whether the person, although acquitted by the court, deserves to be retained in service or whether he should be given any of the other prescribed punishments, on the basis of some additional evidence, which was either not available at the time of the trial or was not admissible in the judicial hearing.

Accepting the suggestion for a review of the position of confirmation of police officers, the Government has already started the review to make permanent 80 per cent of the posts which are in existence for over five years and which are likely to be required permanently.

The Government will continue to take seniority of police officers as one of the factors while making appointments to heavy and difficult districts, but it reserves the right to appoint such officers as it considers most suitable according to the requirements of administration and the exigencies of service, irrespective of seniority.

The Government has also stated that while it will observe, as far as possible, the principles laid down in the Police Manual for the transfer of police personnel as no rigid rule can be laid down that they must all be complied with in every case. The exigencies of service must come first while making transfers.

The Government has concurred with the Commission's view that the employment of mounted police cannot be recommended in the present context and because of its prohibitive cost.

The Government has rejected the suggestion for treating persons working in the motor transport workshops of the police department like other policemen and for keeping them outside the pale of the Factories Act which governs their hours of work and holidays. It has been pointed out that this was legally impossible.

Wireless equipment

The recommendations on increasing the number of wireless stations and modernising the wireless equipment have been accepted and will be acted upon, subject to the availability of funds.

The Government has not accepted the suggestion for the discontinuance of recording finger-prints in prohibition cases. It has observed that the difficulty seems to have been felt because of the large number of finger-prints required to be taken in such cases, and has added that the number of prohibition cases is, however, expected to go down considerably. This will solve the problem.

The Government has accepted the suggestion for more frequent visits by superior officers in city charges like Greater Bombay, Nagpur and Poona. During such visits, the officers should make special inquiries into complaints from the public about delays and discourtesy.

Other suggestions

Notable among other recommendations, which are still under consideration of the Government are :

(*a*) Provision of a metropolitan type of police organisation, with Commissioners of Police, for Nagpur and Poona ;

(*b*) Creation of a cadre of Assistant Sub-Inspectors for the whole police force ;

(*c*) Formation of women police units in the districts of Satara, Sangli, Poona rural, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Aurangabad, Wardha, Akola, Buldana and Amravati ;

(*d*) Provision of a short course (along with other instructions) in composition and grammar for the recruits ;

(*e*) Inclusion of police-public relations and management in the curriculum at the Police Training College, Nasik ;

Refresher courses

(*f*) Compulsory refresher courses for constables and other categories up to Assisant Superintendents ;

(*g*) Establishment of a finger-print bureau at Poona with branches at Bombay, Nagpur and Aurangabad ;

(*h*) Expansion of the police dog units of Greater Bombay, Nagpur and Poona ;

(*i*) Constitution of a separate force, comprising selected men of integrity, for prohibition offences in each district on the lines of the Prohibition Branch in Greater Bombay ; and

(*k*) Formation of a planning and research unit in the office of the Inspector-General of Police.

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

★ *Campaign for production of paddy and groundnut*

★ *More S. S. C. examination centres*

★ *Purchase of Ayurvedic herbs and shrubs*

★ *Wheat and wheat products order amended*

★ *Committee for backward class hostels*

★ *National Loan Scholarships*

THE State Vigilance Commission of Maharashtra received 429 complaints up to December 10. All of them were not relating to corruption. Out of these, 129 were found to require no action and 220 were such as to be sent to the Anti-Corruption Bureau or the Government Departments concerned for disposal. In 56 complaints reports have been called for by the Commission either from the Anti-Corruption Bureau or from the concerned departments. 3 complaints have so far been finally disposed of and the remaining 21 complaints are under scrutiny in the Commissioner's Office.

An important function of the Vigilance Commission is to undertake a review of procedures and practices of administration in so far as they relate to maintenance of integrity. The Vigilance Commission has commenced a review of the office of the Controller of Iron, Steel and Cement, Bombay. The Secretary to the Commission has been visiting the said office for this purpose in the mornings on working days.

Electoral rolls published

Electoral rolls of all Assembly Constituencies in Greater Bombay have now been finally published.

These rolls are available for inspection free of charge at the office of the Electoral Registration Officer, Election Branch, Old Custom House, Fort- Bombay-1 and also at usual central place of publication within each Assembly Constituency, upto 18th January 1965.

The persons whose names do not appear in the final electoral rolls, now published, may apply to the Electoral Registration Officer in the prescribed form No. 6, in duplicate by affixing a non-judicial Special adhesive stamp of 0·50 paise to the original application.

Campaign for production of paddy and groundnut

With a view to intensifying the efforts for increasing agricultural production, the Government has launched a new summer campaign for paddy and groundnut crops. The objects of the campaign are those of the Rabi and Kharif crop campaigns launched earlier in the State and that of devoting special attention to certain specific items of improved agricultural practices. It was found out that the paddy and groundnut crops taken in summe were left out of the purview of th Rabi and Kharif crop campaign It is now, therefore decided to launc this campaign which is aimed a covering more than 11,000 acres land under the paddy and groundn crops in the State. An estimate amount of over Rs. 15 lakhs proposed to be spent on t campaign.

The area under summer paddy Maharashtra is 15,700 acres mos concentrated in the coastal distri of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnag The average yield of summer pa is 3,600 lbs. per acre, which is hig than the average kharif paddy y of 1,500 lbs. Groundnut also is excellent rotational crop which riches the soil fertility and br cash income to the farmer. under summer groundnut is at pre 2,500 acres with an average pro tion per acre of 1,000 lbs. practice of cultivating sur

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groundnut is being gradually adopted in the districts of Satara, Sangli and Sholapur. It is proposed to extend this area by another 3,000 acres.

It is with this object alone of an intensifying cultivation of these two crops, that purchase of improved seeds on a large scale, installation of electric motors and pumps and distribution of fertilisers and pesticides on a mass scale are proposed to be done. The campaign will be implemented through the Zilla Parishads in their districts.

Heads of schools to note

The S. S. C. Examination Board has brought to the notice of the Heads of schools presenting candidates for the S. S. C. Examination of March, 1965 with the subject ypewriting as one of the subjects or the examination, that the requirement of candidates undergoing the rescribed course in Typewriting at n Institution or Commercial School ecognised by the Inspector of ommercial Schools, Maharashtra tate, Bombay, will not be insisted pon this time. It will, however, be ecessary for Heads of Schools to btain a certificate from the institute garding the candidate's progress in e subject, as done at previous aminations.

ofussil milk supply schemes

The Government of Maharashtra s declared the employment of rkmen of certain categories in the fussil milk supply schemes at sik, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Miraj rishna Valley Milk Project, Miraj), ulia and Aurangabad under the ry Development Commissioner, mbay, as the public utility service a further period of six months n November 30, 1964.

e S. S. C. examination centres

he S. S. C. Examination Board, ha, has decided to start 26 new es for the S. S. C. examination of March 1965, with a view to catering to the needs of a cluster of seven or more high schools in the rural areas, bringing in 300 or over candidates to the centre.

As against the 90 centres of the S. S. C. examination of March 1964, the examination of March 1965, will be held at 116 centres. The 26 new centres have brought the examination at or near to the homes of about 12,000 candidates.

Payment of drugs licence fees

From January 2, 1965, the dealers and manufacturers of drugs in Greater Bombay will be required to pay the licence fees and fees for certificates, etc., in cash in the Directorate of Drugs Control Administration, 127 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1, At present, these fees are being deposited into the Reserve Bank of India.

The new mode of payment was decided upon by the Administration in view of the several representations received by it in that connection.

Aid to political sufferers

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to apply the scheme of free medical attendance and treatment in Government hospitals and dispensaries to the political sufferers whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 300 and to the members of their families, including wife, children and brothers or sisters who are below the age of 18 years and solely dependent on them and widows in the case of deceased political sufferers.

A political sufferer for the purposes of these concessions means a person who suffered imprisonment or detention for not less than six months, inclusive of the period of remission granted to or earned by him in accordance with the Jail Manual and the period spent by him under trial, or who died or was killed in action or in detention, or was awarded capital punisment, or became permanently incapacitated due to firing or lathi charges or lost his job or means livelihood or a part or whole of his property on account of participation in the national movement for the emancipation of India.

The grant of the concession is restricted only to the residents of the State of Maharashtra. Admission is given to the political sufferers or their families in Government hospitals subject to the availability of beds.

Purchase of Ayurvedic herbs and shrubs

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned the introduction of the system of purchase of Ayurvedic herbs and shrubs by the Pharmacy Storage, Karad, for being supplied to the Government Ayurvedic Pharmacies and Hospitals, for manufacture of Ayurvedic medicines.

The scheme, which comes into force with immediate effect, will continue up to February 28, 1965. It replaces the scheme of collection of herbs and shrubs being implemented by the Pharmacy.

The Pharmacy Storage has a jurisdiction over the districts of Kolhapur, Sangli, Poona, Kolaba and Satara, for the purpose of purchasing Ayurvedic herbs and shrubs.

Sugar Rationing Order published

The Maharashtra (Local Areas) Sugar Rationing Order, 1965, has been published in Part IV-A of the Maharashtra Government Gazette, Extraordinary of December 9, 1964. The order which extends, in the first instance, to the Poona city and cantonments of Poona and Kirkee, the Nagpur city, the Sholapur city, the Thana Municipal Borough, the Nasik Municipal Borough, the Nasik Road—Deolali Municipal district, Deolali cantonment and Bhagu,

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municipal district, the Ahmednagar municipal borough, the Kolhapur municipal borough and Ulhasnagar municipal district, will come into force from January 10, 1965.

A breach of any of the provisions of Sugar Rationing order is punishable under the Defence of India Rules.

Prices of khandsari in Bombay

The Government of Maharashtra has fixed the wholesale and retail prices of brown, yellow and white khandsari varieties of sugar for the Greater Bombay area.

Accordingly, the wholesale price of brown variety per quintal is Rs. 126·50 and retail price per quintal is Rs. 129·50 ; the wholesale price of yellow variety per quintal is Rs. 135·50 and retail price per quintal is Rs. 138·50 ; and the wholesale price per quintal of white Khandsari variety is Rs. 146·50 and retail price per quintal is Rs. 149·50.

Committee for backward class hostels

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed a State Level Hostel Committee to advise it on various problems pertaining to the different kinds of hostels. The committee is set up on the recommendation of the Backward Class Hostel Committee appointed to study and enquire into the problems regarding administration of backward class hostels in the State.

The Minister for Social Welfare is the Chairman and the Deputy Minister for Social Welfare Vice-Chairman of the committee. The Director of Social Welfare is the Secretary of the committee.

Free studentship to the economically backward

The economically backward pupils whose parents/guardians own land and/or are cultivators and who have been admitted on the basis of declaration of income, will be required to produce the necessary income certificates within a period of six months from the date of admission or from the date of opening of school/institution/college. If they have already been admitted during the current academic year, 1964-65 only they will not be charged fees during this period of six months.

Rice Order published

The Maharashtra indigenous Rice (Control on Prices) (Amendment) Order, 1964, has been published in Part IV-A of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary of December 5, 1964.

Scarcity work in Nasik district

The Government of Maharashtra has accorded sanction to the execution of the percolation tank at Gulwanch in the Sinnar Taluka of

STATE DRAMATIC COMPETITIONS

The regional competitions of Marathi dramas held as part of the Fourth Maharashtra State Natya Mahotsava at Nanded, Poona, Nagpur and Rang Bhavan centres are over. The panels of judges at these centres have selected the following two dramas at each of the centres for participation in the finals to be held in Bombay in the first fortnight of January 1965.

Nanded Centre :—' Koriv Leni ' by Kalopasak Mandal, Latur and ' Shrimant ' by Kalamandir Natya Samiti, Nanded.

Poona Centre :—' Sharda ' by Progressive Dramatic Association, Poona and ' Katha Kunachi Vyatha Kunachi' by Maharashtriya Kalopasak, Poona.

Nagpur Centre :—'Char Katha Ek Vyatha ' by Ranjan Kala Mandir, Nagpur and ' Rambha ' by Pratima Kala Kendra, Nagpur.

Rang Bhavan Centre :— ' Phas ' by Indian National Theatre, Bombay and ' Prema Tuza Rang Kasa ' by Uday Kala Kendra, Bombay.

The third prize has been recommended to the drama ' Ekhadyache Nashib ' by Manoranjan Sanstha, Dhulia at Nanded centre, ' Tin Chok Tera ' by Lokhitwadi Mandal, Nasik at Poona centre ; ' Kalave Lobh Asava ' by Natya Sadhana, Khamgaon at Nagpur centre and 'Swapniche He Dhan ' by B. E. S. T. Arts and Sports Club, Bombay at Rang Bhavan centre.

The names of the artistes who have been awarded individual prizes for best acting will be announced alongwith the results of finals.

Shri V. S. Apte, Shri Y. R. Desai and Prof. G. B. Pathak acted as judges at Nanded centre ; Shri Vyankatesh Madgulkar, Shri N. R. Abyankar and Prof. D. P. Andrews at Poona centre ; Shri G. T. Madkholkar, Shri S. B. Shastri and Shri Anand Jog at Nagpur centre and Shri Madhav Manohar, Shri Bhalchandra Pendharkar and Smt. Sudha Karmarkar at Rang Bhavan Centre.

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Nasik district as scarcity work at the estimated cost of Rs. 2,43,175.

Gangasagar Mela

A large number of pilgrims and visitors from all over the country are expected to gather at the ensuing Gangâ Sagar Mela in the district of 24 Paraganas of West Bengal from January 13 to 15. Intending pilgrims and visitors are, therefore, advised to get themselves inoculated against cholera and vaccinated against small-pox. They may note that they will not be allowed to enter the mela/area in the absence of the certificates.

Package programme for groundnut production

Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 21,170 for package programme for groundnut in Ratnagiri district for the current financial year. The estimated expenditure for this scheme for two years would be Rs. 1,92,625 out of which the Government of India's share would be Rs. 61,362·50.

In the Ratnagiri district the lands towards the coast are flat and fertile, but the uplands of lateritic origin known locally as 'Varkas' are generally light and poor and are capable of supporting growth of hill millets like Nagli, which yields three to four maunds of grain per acre valued at Rs. 45 to 60.

The total 'Varkas' lands in the Ratnagiri district are about five lakh acres, but about one lakh acres are somewhat flat with a slope of five per cent and are suitable for groundnut cultivation.

The semi-spreading groundnut variety Kopergaon No. 1 was tried on 'Varkas' soil in Ratnagiri district from 1960-61 to 1962-63 and the experiment yielded good results. Hence, Ratnagiri Zilla Parishad has launched a scheme of distributing about 6,000 maunds of Kopergaon No. 1 groundnut seed on an area of 6,000 acres in 1963-64.

The main object of Package Programme for groundnut in the Ratnagiri district is (1) to introd Kopergaon No. 1 groundnut on 'Varkas' lands in the Ratnagiri district, (2) to popularise manuring of groundnut, and (3) to popularise plant protection measures a against important pest viz. aphids and the 'Tikka' disease.

The higher production of groundnut in the package programme is to be achieved through (1) distribution of improved groundnut seed, (2) application of fertilisers, and (3) adoption of timely plant protection measures. These important items of development will cover additional 5,000 acres, in 1964-65 so that the total area under groundnut in 1965-66 will be 10,000 acres.

The variety Kopergaon No. 1 of groundnut has been found suitable for Ratnagiri district. The seed is available in the Kolhapur district and since the transport charges from Kolhapur to Ratnagiri add to the cost of seed, it is proposed to give a subsidy of Rs. 3 per maund of seed. Ammonium Sulphate and Superphosphate will be supplied as fertilisers and a subsidy of Rs. 2·50 per acre will be given. The quantum of credit of Rs. 75 per acre for rainfed crop will be provided under loans and advance 'Dusting machines will also be provided on hire basis,.

Publication forfeited

The Government of India has prohibited the sale or distribution of the "Kerala Masses Sharpen Anti-Reactionary and Anti-Revisionist Struggle" or similar pamphlet or any extract therefrom or of any translation thereof, and declared the pamphlet and every copy or translation thereof or extract therefrom, to be forefeited to Government, as it contains prejudicial reports, defined in the Defence of India Rules.

Wheat and wheat products order amended

The Government of India has amended the Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Order, 1964. The order which is called the Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Eight Amendment Order, 1964, has been published in Part IV-A of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary of December 18, 1964.

National Loan Scholarships

The awards to eligible candidates who had applied for the loan scholarships under the scheme of National Loan Scholarships during the current year have been communicated to the Principals of the Colleges in which the selected students are studying.

Similarly, the oan scholarships awarded to the eligible students during the years 1963-64 have also been renewed and sanctioned to the students who were found to be eligible on the basis of their annual progress reports. The names of such candidates have also been communicated to the principals of the colleges in which the students are studying.

The students who had applied for the Loan Scholarship under the scheme during the current year are advised by the Director of Education, Maharashtra State, to approach the Principals/Head of Institutions in which they are studing, for further information.

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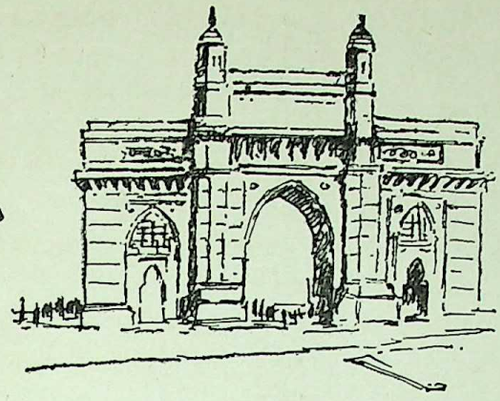


AROUND BOMBAY CITY

DR. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, inaugurated recently at Pant Nagar Colony, Ghatkopar, 600 tenements of Maharashtra Housing Board for Middle Income and Low Income Groups. The Minister for Housing, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, presided over the function. Speaking on the occasion the Minister said that inspite of the fact that the housing problem was a very difficult one, the Government is trying to solve the problem as speedily as possible. Priority has to be given to the other pressing problems as a result of which there is difficulty in implementing the programme for housing. He added that Government was aware of the various problems which came in the way of implementing the housing programme such as paucity of land and scarcity of cement.

Earlier, the Governor drove around the Colony with Smt. Cherian.

Smt. Cherian distributed prizes to the artists who participated in the Rangoli Exhibition.

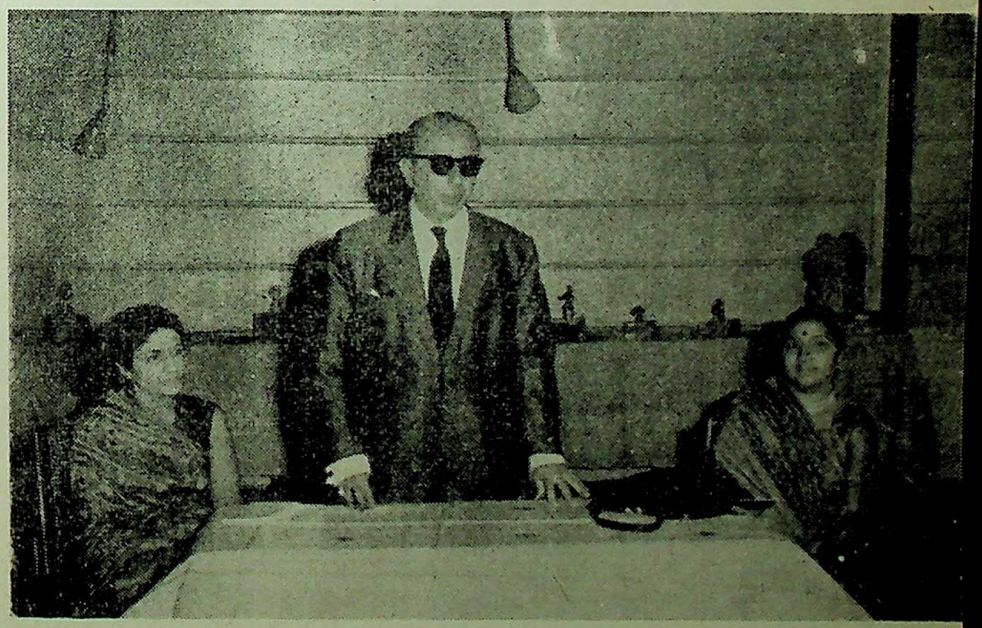
Shri N. S. Patil, Chairman, Maharashtra Housing Board, welcomed the Governor and the Minister. Shri K. M. Bhujpuria proposed a vote of thanks.

Exhibition of sculpture and paintings

An unusual exhibition of sculpture and paintings by Sundari Swaminathan and Damyanti Chawla, who both studied at the Slade School of Art, London, and who have teamed up together in previous exhibitions in cities of Europe, was inaugurated by Shri C. H. Bhabha, Vice-Chairman, Central Bank of India, at the Jehangir Art Gallery on Wednesday evening. The two artists each had 40 works on display.

Shri Bhabha observed that while currencies of the world might slump, the value of works of art could never depreciate. They constituted our proud and imperishable heritage. He said that the works displayed at the exhibition were a good example of the capacity of Indian artists. He described how in other countries public institutions patronized art, and looked forward to similar patronage by Government, corporations and the private sector in India.

Among the works of Smt. Swaminathan, who works mostly in stone and wood, those entitled " Wedding Bells ", " Village Life ", " Conversation Piece " and " Security " stood out prominently and were much admired by the large number of enthusiasts who came to the opening function. Smt. Swaminathan, who began with portrait sculpture as her speciality,



Shri C. H. Bhabha, Vice-Chairman, Central Bank of India, inaugurating the exhibition of sculpture and paintings by Sundari Swaminathan and Damayanti Chawla at Jehangir Art Gallery on December 23, 1964. On his right is seen Sundari Swaminathan and on his left Damayanti Chawla.

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Shri C. H. Bhabha going round the exhibition of sculpture and paintings along with the artists, Sundari Swaminathan (seen near the painting) and Damayanti Chawla (next to her)

has moved away over the years from the sculptors usual preoccupation with human form and has chosen for her works the wide variety of activities of communities and groups at work and play.

In the works of Smt. Damayanti Chawla, the painter, there are two distinct trends. While some of the canvases retain their original interest in conveying the physical world, in many there is a marked drift towards abstraction. The whole orchestration of colour and form has been organized to express the artist's innate feelings. Two of the paintings which attracted most attention at the exhibition were the ones entitled, " Pines " and " Trees ".

Housing in Fourth Five-Year Plan

Addressing a meeting of the State Housing Advisory Council, on December 19, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Housing and Civil Supplies, said that they were endeavouring to secure an allocation to the tune of Rs. 75 crores which would be 2½ times of that in the Third Five-Year Plan. Referring to the difficulties experienced in the construction of houses, he said that shortage of cement was the greatest difficulty. He said that if the Housing Board was allowed to import cement it would be in a position to do so provided foreign exchange was made available.

As regards the recent judgment of the Supreme Court, the Minister said that full implications of the judgment were being examined by the Government. As regards the slum clearance, he said, that the Poona pattern which was adopted for constructing houses for the flood victims was an ideal one which might provide cheap type of houses for the hutment dwellers. He particularly mentioned the steps that would be taken to bring down the rent under the slum clearance programme and said the municipal bodies at Malegaon, Poona and Nanded were ready to give certain relief in payment of municipal taxes.

Referring to unauthorised structures, Shri Taleyarkhan said that public bodies should not consider extending money for putting of shelters so that unauthorised structures were not created.

As regards the question of the industrial workers, he said that in addition to the 30,000 tenements for the industrial workers, construction of 13,000 tenements was in hand. He also cautioned against the spread of spurious co-operatives which advertised themselves in the newspapers. Government was considering to set up a bye-law to prevent growth of such co-operative societies. He also said that legislation would have to be undertaken to prevent issue of licences for construction of houses. He said that it was necessary to put restrictions on legislation of co-operative societies in order that undue advantage was not taken of the facilities given by the Government.

Annual day of the Bombay Labour Institute

Shri M. V. Rajwade, Secretary to Government of Maharashtra, Industries and Labour Department, presiding over the annual day of the Bombay Labour Institute, recently called on the students to devote heir much valuable time for doing hard work. He expressed satisfaction over the progress made by the institution and hoped that students of the institution could derive more and more benefits and bring about good results. Earlier, Dr. B. S. Bhir, Director of the Bombay Labour Institute, welcomed the guest. Shri Sharad Pradhan, General Secretary of the Institute, proposed a vote of thanks.

Certificates to trainees

Shri R. C. Joshi, Secretary, Agriculture, Food and Co-operation Department, awarded certificates to the students of a training course in Internal Diseases of Ruminants, at Aarey Milk Colony.

This training course, first of its kind in India, was organised under the auspices of the F. A. O. The F. A. O. expert, Prof. Houflund V. M. D. of Royal Veterinary College, Stockholm, Sweden, two other professors from Sweden and

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professors from different veterinary colleges in the country lectured during the courses.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Joshi pointed out that as dairying was developing fast as an industry major aspects of animal health could not be neglected. He further stated that elimination of cattle disease was of prime value to a country like India which was facing food shortage, because milk and meat had a good food value.

Prof. Houfland also spoke on the occasion.

Earlier, Dr. M. M. A. Rehman, Director of Animal Husbandry, Maharashtra State, welcomed the guests and Prof. Murkibhavi proposed a vote of thanks.

Bombay Development Plan discussed

A meeting of the Bombay Development Committee was held at Sachivalaya, Bombay under the Chairmanship of Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power and Buildings and Communications. Mr. Peter Wright, representative of the World Bank, who attended the meeting, was acquainted with the various development plans of Greater Bombay.

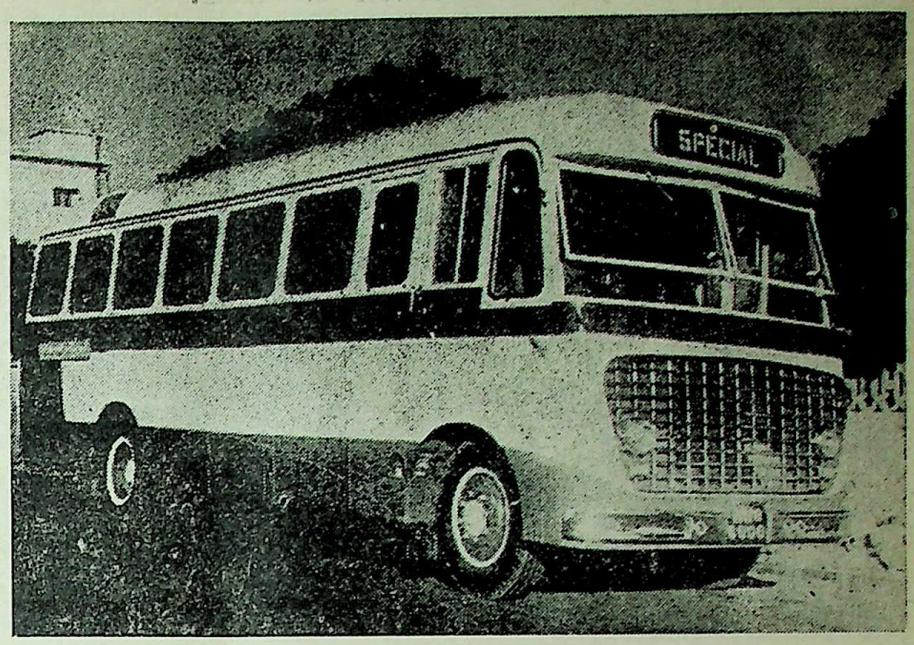
The various development projects and the " Bombay Traffic and Transportation Study " report of Messrs. Wilbur Smith and Associates and Water Supply Schemes, suggested under Rs. 700 crore Development Plan for Greater Bombay, were discussed.

Mr. Wright said that the World Bank look into the matter sympathetically and would extend suitable aid towards the development schemes. Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Urban Development, Shri D. R. Pradhan, Chief Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, were present at the meeting.

T. B. Conference inaugurated

The Minister for Public Health, Law and Judiciary, Shri Shantilal H. Shah, stressed the need for opening T. B. Clinics at district places and urged the local medical men and social workers to run them efficiently. The Minister was inaugurating the Third Maharashtra State Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases Workers' Conference at the J. J. Hospital, at Bombay, recently.

The Minister desired that B.C.G. Vaccination should be given to every infant in order to prevent infection with tuberculosis and further added that every Maternit Home should have the facility o giving B.C.G. Vaccination in orde to fulfil our aim of giving protectio to all the children against T.E He also suggested that children fro the rural area should be give B.C.G. Vaccination at the time c their admission to primary school In the end, the Minister referred t the need for home treatment, ma



Air-conditioned Luxury Coach of the S. T.

The Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation is the first in the State of Maharashtra to introduce an air-conditioned luxury coach.

Built in its Central Workshop at Dapodi, near Poona, the air-conditioned luxury coach has a seating capacity for 22 passengers and provides many amenities to the travelling public such as foam-rubber reclining type adjustable seats, extra wide double walled windows with tinted glasses providing good view and at the same time preventing glare, a radio set, ice-boxes for serving cold drinks to the passengers, etc. Each seat has been provided with a separate reading light, a buzzar bell, an ash tray and a small pocket for holding newspapers. The bus has an elegant exterior with decorations to match and the interior has been tastefully decorated and also provided with diffused lighting. The air-conditioning plant is so adjusted, that it keeps the temperature in the passenger saloon normally between 70° to 75° F. and controls the humidity for optimum human comfort. Adequate space has been provided for carrying luggage in the bus.

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miniature photography and B.C.G. Vaccination for the eradication of T.B. menace.

Dr. B. P. Divgi, Mayor of Bombay, presided. Dr. M. D. Deshmukh, convenor of the conference welcomed the guests. Shri G. B. Bhat proposed a vote of thanks.

Irreproachable moral standard needed

The nurse was expected to have irrepreachable moral standard because her work had brought her in close touch with the lives of men and women, said Smt. Vatsalabai Naik while addressing the convocation of the nursing course held at Bombay in the St. Georges Hospital, recently.

Smt. Naik distributed certificates to 27 nurses who had successfully completed their nursing course this year. Kumari Indira G. Miskin, who stood first in the examination, was awarded gold medal, Durgabai Ketkar prize of the Maharashtra Nursing Council and the Council prize for standing first in the surgical nursing. Nurse Lata Fondekar was also awarded silver medal for standing first from the hospital in the general nursing part I examination of this year and the prize for the best nurse of the year went to nurse Vimal Kshirsagar.

Describing the expectations of a layman about the nurse, Smt. Naik said that she should have up-to-date and advanced knowledge and she should be able to advise on maintaining good health. In an emergency, local or national, she should be ready to serve wherever the need was the greatest, whether it might be a remotest village or a small town with any unavoidable incoveniences. Only then and then she would achieve true professional status, Smt. Naik added.

Earlier, Dr. H. V. Pophale, Superintendent of the St. Georges Hospital, welcomed the guest. Matron Smt. S. Ashtkar, proposed a vote of thanks.

Malaria Officers' Conference

The efficiency of medical services should not be judged by as to how much amount is spent on a particular service but by the achievements of its results, said the Minister for Public Health, Shri Shantilal H. Shah, while inaugurating the Malaria Officers' Conference as a part of the National Malaria Control Programme for the State at Sachivalaya, Bombay, recently. The Minister expressed satisfaction over the progress achieved by the State in the field of malaria eradication and hoped that whatever had remained to be done in this regard would be achieved in the near future.

The conference was attended by Dr. C. P. Nair, Regional Deputy Director of the Government of India, Baroda. Dr. P. D. Bhave, State Director of Public Health, welcoming the delegates, said that Maharashtra State had set an example for other States of the country by achieving spectacular results in the field of malaria eradication and hoped that the pace of the progress would be maintained efficiently in the future also.

Dr. V. N. Rao, Deputy Director of Public Health, Malaria and Filaria, reviewed the progress achieved by the State so far. He said that in recent years the population of the State had increased considerably and it was necessary to augment the financial provisions and the service personnel of the department in order to achieve better results. Dr. Rao added that the easier part of the Malaria Eradication Programme had been achieved, but considerable efforts were still needed if complete eradication was to be achieved in the targetted period. For this purpose, he appealed to the officers, to take stock of whatever has been done and redouble their efforts for achieving the target in time. Dr. V. R. Phadke, Malaria Officer, Sangli, proposed a vote of thanks.

Tamasha artistes return from forward areas

A troupe of tamasha artistes, headed by Shri Dattoba Dagdubuwa Tambe Shirolikar, which had gone to forward areas to entertain jawans, returned to Bombay, on December 15, after giving 13 programmes there. The troupe, which visited forward areas under the joint auspices of the Government of India and the Government of Maharashtra, consisted of Digambar Dagdubuwa Tambe, Sonubai Rakhamaji Dhumal, Chandrabai Sitaram Namdas, Mahadeo Keshav Vaidya, Yamuna Dadoba Jawalkar, Maruti Genu Waghmare, Sampat Baburao Rokade, Hindurao Nyanu Sontate, Vithal Mahadeo Babar, Kondiba Maruti Tonpe, Khandu Malhari Kadam, Krishna Sakaram Malve, Murlidhar Kondiba Bhosale and Rajaram Rangnath Deshpande, of Marathi Tamasha Parishad.

Shri D. P. Keshwala, Superintendent, Education and Social Welfare Department, accompanied the troupe. This was the fourth troupe sent from Maharahtra to visit forward areas.

Bombay and surroundings impresses Pope Paul VI

The vast metropolis of Bombay and its surroundings have impressed His Holiness Pope Paul VI who has felicitated the authorities "for their many achievements in the development of urban facilities and services".

In a letter written to the Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, His Holiness says :

Be assured of our sincere gratitude for the honour your Excellency renders us by your visit, together with the high officials of the provincial and municipal administration of Bombay. We are highly appreciative of all that your collaborators

(continued on page 48)

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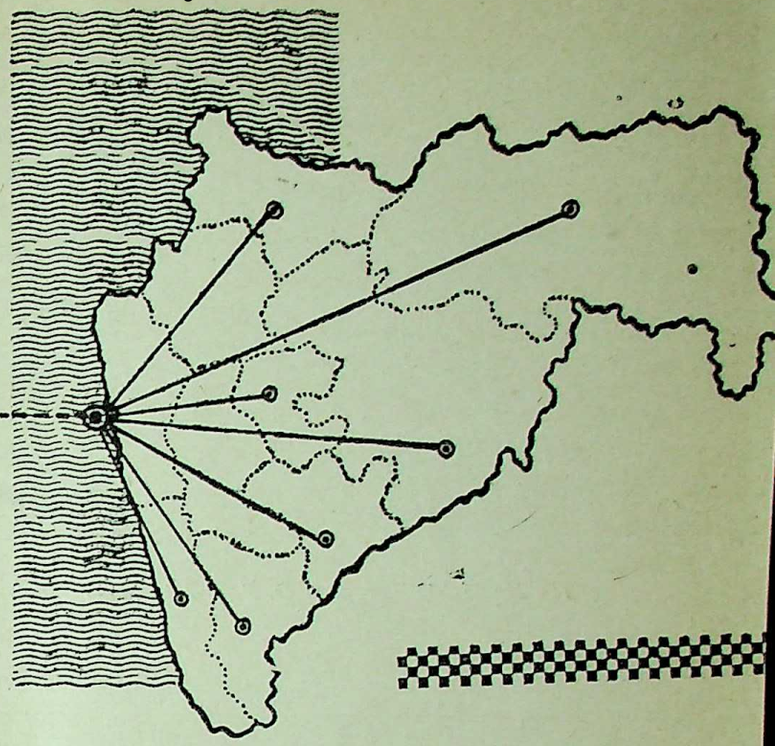
NEWS FROM DISTRICTS



THE Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, called upon the Wrestlers' Conference to play a leading role in order that India might become a front-rank nation in the field of sports.

The Chief Minister was inaugurating the Maharashtra Wrestlers' Conference, at Amravati some days back. He added that the State Government would willingly give encouragement and co-operation in order that India might get such honour.

The Chief Minister also referred to the Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, the Home Minister, Shri Shri D. S. Desai and Shri Mamasaheb Mohol of Poona and paid glowing tributes to their efforts in sponsoring wrestling. While speaking on the occasion from the chair, the Home Minister of Maharashtra, Shri D. S. Desai, asserted that the conference would pave the way for emotional integrative in the State. More than 400 delegates were present at the Conference.

Earlier all the delegates saluted the Chief Minister in a march-past. Shri Babasaheb Vaidya, Chairman of the reception committee welcomed the guests and Shri Madhavrao Walkhede proposed a vote of thanks. Messages of goodwill were received from the Union Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan ; Shri H. V. Pataskar, Governor of Madhya Pradesh and Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development Maharashtra State.

Turning agriculturalist into indu alist

The Chief Minister of Ma rashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, com sioned the co-operative co ginning, pressing and oil proces society's ginning plant at Wa 28 miles from Chandrapur recen

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, recently paid a visit to the Kiran Co-op Ginning and Pressing Factory at Pandharkawada in Yeotmal district. He is seen inspecting the working of the factory.

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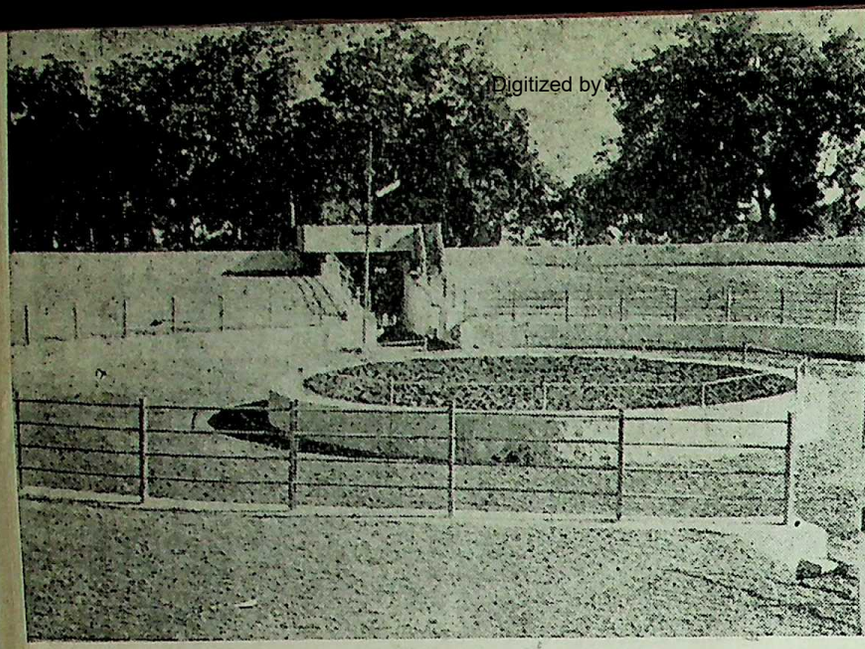
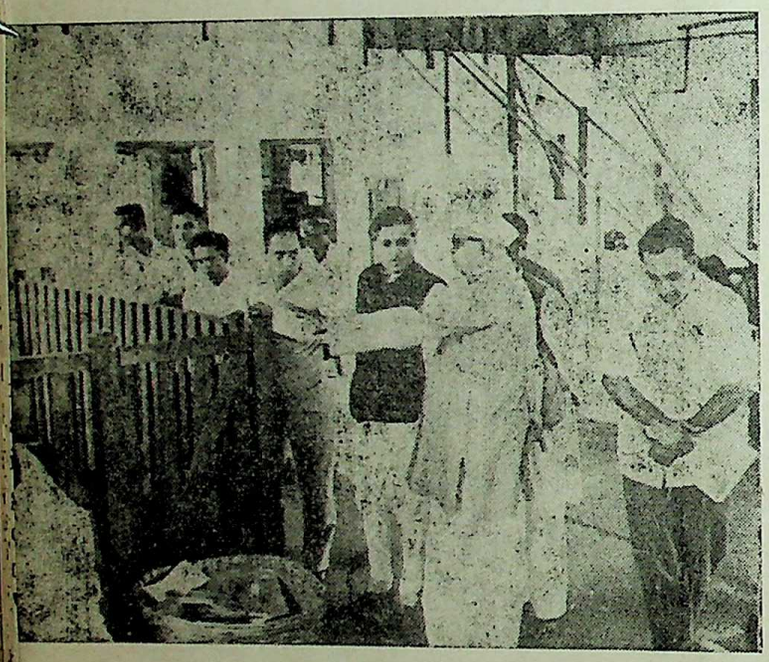


The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, inaugurating the 1½ lakh Stadium specially constructed by Dhulia Municipality for wrestling bouts



The Minister for Industries, Shri S. G. Barve, recently visited the Jagdish Match Splints and Veniers Factory at Chandrapur. Picture shows the Minister going round the various sections of the factory.

The Minister for Civil Supplies, Small Savings, Tourism and Fisheries, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, recently inspected the Nursery Unit of the Fisheries Department at Chandrapur. He is being taken round the Unit by Shri Divekar, Superintendent of Fisheries, Chandrapur.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Naik complimented the society on its achievement, which he described as a step towards realization of the dream of making agriculturist an industrialist.

The society has a share capital of Rs. 1,68,300 with Government share capital of Rs. 83,550. The ginning plant would be followed by a pressing plant and a oil processing plant.

Welcoming the Chief Minister, Shri R. J. Deotale, Chairman of the society, recalled that the society was initiated at the instance of the late Chief Minister, Shri M. S. Kannamwar. It would have a running capital of Rs. 10 lakhs and had taken up work of cotton pool under which member cultivators had brought 262 carts weighing 999 quintals of cotton. The pool would feed the plant.

Modern methods to step up production

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, called for all-out efforts for the progress and prosperity of the nation, while addressing a public meeting at Pandharkawada, recently. The need of the hour he said, was to increase production in every sphere. He urged agriculturists to step up production by adopting improved methods. He also stressed the need

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for opening processing factories by agriculturists in co-operative field.

Opposition, the Chief Minister said, was an essential feature of democracy but there should not be only destructive criticism. The Government was aware of the problems confronting the State and all efforts were being made to ease the situation. The people should utilise their energies in constructive work rather than being swayed by calls of protests and demonstrations in the name of opposition.

Shri Naik said that Government was determined to make concerted efforts for the prosperity of agriculturists. It had already taken the pioneering steps by fixing the prices of agricultural products.

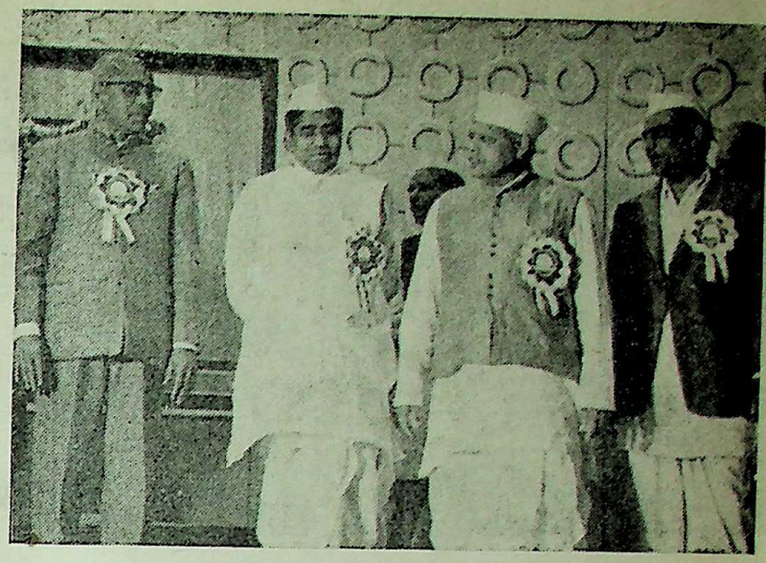
Shri Jawaharlal Darda presided over the meeting, which was convened by the Pandharkawada Panchayat Samiti. Shri Abasaheb Parwekar, M.L.A., welcoming the Chief Minister, detailed the difficulties of the area. Smt. Krishnabai Kulkarni, civic body chief, proposed a vote of thanks.

Co-operation—A step towards socialism

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, inaugurated recently at Wani, the Vasant Co-operative Ginning and Pressing Factory. Speaking on the occasion Shri Naik said that it had been the aim of the State to make the agricultural producer, an owner of processing factories.

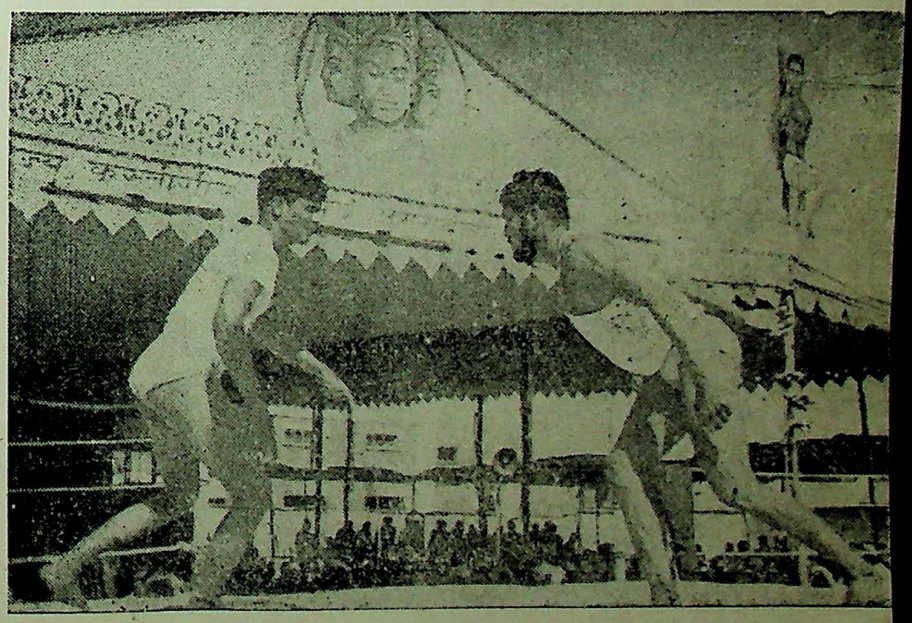
Referring to the change in the ownership of the factory, which he was inaugurating, the Chief Minister said that the factory, run by an individual for years, was now owned by a co-operative society of agriculturists. The change was very vital as it was a positive step towards socialism.

Earlier, Shri Dadasaheb Hood, Chairman of the society, said that the ginning factory had been purchased for Rs. 4 lakhs and it had



The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, recently inaugurated the Maharashtra Wrestlers' Conference at Amravati. In the picture he is seen with Minister for Home, Chairman of theConference, and other office bearers after the inauguration

A view of the grand procession taken out at the time of the Maharashtra Wrestlers' Conference recently held at Amravati



A wrestling bout, an item exhibited at the Maharashtra Wrestlers, Conference

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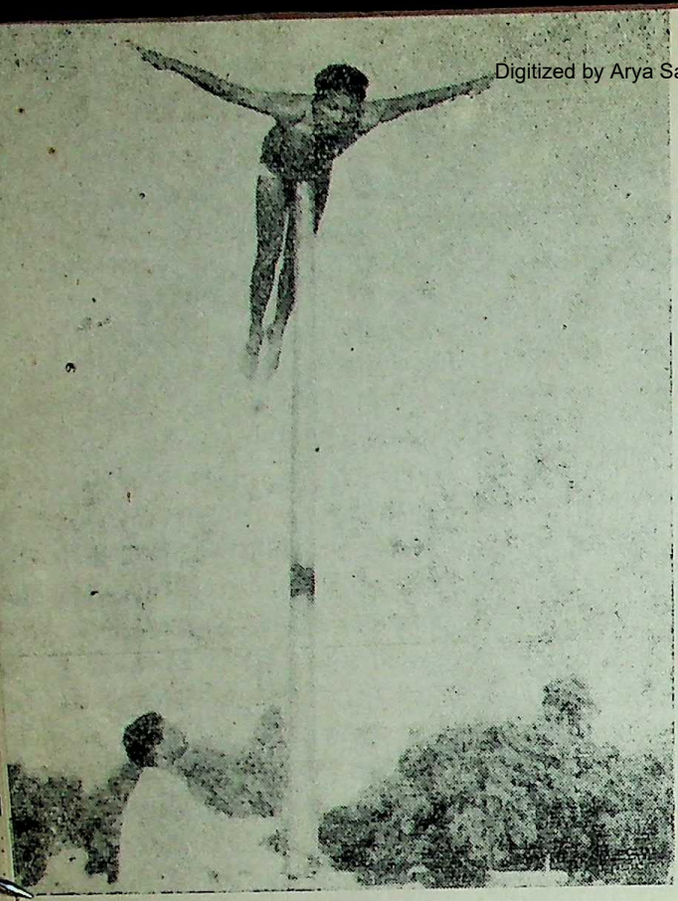
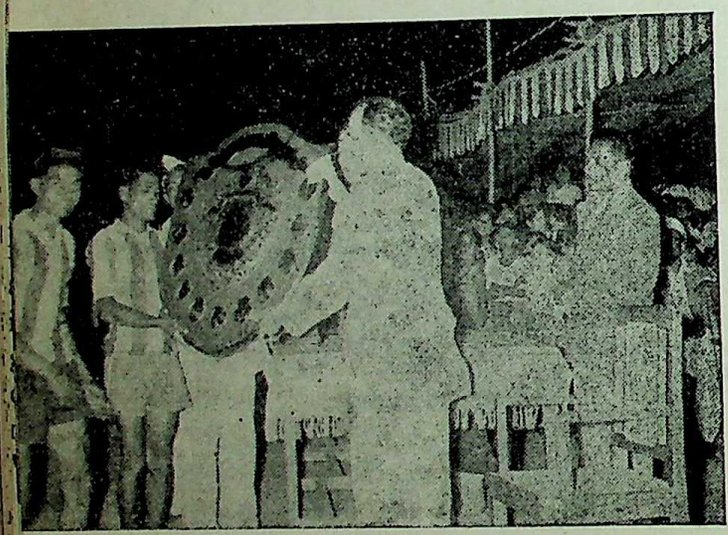
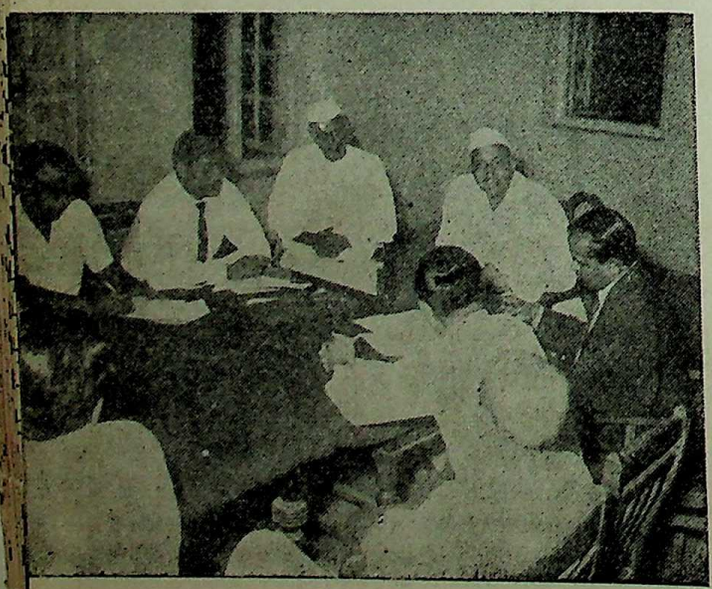


A rare feat on Malkhamb being exhibited by Shri Kisan Kshirsagar during the Bhir District Sports Festival



The Minister for Labour, Shri N. M. Tidke, distributing prizes at the Bhandara District Sports Festival held recently at Bhandara



A team of the officers of Small Scale Industries Organisation recently toured Kolaba district to ascertain the feasibility of expanding small scale industries in that district. Here they are seen holding discussions with the members of the Alibag Municipality and some of the local industrialists

a total membership of 845 and the share capital of over Rs. 1,93,000.

Teachers create history

The Home Minister of Maharashtra, Shri D. S. Desai, referred to the teaching profession as a noble and patriotic one and averred that teachers did not only teach history, but also create history.

The Minister was inaugurating the Mahavidarbha Primary Teachers' Conference at Amravati recently.

Referring to the demands of teachers, Shri Desai said that, while putting forth their grievances teachers should realise their responsibilities.

More than 400 delegates attended the conference held under the presidentship of Shri K. G. Deshmukh, who stated in his speech that many problems of primary teachers had been solved since the formation of Maharashtra.

Need to increase irrigation potential

The Minister for Labour, Shri N. M. Tidke, during his two-day tour of the Bhandara district on December 5 and 6, performed the bhoomipujan of the Sangrampur irrigation tank project in Gondia tahsil, presided over the concluding function of the fifth convention of the compounders' association of the Vidarbha division; gave away prizes and trophies at the concluding function of the Bhandara District Sport Festival and held discussions with the officials and non-officials on the progress of the Third Five-Year Plan Schemes and inclusion of the proposed schemes in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Presiding over the bhoomipujan ceremony of the Sangrampur irrigation tank, the Labour Minister, stressed the need for increasing irrigational potentials and facilities for the benefit of the cultivators who could step up agricultural production of the district, especially in the context of the package programme, which was being undertaken in the district. It was, therefore, necessary

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on the part of the farmers and the people to co-operate with the Government's various development schemes in the interest of the country.

Concerted efforts for family planning

The Deputy Minister for Public Health, Shri H. G. Vartak, called for concerted efforts for the family planning, which he said, was of much importance. He was speaking at a meeting of officials of the Yeotmal Zilla Parishad, at Yeotmal on December 11.

Shri Vartak reviewed the working of the various schemes of public health and discussed with the members of the Zilla Parishad the difficulties arising in implementation of the schemes. He lauded the efforts of the Zilla Parishad in combating the cholera epidemic which was rampant in the district few months back.

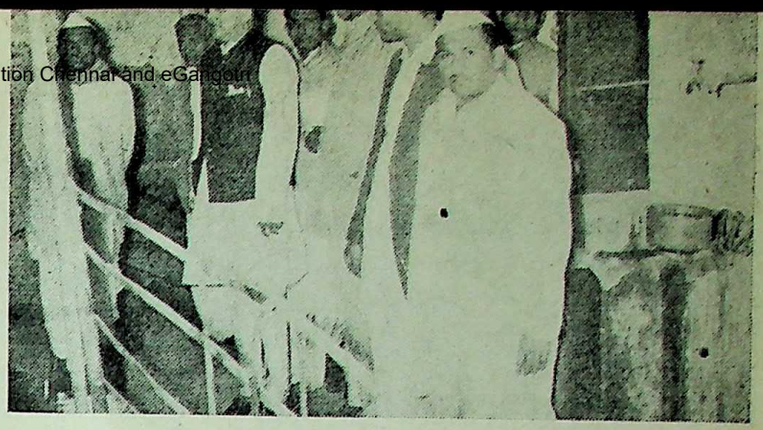
Earlier, Shri Vartak visited the main hospital, hospital for women and the T. B. hospitals and inspected the existing arrangements.

Vital role of industrial estates

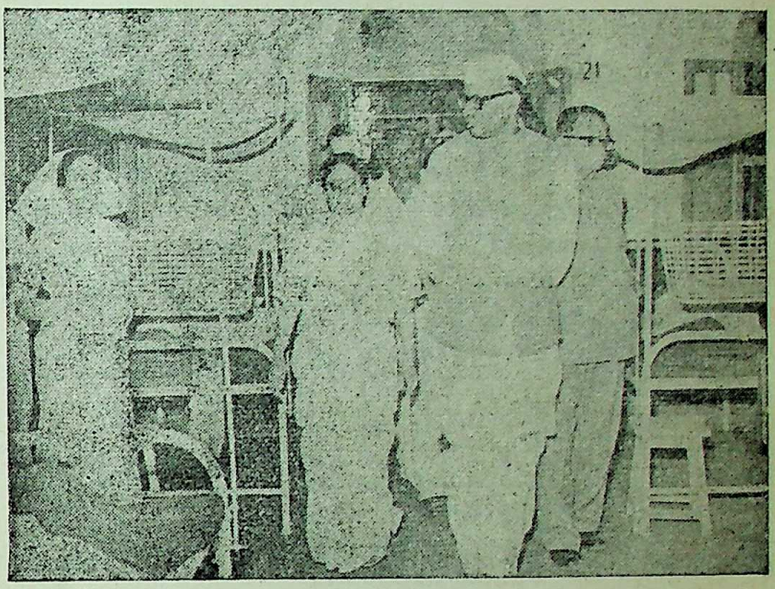
Minister for Industries and Electricity, Shri S. G. Barve, hoped that the proposed industrial estate at Bhandara would be the centre of all the industries prevalent in the district.

The Minister was addressing a meeting of industrialists and social and constructive workers, at Bhandara recently.

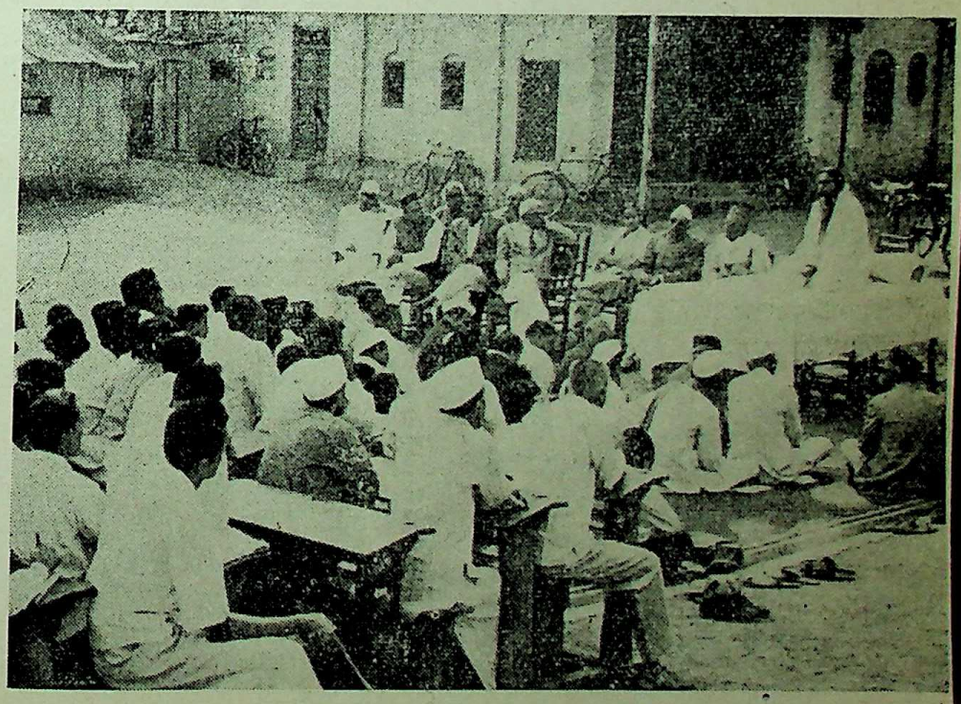
Shri Barve said that the industrial estate would not only promote the industries in the district but would also offer employment to the people of the district. Such industrial estates were not established for mere satisfaction of Government, but it had a definite purpose of encouraging the industrialists to meet the increasing demand of the country, he added.



The Minister for Industries, Shri S. G. Barve, recently visited the Nirvan Metal Works at Bhandara. Here he is seen inspecting a section of the factory



The Deputy Minister for Health, Shri H. G. Vartak, paid a visit to the Hospital for Women at Yeotmal. He is seen going round the wards of the Hospital



A two-day camp of the local Marathi journalists from Dhulia and Jalgaon districts was organised at Dhulia on December 5 and 6 last under the auspices of the Marathi Patrakar Parishad. Picture shows Shri Shivajirao Bhave delivering his inaugural address

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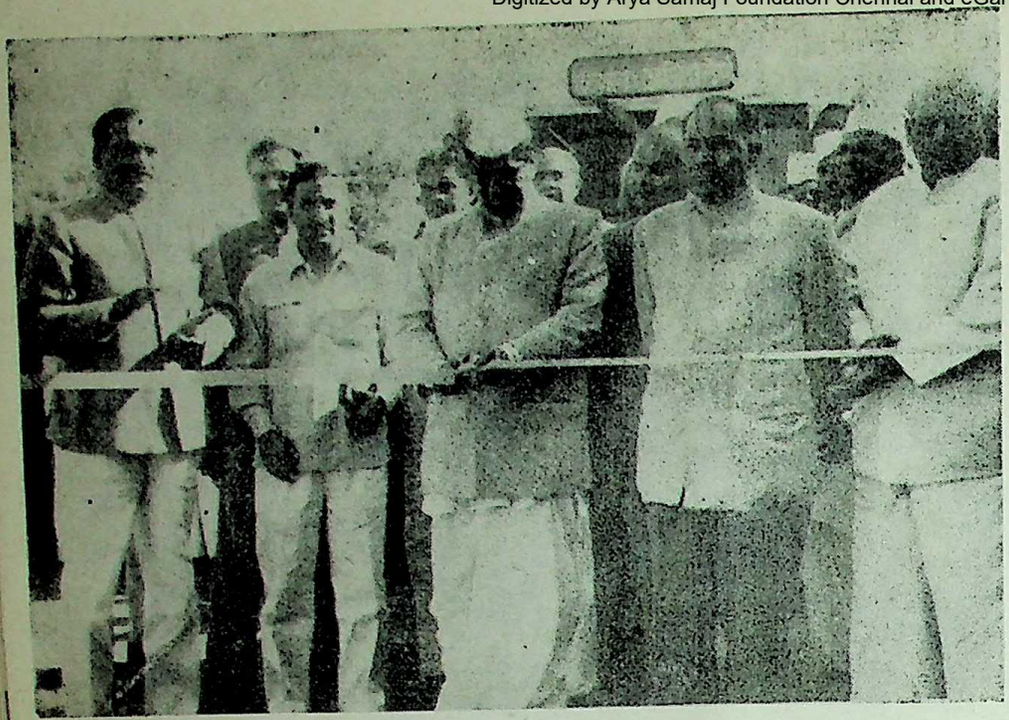

The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, inaugurating the building of the S. T. bus station at Jalgaon

Referring to the demands of raw material and electricity, the Minister said that Government would offer all possible help to the industrialists and the co-operative societies in the field. However, he advised the industrialists to utilise and demand raw material such as copper when it was absolutely necessary for running the industries. The Government would offer electricity to the industrialists in the State for starting new industries at Bombay rates.

Shri Barve visited Laxmi Metal Works, Narwan Metal Works, inspected the site of the proposed industrial estate and also paid a visit to the new explosives factory near Sarvatranagar.

Earlier, welcoming the Minister, Shri G. S. Rambhad, President of Bhandara Industrial Co-operative Estate, said that the society was registered in July 1963 and it had 34 members with a share capital of Rs. 44,500.

Jalgaon S. T. bus station inaugurated

The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, gave full credit to the workers in the S. T. workshop, conductors and drivers for the glorious success of the Maharashtra State Transport Corporation.

The Minister was recently inaugurating, at Jalgaon, the building of S. T. bus station at Jalgaon built at a cost of rupees six lakhs.

Referring to the fact that he had conceded fully the workers' demand for additional D. A. of twenty rupees, the Minister stated that the private sector should also take a lesson and try to provide as much amenities to workers as possible and added that the country would otherwise be required to face revolution which might undermine the stability achieved through democratic and peaceful ways.

Shri D. B. Kamble, Vice-Chairman, Maharahstra State Road Transport Corporation, welcomed the Home Minister and Shri R. G. Shinde, General Manager, Maharahstra State Road Transport Corporation, proposed a vote of thanks.

Ad hoc grants for Small Savings collections

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to give an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 1 lakh for local development works to district which exceeds its small savings target for five consecutive years, provided that the district does not qualify for any other prize on account of small savings collection. Hitherto, *ad hoc* grants were given only on the basis of performance in a particular year.

Kolaba district has earned an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 1 lakh according to the new decision of the State Government. Kolaba district exceeded its small savings collections during the last five years.

Government has asked the Collector of Kolaba to formulate proposals for the utilisation of the grant.

Social development through education

The Minister for Education, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, stated at Wardhanganj recently that personal as well as social development should be achieved through education.

The Minister was presiding over the annual social gathering of the Yeshwant Arts College. He said that educational societies should serve as a training ground for inclulcating in students the qualities required for strengthening the democracy.

Shri V. P. Patil, President of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee, also spoke on the occasion. Shri Chaudhari also declared open an exhibition organised on the occasion. Later, the Minister inaugurated the social gathering of the New English School.

More technicians needed

The Ministsr for Irrigation and Power, Shri S. B. Chavan, exhorted the students to discharge their duties towards society by making best use of their knowledge. The country needed more technicians and as such the students should take up to the technical courses, he advised.

The Minister was speaking at the inauguration of the annual social gathering of the Mohota High School at Hinghanghat .

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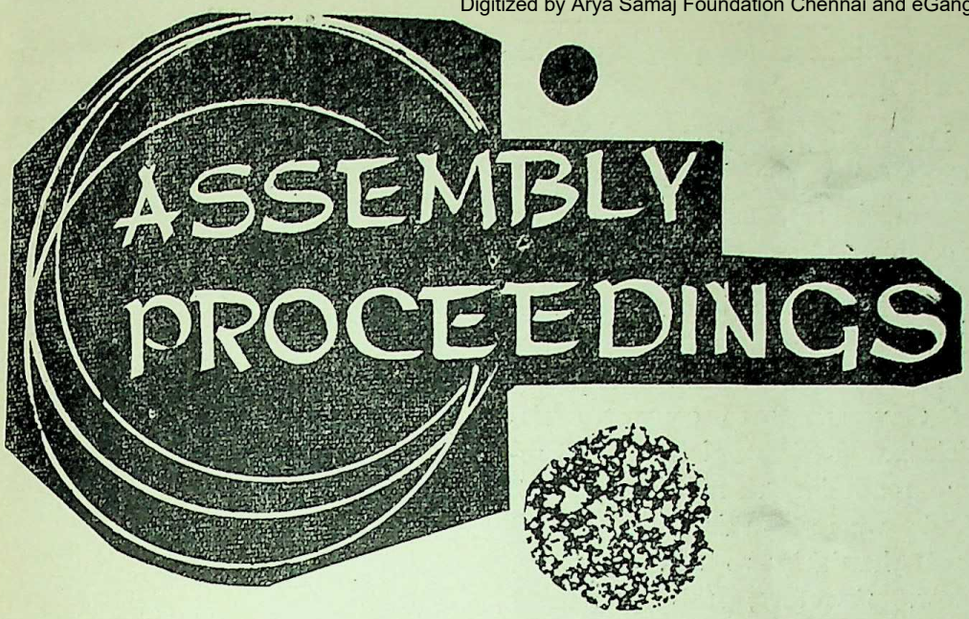

SHRI S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, initiated the discussion on the Report of the Maharashtra State Irrigation Commission in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on December 7.

In his speech, Shri Chavan emphasised the special significance of irrigation in Maharashtra State where the percentage of cultivable land under irrigation was the lowest. He said that the suggestions made by the Commission would have far reaching effects and would unmistakably prove important landmarks in the irrigation policy. He paid compliments to the members of the Commission on their valuable suggestions and keen sense of public duty evinced in the report.

Participating in the discussion, Dr. P. V. Mandlik (S. S.—Guhagar) stated that as the lands in Vidarbha and Marathwada were likely to yield more production after irrigation they should be given priority in the irrigation programme.

Shri B. N. Nagwade (S. M. S.—Ahmednagar) said that it was possible to bring under irrigation 48 lakhs acres of land in the State which would help meet the foodgrains deficit of the State.

Shri M. J. Khandelwal (D. F.—Melghat) stated that the implementation of the recommendations of the report was very much delayed.

Shri P. D. Patil (Cong.—Baglan) stressed the need for formulating a master plan for the irrigation programme.

Shri T. S. Karkhanis (P. & W.—Kolhapur) said that the agriculturists whose land would be acquired for irrigation works should be given agricultural land in compensation.

Shri A. H. Mamdani (Cong.—Darwha) pointed out that even the distribution of well water should be done properly.

Shri K. R. Patil (P. & W.—Kalamb) said that more attention should be paid to make electricity available for agricultural purposes.

Sarvashri G. A. Deshmukh, V. N. Rane, W. A. Nayak (all Congress), Shri F. M. Pinto (Ind.) and others participated in the two-day debate.

Master Plan

Replying to the debate, the Irrigation Minister said that taking into consideration that a foodgrains deficit State like Maharashtra could not neglect agricultural irrigation, the Government had prepared a "master plan" for the purpose. In order to take benefit of all the available water resources for irrigation purposes it was necessary to make provisions of Rs. 75 to 100 crores per year. Steps to raise the fund were being contemplated and it was expected that during the fourth plan the entire picture of the countryside would be changed.

Shri Chavan allayed the fears that Maharashtra's case in respect of the Krishna-Godavari dispute would not be strongly represented. The Government had accepted the principle of giving land for land as compensation for the land acquired for irrigation purposes and the decision in this respect would be placed before the House.

On December 9, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, raised a discussion on "the various aspects and implications of the opinion given by the Supreme Court regarding the powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislatures in the President's reference No. 1 of 1964."

Shri H. M. Seervai, Advocate General of Maharashtra, who was specially invited to enlighten the Legislature on the vital issue, said that respect due to the courts must not make one forget the respect due to the legislature, nor did respect for a court require that legislatures should abase themselves.

In the view of the Advocate General the opinion given by the Supreme Court was "advisory" quoting extensively from opinions expressed by the late Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the Advocate General said that the drafting committee and the Constituent Assembly had been quite clear about what they did in 1949. They adopted the privileges of the British House of Commons and in doing so they had a long history to guide them, for the privileges of the British House of Commons had been conferred by the British Parliament in the various constitution acts it had passed.

A number of members who participated in the discussion said tha

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the legislature had supreme powers which could not be subjected to proceedings in any court.

Higher rights

Shri Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Law and Judiciary, maintained that the legislature should possess higher rights which no supreme authority could codify. He said that the House had greater freedom than that enjoyed by a common man and that freedom could be curtailed only by the Speaker. The right of the Speaker was vested in him by the Legislature.

Winding up the discussion on November 11, Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Assembly, expressed satisfaction over the high level of discussion maintained by the members without any party considerations. He said that for the success of parliamentary democracy it was essential that the supreme powers of the representatives of the people should not be called in question.

Pointing out that the issue involved in the Supreme Court's opinion was very vital for the future of parliamentary democracy, Shri Bharde said that the judiciary and the legislature should have mutual respect. Legislatures, as all human creations, were not infallible, but so also was the case with the courts. Everywhere in such disputes the judges had upheld that the legislatures should have supreme powers and privileges.

Shri Bharde stated that even granting that sacred rights of citizenship should be safeguarded and it was necessary that such rights should not come in the way of the sovereign powers of the legislatures. The special privileges of the Legislature should always be considered superior to the general privileges of the citizens. He pointed out that the Supreme Courts' decision was a opinion and it was not going to change the traditions of the legislatures but it was necessary to do away with the uncertainty in the minds of the people on this vital aspect.

Dr. Smt. Sushila Balraj (Cong.—Nagpur) moved a non-official resolution as follows on December 11.

" Whereas the licences of cycle-rickshaw pliers in the State are not being renewed due to the policy of Government to convert cycle-rickshaws into auto-rickshaws, hereby rendering them unemployed. And whereas this has caused great hardships to these persons. Now, therefore, this Assembly recommends to Government to take the following steps, namely :

To implement the said policy in a phased and planned manner and in the meanwhile to renew licences of such of them as could not be supplied with auto-rickshaws or, in the alternative to provide such persons with suitable employment till they are supplied with auto-rickshaws."

In reply, Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, pointed out that the House had passed a resolution in 1963 to gradually convert cycle-rickshaws into auto-rickshaws. Since then the Government was encouraging starting up of Co-operatives of the rickshaw drivers and granting them financial assistance to the extent of 75 percent of their requirements. No new licences were being issued for new cycle rickshaws and the number of rickshaws owned by moneyed people but driven on hire by the rickshaw drivers and decreased.

More machines

He pointed out that the State Government had approached the Central Government to allot for the State more auto-rickshaw machines. But the auto-rickshaws were not available in such a large number as required. The problem could not be solved immediately.

Smt. Balraj withdrew the resolution.

Shri T. S. Karkhanis raise a discussion on Government unsympathetic attitude towards th pitiable plight and hardships 2,26,000 Government servants class III and IV, arisen out of th unprecedented rise in the price of necessaries of life and grant only meagre dearness allowance Rs. 5 per month to them to me this rise in prices and the wide spread discontent among the resulting from the Government refusal to appoint a Pay Commissio and grant them adequate interi relief.

In reply, Shri S. K. Wankhed Finance Minister, said that alread during the course of the last on year the dearness allowance ha been increased by Rs. 10, i Rs. 5 twice. It was not possib to put anymore burden on th State treasury without raising tax which also was not possible. H pointed out that recently the annu income limit for free education their children has been raised Rs. 1,800 from Rs. 1,200 in the cas of Government servants. Appoin ment of a pay commission coul be considered only during th fourth plan, he added.

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan Minister for Civil Supplies asserte in the Assembly on December 1 that the State Government had pu in the maximum efforts in its ow jurisdiction and through the Centra Government to meet the foodgrain deficit and the rising prices in th State with the utmost sincerity o purpose.

Shri Taleyarkhan was replying t a discussion raised by Sarvash F. M. Pinto (Ind.—Mahim), M. Sangvikar (Cong.—Ahmedpur K. N. Dhulup (P. & W.—Kalyan Dr. P. V. Mandlik (S. S.—Guhaga and others.

The Minister detailed the ste taken to impress upon th

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Government of India to abolish food zones which were unnatural and remove restrictions on movements. He said that iron nerves were necessary to tackle the problem and appealed for co-operation from all quarters irrespective of party affiliations. "Scare should not be added to scarcity but an atmosphere of confidence should be created," he added.

The Civil Supplies Minister informed the House that the State Government did not consider it wise to introduce statutory rationing unless there were sufficient stocks of foodgrains in the hands of the Government.

Shri S. G. Barve, Minister for Industries, initiated a discussion on the working of the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation.

Interest rate

Participating in the debate Shri K. N. Dhulup, leader of the Opposition stated that the rate of interest for the loans advanced for industries in the undeveloped areas should be further reduced as an incentive.

Shri A. H. Mamdani (Cong—Darwha) criticised the Corporation for completely neglecting the industrial development of the Vidarbha area.

Shri K. S. Dharia (Cong. Colaba)-suggested that a new branch of the corporation should be started in the Konkan area.

Smt. Pratibha Patil (Cong. Jalgaon), Shri F. M. Pinto and Shri K. N. Ghatge (Cong—Hatkanangale) also spoke.

In reply, the Industries Minister stated that the new branches of the corporation at Miraj, Aurangabad and also in Goa had proved to be very useful. Only within a period of four months the Goa branch had received applications for loans amounting to Rs. 34 lakhs. He said that even the Government was not satisfied as no industrialists were coming forward to start industries in the rural areas. But on its part the corporation had never rejected any applications from that area. The corporation had undertaken a propaganda programme for attracting entrepreneurs to start industries in the rural area. Meetings were being organised in such areas for the guidance of the people.

A discussion on "Government's apathy towards the various demands of Scheduled Castes, Navabuddhas and other Backward Classes which has resulted in the starting of State-wide Satyagraha by the Republican Party of India and serious situation arising therefrom" was raised by Sarvashri T. S. Karkhanis, S. D. Patil and K. S. Dhondge on December 15.

Shri Dhongde suggested that the Government should appoint a commission to look into the demands of the Republican Party.

Sarvashri C. N. Patil (Cong.—Dhulia), K. S. Dharia, and K. R. Patil (P. & W.—Jalamb) participated in the discussion.

In reply referring to the demand of the Republican Party for giving space to the photograph of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in the Parliament, the Home Minister Shri D. S. Desai said that the State Government respected Dr. Ambedkar and was proud that such a national leader was born in Maharashtra. His photograph was placed along with Dr. Rajendra Prasad and the late Dadabhai Navroji in the Assembly lobbies in Bombay. When efforts were being made to create a social order based on justice and equality, the State Government would definitely consider the demands which were coming in its sphere.

The Home Minister said that out of the total 4·29 lakh acres land distributed to the landless in the State over 2·5 lakh acres was distributed amongst 37,522 Backward Class people. Even more land would be distributed if available. The State Government had continued the educational and other economic concessions to the Navbuddhas as a special case.

Satyagraha

Informing the House that in all 32,000 persons offerd the Satyagraha, Shri Desai said that the police had handled the situation with complete restraint in spite of provocations.

Shri Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Public Health, told the House on December 16, that with effect from January 1, 1965, there would be a flat increase of Rs. 25 in the honorarium of the resident medical officers, housemen and registrars in the Government medical hospitals. The Health Minister was replying to a discussion raised by Sarvashri F. M. Pinto, T. S. Karkhanis and S. D. Patil.

Shri Shah said that according to the availability of funds, furniture and other additional amenities, would also be offered to these staff members. He deprecated the tendency of resorting to strike by those who were rendering a very sacred service like medicine. It was their first and foremost duty to see that the patients were not put to inconvenience, he added.

A discussion on the "unsatisfactory" position of supply of cement was raised by Shri F. M. Pinto and Dr. P. V. Mandlik on December 18.

Dr. Mandlik said that while public works suffered for want of cement huge private buildings were getting sufficient stocks of cement.

Shri K. S. Dharia suggested that the supply officers should be transferred so that they did not develop any undesirable contacts.

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan Minister for Civil Supplies, in reply stated, the State Government had done the maximum efforts to improve the supply and streamline the distribution of cement, in the State

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However, as against the quarterly requirements of 5 lakh tons the State Government was receiving only 1·30 lakh tons. Constant approaches were being made to the Central Government to increase the quota.

The Civil Supplies Minister pointed out that there was shortage of cement in the entire country. As against the national requirements of 18 lakh tons the production was only seven to eight lakh tons. Imports was the only remedy to increase the supply until the indegenous production was improved to meet the requirements. The proposal was under the consideration of the Central Government, he added.

The Winter Session of the Maharashtra Legislature was prorogued on December 18, by the order of the Governor of Maharashtra.

During the Session the Assembly passed 25 official Bills, out of which the important were the official Language Bill, the Industrial Relations Bill and the Gramdan Bill.

Maharashtra Legislative Council

Shri Shantilal Shah, Minister for Public Health, stated in the Legislative Council on December 8, that the further enhancement of stipends of the Housemen and Registrars in Government hospitals was engaging the attention of the Government.

The Minister, who was replying to a calling attention notice by Shri V. R. Pandit (B.J.S. about strike by housemen and registrars on November 6, 1964, said that the stipends of the Housemen and Registrars were already raised from Rs. 115 and Rs. 145 to Rs. 150 and Rs. 200, respectively, from July 1, 1960. It was not possible to construct separate building for the resident staff in each hospital in the near future. In a hospital like the J. J. Hospital which consisted of six different hospital blocks it was also not desirable from the point of view of convenience of service to the patients that the resident staff should be housed in one separate building. The grievances were being looked into and would be redressed to the extent possible, he added.

Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Civil Supplies, told the Council on December 8, that though the incidents of looting of bazars and shops in some places of the State were regrettable, it could not be correct to attribute their cause towards shortage of food stocks.

Not critical

Replying to a discussion raised by Shri R. F. Choudhari (B.J.S.) on the 'grave food situation in places like Akkalkot, Kopargaon, Parbhani, Ichalkaranji, Pandharpur, etc. leading to looting of bazars and shops, the Deputy Minister said that anti-social elements exploited such situations as had developed at these places. The Government had never said that the present food situation was not difficult, but it could not certainly be considered critical.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Chaudhari said that shortage of food supply was the reason of looting at Akkalkot while at Ichalkaranji the unhappy incident took place because there was no foodgrain at all in the market.

Shri V. B. Gogate, leader of the Opposition, said that the unhappy incident at Ichalkaranji would not have taken place had Government ensured necessary supply at that place well in time.

Shri B. N. Rajhans (S.S.P) and Shri Bhausaheb Shirole (Congress) also participated in the discussion.

The House passed two Government bills namely the Maharashtra Municipalities (Postponement of General Elections pending Unification of Municipal Laws) Bill, 1964 and the Maharashtra Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis (Second Amendment) Bill, 1964.

Charge refuted

Replying to the debate on the first Bill, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Urban Development, refuted the Opposition charge that the Government had any political motives in bringing the Bill. When the Opposition pressed for a division on the first reading of the Bill 28 voted in favour and 16 against.

The Council condoled the death of the late Shri K. G. Pandit, a former M. L. C., by observing two minutes silence on December 9.

Paying his tributes, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, said that the late Shri Pandit was a great educationist. He wrote many books on education and his thoughts and ideals were useful to the present generation.

Shri V. B. Gogate, Leader of the House, said that the Late Shri Pandit was a popular professor in the Fergusson college and was highly respected by the students.

Shri R. G. Choudhari (B. J. S.) said that late Shri Pandit used to take active part in the debate of the House.

Sarvashri S. L. Ogale (Ind.) M. P. Limaye (S. S. P.) D. B. Agarwal (Ind.) and J. V. Lele (Congress) expressed their sentiments.

The Chairman, Shri V. S. Page associated himself with the sentiments and said that the condolatory message would be conveyed to the members of the family of late Shri Pandit.

The Council passed the Bombay Town Planning (Extension and

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Amendment) Bill, 1964; the Central Provinces and Berar Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1964; and the Maharashtra Purchase Tax on Sugarcane (Amendment) Bill, 1964 (on December 9).

The Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri M. D. Vairale, told the Council on December 9 that the State Government would not relax its claim to share the utilisation of Tapi and Narmada waters and the proposed Punasa project.

In a statement made in the House in response to the calling attention motion by Shri M. V. Gavandi (B. J. S.) the Deputy Minister gave a brief account of the attempts made by Maharashtra Government in this respect.

Police Commission's Report

Earlier, on December 9, the Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, laid on the table of the House the summary of recommendations of the Maharashtra State Police Commission 1964.

The report of the Maharashtra State Irrigation Commission was discussed in the Council on December 9. The Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, replied the 2½ hour discussion on the subject.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, raised a discussion in the Council on the various aspects and implications of the opinion given by the Supreme Court regarding the powers, privileges and Immunities of the legislatures in the presidents reference No. 1 of 1964. The Advocate General of Maharashtra enlightened the House in the matter.

Shri M. D. Choudhari, Minister for Education, stated in the Council on December 11, that the State Government was determined to give maximum educational facilities to the weaker section of the society. The Government could not further liberalise the existing educational concession for the present because of lack of funds, he said.

Replying to the debate on a non-official resolution moved by Shri S. S. Sawant (P. W. P.), asking that the present limit Rs. 1,200 for the economically weaker section education concessions should be enlarged to Rs. 1,500 in rural areas and Rs. 1,800 in urban areas, the Minister said that though the Government had earmarked Rs. 2 crores for the purpose in the Third Five Year Plan, it had spent Rs. 11 crores so far. More than two crores were spent during the first year of the Third Plan on this account, he said.

When the scheme was started it was expected that the Government of India would give some subsidy for the scheme. But the aid from the Union Government was not forthcoming. Hence, the State Government had to bear entire expenditure on the scheme, he added. The Government would consider giving more facilities under the scheme in the Fourth Plan, he said. The resolution was rejected by the House.

Moving the resolution, Shri S. S. Sawant (P. W. P.) said that in view of the rising cost of living the present limit of income of Rs. 1,200 was required to be increased to Rs. 1,500 in rural areas and Rs. 1,800 in urban areas.

Shri J. B. Bhave (Ind.) suggested that the income limit should be uniformly increased to Rs. 1,800 in all areas.

The Council rejected another non-official resolution from Shri V. B. Gogate, leader of the Opposition, asking the State Government to set up a committee comprising six (6) members of the Assembly and three from the Council on the lines of the Estimates Committee or the Public Accounts Committee.

Moving the resolution, Shri Gogate said that there were seven public undertakings in the State like the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, State Farming Corporation, Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation etc. having a transaction of over Rs. 50 crores. As the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee were overworked, they could not get sufficient time to keep a proper check on the functioning of these undertaking, she pointed out.

Not overworked

Shri Shantilal Shah, Minister for Law, in reply, said that these two committees namely Estimates and Public Accounts Committees had never said that they were overburdened or unable to pay attention on the functioning of these bodies. Reports on the working of these undertakings came before the House for discussion when members got full opportunity to express their views on their working, he added. Moreover, some of the undertakings were financing agencies.

Statement of the Deputy Minister for Home, Shri K. P. Patil, in response to a calling attention notice by Shri N. D. Patil, M.L.C., regarding the arrest of Sarvashri B. D. Suryavanshi and Shivajirao Shedbale, office bearers of the Engineering Workers' Union, Kirloskarwadi, District Sangli, on the 24th November, 1964.

(The statement was made in the Council on 10th December, 1964).

Kirloskar Brothers Limited have a factory at Kirloskarwadi in which agricultural implements, centrifugal and rotary pumps, sluice valves, etc. are manufactured. The factory has been provisionally exempted by the Government of India from the operation of the Employees Provident Fund Act. The Engineering Kamgar Union has been trying to get the exemption cancelled. Shri B. D. Suryavanshi, General Secretary of the Engineering Kamgar Union, announced that demonstrations of workers would be staged at the Factory Gate on 24th

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November, 1964 to voice their demands and that the leaders of the Union would go on a " sit-down " strike in front of the Business Office of the factory. Sarvashri Suryavanshi and Shivajirao Shedbale were not permitted by the Management to enter the factory premises on the 24th November, 1964. On that day, the workers held demonstrations in front of the factory. When the small gate of the factory was opened for the outgoing factory workers, Sarvashri Suryavanshi and Shedbale rushed in through the gate, breaking the cordon of the watchmen of the factory and the Police, and went to the Business Office of the factory. They were arrested by the Police under Section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, at about 5-00 p.m. and were released on the 25th November, 1964, at 1-30 a.m. No force was used by the Police, nor were any excesses committed by them, while dealing with the sit-down strike of the office-bearers of the Engineering Kamgar Union and the demonstrations by the workers.

Shri R. A. Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue, while replying to the discussion on the first reading of the Maharashtra Gramdan Bill, 1964, on December 15, refuted the Opposition charge that the Bill was reactionary in nature.

Shri V. B. Gogale leader of the Opposion, said that the Bill had potentialities of conflicts. It should have been brought with more mature thinking, he felt.

Shri N. D. Patil (SMS) criticising the Bill said that it would not solve the problem of the landless nor it would be able to reduce the disparity in rural areas.

Shri J. V. Lele (Congress) supported the Bill. Shri R. F. Choudhary (B. J. S.), Shri S. S. Sawant (PWP), and Shri M. P. Limaye (S. S.) participated in the debate.

Tribute to late Shri Ambekar

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, on December 15, paid glowing tributes to the late Shri G. D. Ambekar, ex-M.L.C. while making a condolatory reference to the death of the departed labour leader (Ambekar). He said that Shri Ambekar was known for his tactful approach towards the ticklish labour problems. His reputation had spread not only in India but in foreign countries also.

Shri Shantilal Shah, Minister for Public Health, said that the late Shri Ambekar was a leading light to the workers. He was the labour leader of an international repute.

The Chairman, Shri V. S. Page and Shri V. B. Gogate, leader of the opposition, also expressed their sentiments.

The Deputy Minister for Home, Shri K. P. Patil, assured the Council on December 15 that the State Government would do no injustice to the Neo-Buddhists and Scheduled Castes. The Government's attitude towards them would be always sympathetic, he added.

The Deputy Minister, was making a statement on matter of public importance raised by Shri R. S. Gavai (Rep.) regarding, " attrocities committed on Neo-Buddhists, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by caste Hindus at certain places making their lives increasingly insecure and failure of the Government to give protection to these persons ".

On the morning sitting on December 16, the Council passed six Government Bills which included the Maharashtra Gramdan Bill, 1964; the Bombay Prevention of Gambling of Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1964 ; the Bombay Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1964 ; the Bombay City Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1964 ; the Indian Forest (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1964 ; and the Bombay Police (Third Amendment) Bill, 1964, as passed by the Assembly.

The report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Maharashtra for the year 1962-63 and Audit Report, 1964 (Loan and Advances and Commercial Activities and investments) was presented to the Council by Shri J. M. Coelho, a committee member.

Shri Taleyarkhan's statement

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Civil Supplies, stated in the Council on December 16 that the State Government had moved the Centre to take over the responsibility of supplying food grains to the important industrial cities in the State, namely, Nagpur, Poona and Sholapur, as in the case of Bombay and Calcutta.

The Minister was making a statement in response to the discussion raised jointly by Sarvashri R. F. Choudhary (B. J. S.) and B. N. Rajhans (S. S.) to a matter of urgent public importance, namely : " unrest prevailing amongst the citizens of Nagpur due to (*i*) irregular and inadequate supply of wheat and rice through Government approved fair price grain shops ; (*ii*) abnormal rise in the price of gram dal and other commodities during the last one and half months ; and (*iii*) irregularities committed in the day to day working of the Civil Supplies Department at Nagpur and the steps proposed to be taken by Government to meet the situation ".

Shri Taleyarkhan announced that the system of renewal of ration cards would be introduced in Nagpur and Poona from the next week to check and minimise the number of bogus cards. Every six months the cards would be thoroughly checked, he said. The Government had decided to set up flying squads in Nagpur and Poona to check the fair price shops in the city to point out malpractices and to ensure even distribution of foodgrains in different areas.

Shri R. F. Choudhari (B.J.S.) stated that the Government had failed to

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take prompt action despite critical food situation in the Nagpur City. Inequitable distribution of foodgrains was made in the different areas of the city, he said. Whenever the Government reduced the quota, it should be announced well in advance through newspapers for the benefit of the citizens, he said.

Shri B. N. Rajhans (S. S.) and Shri B. S. Vyas (B.J.S.) urged the Government to redress the hardships of the people in respect of food supply.

The Council on December 16 passed the Bombay Municipal Corporation (Adoption of Assembly rolls and single member constituencies) Bill, 1964, as passed by the Assembly.

The Opposition members staged a walk out at the second reading of the Bill in protest to the Minister for Urban Development's refusal to accept any amendment suggested by them. (The Opposition had suggested 21 amendments to the Bill).

The Council in its sitting on December 17, gave its assent to the four Government Bills as passed by the Assembly. They were the Bombay Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1964; the Bombay Legislative Council) (Chairman and Deputy Chairman) and the Bombay Legislative Assembly (Speaker and Deputy Speaker) Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 1964 ; the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings Amendment) Bill ; and the Bombay Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

In the afternoon session, the Council passed the Maharashtra Official Languages Bill, 1964, as passed by the Assembly.

Government policy of purchasing jowar in the State

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Civil Supplies, told the Council on December 17, that the Government had decided to purchase the marketable surplus of 6·5 lakh tonnes of jowar by the end of May 1965 out of the total production of 30 lakhs.

The purchases were of two types i.e. for immediate distribution to consumers in different areas and to build a buffer stock.

The Minister, who was making a statement on a discussion jointly raised by Sarvashri B. N. Rajhans (S. S.) and Saqui Niyazi (Congress) on the Government's policy of purchasing jowar in the State stated that though the Government had procured only 21,000 bags of jowar so far, it did not mean that it would not succeed. The new crop was yet to come in the market. Once they were in full swing, the purchase operation gain momentum. He appealed to the members to help the Government in inducing the farmers to sell the jowar to Government in the larger interest of the State.

Government sympathetic towards teachers

Shri M. D. Choudhari, Minister for Education, stated in the Council on December 18, that the Government was always sympathetic towards the non-Government secondary School teachers.

Replying to the debate on the two non-official resolutions by Sarvashree D. H. Sahasrabudhe and S. L. Ogale (both Ind.) urging upon Government to take steps to enhance the D. A. paid to all teachers in secondary schools by Rs. 30 per mensem, the Minister said that the teachers of non-Government schools were given enhanced D. A. on 1st April 1964 when it was granted to Government teachers. When the Government announced further increase in D. A. to Government teachers on 5th September 1964 it had decided to grant the same to non-Government secondary teachers. For some technical reasons, the implementation of the decision was pending. Efforts would be made to enforce the decision soon, he assured.

The Minister rejected the demand of Rs. 30 as it would involve an additional expense of Rs. 80 lakhs to the exchequer. On an assurance given by the Minister that the Government had not closed its eyes towards teachers' problems, the movers withdrew the resolution.

Earlier, the Minister for Finance, Shri S. K. Wankhede, laid on the table of the House the statement of advances sanctioned from the Contingency Fund up to 19th November 1964 for which no supplementary demands have been put up.

Two more non-official resolutions moved by Shri K. W. Desai (Ind.) and Shri N. D. Patil (S. M. S.) were withdrawn on the assurances given by the Education Minister Shri Choudhari and Civil Supplies Minister, Shri Taleyarkhan, respectively.

The Council was prorogued by the Governor on December 18.

During the Winter Session, the Council held 17 sittings. The number of short notice questions answered were 15, starred 257 and unstarred 13.

In all 26 Government Bills were passed.

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AT a recently held Shankar's International Children's Competition, the Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, gave away prizes to winners. When he completed this task, the President of the function, 12-year old Tara Pai, stood up and declared " the Prime Minister has given us prizes. I think he must also get a prize ".

Shri Shastri bowed to the young President. She gave him an Indian doll as his prize in the midst of loud cheers. Shri Shastri shook hands with the girl President as a mark of thanks for the prize.

There was a great joy among children.

India moved northwards

The Scientists who attended the 22nd Session of the International Congress of Geologists held in New Delhi have come to an interesting conclusion that India has moved northwards by a distance of about 2,000 miles and some of the rocks in the country are as old as 2,500 to 3,000 million years.

Protein from Algae

Recent research work done in Ahmedabad has proved that it was possible to extract protein from algae without the handicap of bacterial contamination. Algae contains about 60 per cent protein and it is feasible to make food tablets containing 100 per cent protein.

Algae is a single-celled marine and non-marine plant. It proliferate as pound scum, mosses and occeanic seaweeds.

Algae food tablets can go long way in removing undernourishment and hunger from the world. As it is the red algae known as porphyra is extensively consumed in Japan.

Earlier experiments with Algae hinted the possibility of bacterial contamination. The Ahmedabad research proves to the contrary.

Shastri one with people

The Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao, disclosed that recently the residence of the Indian Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, was in complete darkness for a considerable time when there was a power failure in New Delhi.

Shri Shastri stoutly refused any " special privileges " when it was proposed to have a standby power connection in his house for emergency use. Shri Shastri desired to identify himself completely with the troubles and inconveniences of the ordinary people.

Change-over to Hindi

At a recent Conference of Chief Ministers held in New Delhi there was general appreciation of the policy of the Union Government of introducing Hindi for official purposes without displacing English and of continuing the use of English till the people in the non-Hindi speaking areas were ready for a change-over. The Conference also considered the administrative implications of the introduction of Hindi as the official language after January 26.

While agreeing that the States which had adopted Hindi as the official language should use it for communication among themselves, the Conference favoured the establishment of a convention that for communication with non-Hindi speaking States, the Hindi speaking ones might continue to use English.

That will mean that if, for instance, U. P. has to send a communication to Madras, the original can be in Hindi, but it should be accompanied by an English translation.

★ *The Prime Minister gets a prize*

★ *Protein from Algae*

★ *Change-over to Hindi*

★ *Plutonium plant at Trombay*

★ *Film on Gandhiji*

★ *Marshal Tito becomes Secretary-General*

★ *African countries renamed*

★ *Changes in Guiana*

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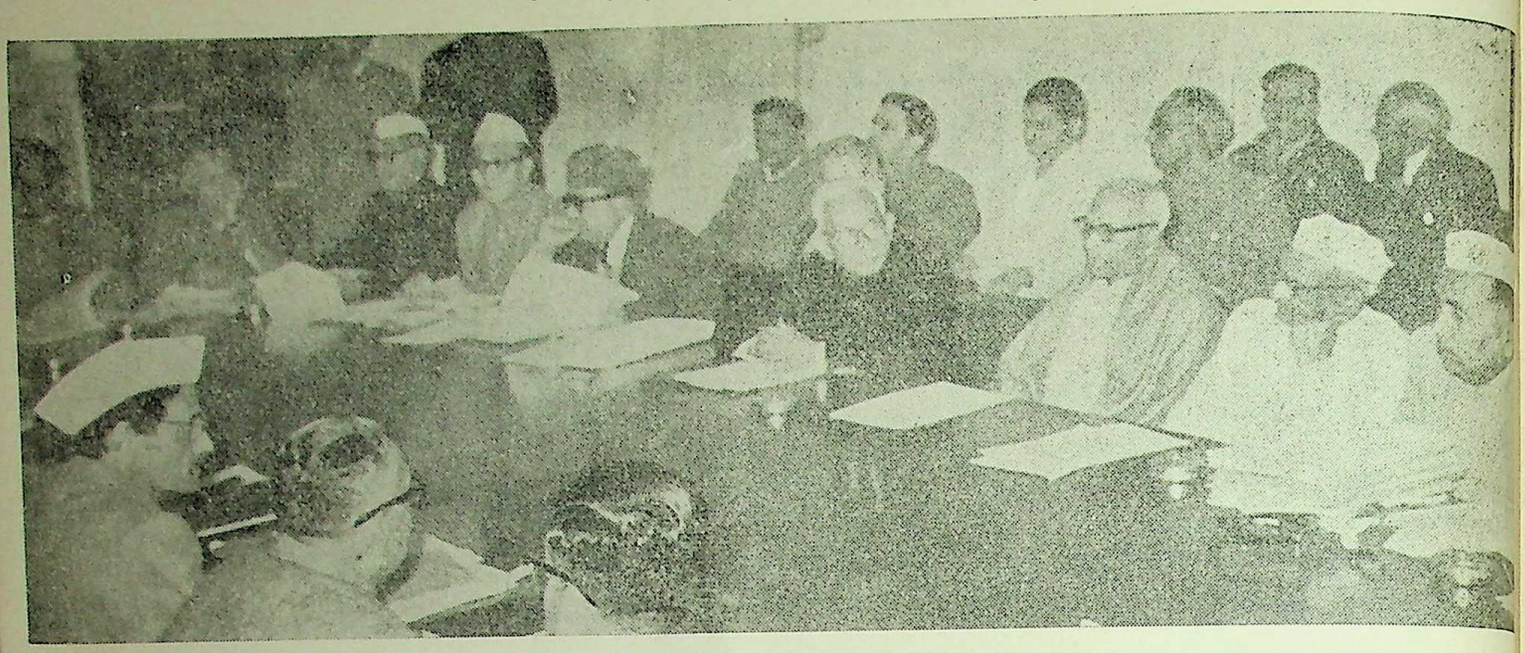

The Union Home Minister, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, presiding over the Chief Ministers' Conference recently held at New Delhi. The Conference aimed at discussing, among other things, the ways and means of implementing the recently enacted food laws.

Pension for workers

The Union Labour Minister, Shri D. Sanjivayya, announced that a family-*cum*-retirement pension scheme would be introduced for the benefit of the workers' families and superannuated workmen.

He revealed that over 2·4 million workmen, contributing 8 per cent of their wages to the provident fund, would be covered under the proposed pension scheme. It was intended to pay a minimum pension of Rs. 25 and maximum of Rs. 100 per month to a worker.

Orders would be issued soon in this respect. If need be, legislative measures would be adopted to make the scheme applicable to all industrial units.

Dewan-e-Ghalib in German

India's Vice-President, Dr. Zakir Hussain, has revealed that the famous German edition of the "Dewan-e-Ghalib" (book of poems by Ghalib) was mostly composed by him.

"I did a lot of composing and composed nearly the whole of the "Dewan-e-Ghalib" which was printed in a very beautiful edition and became one of the most popular editions in India. It went into two editons in that type," he said.

Literacy among workers

The panel for literacy among industrial workers set up by the Committee on Plan projects of the Planning Commission has suggested an allocation of Rs. 2·5 crores in the Fourth Five Year Plan for spreading literacy among industrial labour.

The panel has also suggested a ten year period for the eradication of illiteracy among them.

The panel was formed in February under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Mehta, Vice-Chancellor of Rajasthan University.

Plutonium Plant at Trombay

The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. H. J. Bhabha, announced that a 3·5 crores pilot plant to produce plutonium, built entirely by Indian technicians early this year, had gone into operation successfully at Trombay. This is the forerunner of a big plutonium plant to be set up by the end of the Fourth Plan, which is expected to cost Rs. 14 crores.

The operation of this plant, will add immensely to India's capacity to produce atomic energy.

Film on Gandhiji

Plans for the production of a film on the life of Mahatma Gandhi costing six million dollars (nearly rupees three crores) have been recently announced.

The famous actor Richard Attenborough and an Indian official in London, Shri Motilal Kothari, have formed a new company, Indo British Films Ltd., to make the film of Gandhiji's life from his age of 18 till his death.

It will be filmed in India, Africa and at a British studio.

Shri Attenborough would direct the film, based on a book by Louis Fischer with screenplay by Shri Gerald Hanley.

It is understood that India's late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, had blessed the project and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and the Indian Government have approved of it.

Report on Tonkin

The International Control Commission in Viet Nam has decided to submit a report on the Gulf of Tonkin incidents, which took place in August to British and Soviet Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference.

The International Control Commission has come to the conclusion that it has no jurisdiction to go into North Viet Nam's complaints

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of violation of the Geneva agreement of 1954, and especially complaint against the U.S. in connection with the Gulf of Tonkin incidents.

From the beginning of this controversy, India was inclined to the view that the Commission's terms of reference did not give it the necessary mandate to investigate allegations of this type against a third party. It is only this time that a formal decision on identical lines was taken by the Commission.

President Nasser concerned

Being concerned over the West German arms supply to Israel, President Nasser of UAR will go to Bonn early next year, on his first visit to a West European country. Among the topics he will discuss with the West German authorities will be included the employment of West German experts for UAR's rocket and jet plane projects and West Germany's military supplies to Israel.

President Nasser's visit will be at the invitation of President Heinrich Luebke of the Federal Republic of Germany.

It is understood that a large number of German scientists and technicians working in UAR on the rocket and supersonic jet aircraft projects are threatened and intimidated by Israel. As a result, some of the highly qualified Germans have left UAR to return to Germany or to seek jobs in US and other countries.

This has caused a great concern in UAR.

Tito Secretary-General again

President Tito has been unanimously re-elected Secretary-General of the Yugoslav League of Communists.

President Tito, who is 72, has held that post since 1937.

After his re-election, President Tito said that the principal task of League of Communists was " the improvement of the Yugoslav economic system."

President Tito attacked the leadership of the Communist Party because " it sets the struggle for socialism against the one for peace."

African countries renamed

There is a tendency among African countries to rename themselves after independence. When Gold Coast attained independence in 1957, it was renamed as Ghana after an earlier African State, which flourished along the river Niger between 800 and 1100 A. D. When Northen Rhodesia became independent in October 1964 it was renamed as Zambia, after the river Zambesi. When Nysaland became free in July 1964 it became Malawi. According to the tradition the first settlers came from the east to found the Malavi empire many centuries ago and they looked down from the high plateaus of the north on to Lake Nyasa which " shimmered like fire in the sun-light ". Malawi means flames.

Likewise if Southern Rhodesia becomes independent under African leadership, as it should be, it will be named Zimbabwe after the Zimbabwe ruins in the country, which establish African's link with ancient culture. The Southern Rhodesian Africans are proud of this fact.

Phouma blames Reds

Prince Souvanna Phouma, neutralist Prime Minister of Laos, declared that the troubled situation in his country is but one aspect of the ideological war being waged by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam (North Viet Nam) in accordance with their policy of communist expansion in South East Asia. The Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962 would have succeeded long ago had communist interference ceased completely and had the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam been content to set its own house in order. As it is the free world will continue the struggle to prevent the area from falling into the communist camp, a struggle which will always find support in Laos.

This is for the first time that the neutralist Prime Minister of Laos has so openly and directly blamed the North Viet Nam in his Governments white paper.

Changes in Guiana

Contrary to his earlier declaration Dr. Cheddi Jagan has quietly relinquished his office as Prime Minister of British Guiana. This is in sequel to the British Governments amendment to the Guiana's Constitution by a Privy Council order to enable the Governor, Sir Richard Luyt, to dismiss Dr. Jagan whose Progressive Peoples' Party gained largest number of votes in the recent general elections but failed to secure overall majority in the 53 man legislature by a narrow margin of three seats.

Shri Forbes Burnham, leader of the Peoples' National Congress formed a coalition Government.

Dr. Jagan has spelled out a programme of " non-violent " opposition to Shri Burnham's Government and pledged to regain power in the next general elections or earlier.

Malaysia to win friends

Malaysia's Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rehman, declared that Malaysia was anxious to make friends with " as many people as possible ".

The Tunku, who is also Minister of External Affairs said that while Malaysia wanted to make friends " it is impossible for us to go on bended knees ".

He revealed that Indonesian diplomats were working hard in Europe and Africa in their anti-Malaysian campaign and trying their best to prevent Malaysia from attending the Afro-Asian Conference to be held in Algeria next year.

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(*continued from page 30*)
have done for the celebration of the Eucharistic Congress, and indeed of your numerous kinds of favours to the catholic community of Bombay at all times. We thank you with all our heart in the name of our faithful people ; and also, in our own name, for the countless services rendered on the occasion of our visit to your great city.

We intended to see as much as possible, during our brief sojourn, of this vast metropolis and its surroundings. What we have already viewed impresses us deeply, and we felicitate the authorities for their many achievements in the development of urban facilities and services. Every effort made to improve living conditions and enhance the dignity of the human person meets with our cordial approval and encouragement. It is the constant teaching of the catholic church that every individual human possesses an immortal soul, of equal value in the sight of God, and that all men are brothers under the divine fatherhood. We pray that this fraternal relationship may be acknowledged by all, that brotherly love may induce men to love their neighbours as themselves, that all may do unto others as others would have done to them. With this prayer, we invoke upon you and your loved ones, the choicest and richest grace of heaven.

His Holiness Pope Paul VI has expressed his cordial appreciation for the felicitations afforded to the organizers of the International Eucharistic Congress held in Bombay recently.

New Sheriff

The Governor of Maharashtra has appointed Shri J. N. Heredia as the Sheriff of Bombay for one year from December 20, in succession to Shri A. B. Nair.

EXPANDING POSTAL FACILITIES

(*continued from page 14*)
in rural areas. Today, there are more than 84,000 Post offices in Indian villages.

One of the outstanding achievements of the present Plan is almost complete elimination of the so called "no-dak villages" in remote and inaccessible areas of the country. At the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan, the number of such villages was 3,314. The Department extended dak deliveries to these areas by making special arrangements. Today, there are only 230 "no-dak villages" and 196 of these are in Assam circle. The remaining 34 villages are in the Punjab circle.

Along with the extension of postal activity to inaccessible and far-flung areas, efforts have been made by the Department to improve the quality of service to the people. The frequency of delivery has been raised in the rural areas. Today, mails are distributed daily in about 1,00,000 villages in the country. The number of villages where mail is delivered once a week has shrunk from about 73,000 in December, 1961, to about 61,000 in March, 1964. The fall in the number of villages where mails were distributed at periods longer than a week is more steep. It has gone down from about 14,000 to about 7,000 in the past three years.

The Post office can now boast of its averages in terms of area and population. Today, a post office serves about 13·70 square miles—three years ago the figure was 16·43 square miles. These figures compare very favourably with the averages in the most developed countries like the U. S. A., Canada and Australia. In terms of population, one Post office now serves 4,745 persons on an average. Three years ago, it catered to 5,684 persons.

The number of Post offices in difficult areas like Ladakh and NEFA has risen steadily. Today, there are 39 Post offices in Ladakh. In 1947, it had only three Post offices. In Himachal Pradesh there are 666 Post offices serving an average area of 17·3 square miles and 2,025 persons per Post office.

A large number of rural Post offices have been opened despite a recurring loss to the Department as a number of villages do not generate enough Postal traffic. This was done, as it was felt, that the facilities of modern communications should be made available universally in India.

Though a number of new rural Post offices are uneconomic, the increase in Postal and Telecommunication traffic has resulted in a steady rise in the revenues of the Department since the commencement of the Third Five-Year Plan in 1961-62. That year the Department earned about Rs. 88 crores. In 1962-63, the revenue went up to about Rs. 98 crores and in 1963-64, it rose to more than Rs. 109 crores. In 1952-53, 2,553 million articles were handled by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Within 10 years, this volume more than doubled itself when the Post office handled 4,890 million articles.

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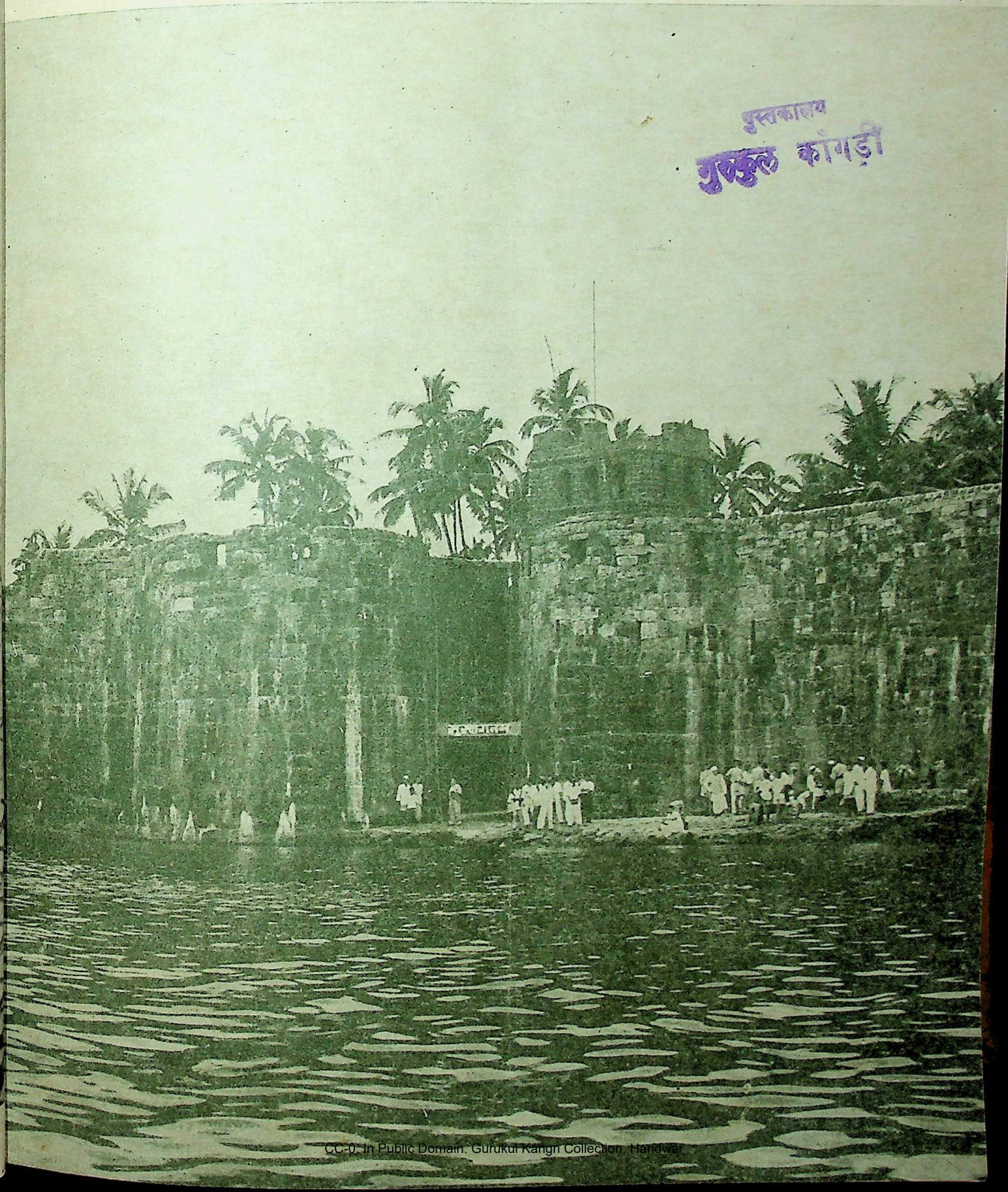

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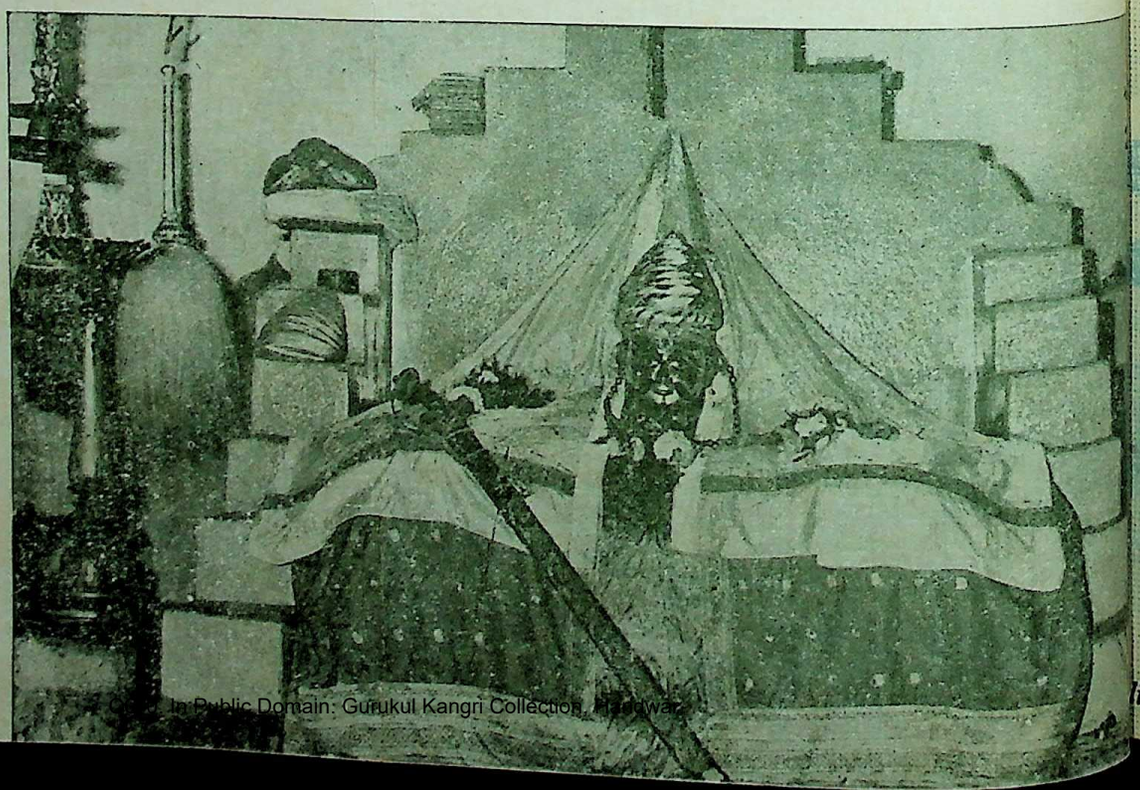
A view of the Shivaji temple at Sindhudurg

The image of Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj at the Shivaji temple at Sindhudurg



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Vol. 18

No. 18

Lok Rajya

JANUARY 16, 1965

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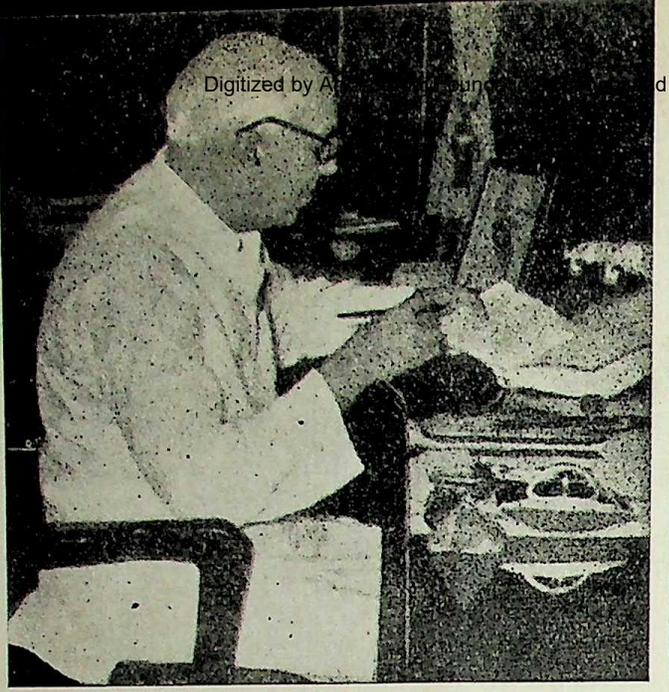

A symbol that he was of our aspirations
His words for us are a fount of inspiration

The thing that a nation must beware of—more than external danger—is internal rot. Freedom carries with it the obvious responsibility, which every one realises, of defending it from external attack. But, ultimately the other responsibility is more important and that is to maintain the inner strength, the morale, the self-confidence of a nation, which can be done only by following what I roughly call the right advice and, more especially developing the habit of dispassionate thought and the calm consideration of problems.

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

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on the path of FREEDOM FROM HUNGER

—*C. Subramaniam*

THE Freedom from Hunger Campaign strikes a sympathetic chord in the minds of our people. Mahatma Gandhi once said : God care not appear to the poor except in the form of bread. Ultimately Freedom from Hunger means increased production of food and better food and its proper distribution.

The long-term trend in agricultural production in India has been upward. Over the period 1949-50 to 1961-62, agricultural production grew at an average liner rate of 4 per cent. per annum, area increase contributing practically half of this growth. Over the first three years of the Third Five-Year Plan, agricultural production remained steady though there have been spurts in production of various crops even during these years. For example, rice production reached a record level of 36·5 million tons in 1963-64 and wheat touched 12 million tons in 1961-62 the production of pulses was the highest in 1960-61, while that of other cereals reached a peak in 1962-63. The output of jute went up to 6·3 million bales in 1961-62 while that of cotton was 5·4 million bales in 1963-64.

Shortfall and causes

The short-falls in the production of one or more of other crops have, however, off-set such increases and kept the over-all production from making a distinct increase during the last three years. The main factor responsible for this situation has been adverse weather which has a profound impact on production in our country as it has less than one-fifth of the cropped area under assured irrigation.

With a view to reducing the dependence of our agriculture on rainfall, we are intensifying our efforts in the direction of extension of irrigation and soil conservation. An assured supply of water is a pre-requisite for promoting the use of fertilisers, improved seeds, pesticides, etc. I may mention at this stage that during the first three years of the plant, apart from increasing the area under compost and the coverage under green manuring have also shown substantial increases. The area under improved seeds of foodgrains has increased by about 39 million acres. Other measures, e.g. plant protection, land reclamation and development, dry farming practices, and soil conservation programme have benefited a substantial area in the course of the first three years of the current plan.

While the developmental efforts have thus been gaining momentum, we are still facing shortages in the supply of many input factors, such as fertilisers, improved seeds, pesticides, plant protection equipment, pipes and rigs for extending medium and minor irrigation programmes and other agricultural requisites. Further, agricultural production programmes depend on the industrial sector for the supply of essential equipment and tools, e.g. tractors and spareparts, bulldozers, power sprayers, rigs for construction of tubewells, daily and poultry equipment, cold storage and refrigeration equipment, etc. In many of these sectors, internal production has not yet developed adequately to meet the rising demand.

Modern agriculture

Increase in farm output will depend on how quickly we could modernize agriculture. For improved agricultural techniques and modernization, increased reliance has to be placed on the products of industries, e.g. tractors and power tillers, diesel engines and pumps, drilling equipment, etc. There is a good scope for manufacturing most of these articles within the country. To help industrial firms to assess the demands for such products and thus to plan their production programmes with a proper perspective, it is proposed to set up Agro-Industries Corporations in the States to activise production and demand with regard to essential industrial articles needed for agricultural programmes. The main functions of these Corporations would be to place firm orders on the industrial units, make equipment available

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to agricultural producers on hire-purchase or on other kind of easy terms and otherwise promote their increased use.

The scope for further expansion of agricultural production by extension of area is now very limited in my country. Except in a few States where some parts of the uncultivated but cultivable land could be brought under the plough, in most of the States the increase in production has to take place through more intensive agriculture. Fortunately, there is a large scope for increasing the availability and use of most of the essential input factors, e.g., irrigation, fertilisers, and other ancillary factor inputs. For instance, at the end of the Third Plan only 90 million acres and of a potential area of 175 million acres would be under irrigation. Similarly the present production of fertilisers is adequate only for 11 million acres. Recent estimates indicate that the production of fertilisers should have to be raised at least up to 3·65 million tons of N, P and K put together by the end of the Fourth Plan.

It will take a fairly long time before we can hope to satisfy the demands of millions of farmers in my country for their essential supplies and, for some time to come, we shall have to devote our attention to how best to utilise the limited resources in order to achieve maximum increase in agricultural production. It has been our experience, while executing certain programmes of agricultural development, that the dispersal of limited resources over a wide area does not always give the optimum results. Further, certain areas in my country are relatively in a better position than others with regard to the availability of irrigation facilities, better type of soil, availability of other agricultural requirements and lastly better communications. With a view to utilising our limited resources in areas free from natural hazards and with a likelihood of better response from the farmers, we have initiated a programme of intensive development of selected areas. Such a programme also assists in developing extension techniques which can help in the adoption by farmers of improved and more scientific methods of agriculture. With this end in view, an Intensive Agricultural District Programme (also called the Package Programme) was initiated in 1960-61 in seven districts and later extended to 15 districts. The main characteristics of this approach are the development of a package of improved agricultural practices on the basis of research findings and to ensure the provision of the important requisites of production in right quantity and at the right time. This programme also envisages preparation and implementation of individual farm plans.

Keeping in view the experience gained in the implementation of Package Programme, Intensive Cultivation Programmes for Paddy, Millets and Pulses in other areas also were drawn up during 1963. Most States have taken up these programmes of intensive cultivat during the current season.

The promotion of improved practices and use additional inputs e.g., improved seed and fertili will require firstly more credit for working capi secondly, assured minimum prices which will ma improved cultivation economic and thirdly effici marketing arrangements to enable cultivators to their produce at remunerative and stable prices. O the last decade, the Government has undertak a large expansion of credit by promoting and organis agricultural credit through co-operative institutio In addition, finance at concessional rates of interest being made available by the Reserve Bank of India agricultural production. Recently, the Governme established an Agricultural Refinance Corporation providing medium and long term loans for spec schemes which cannot be financed in the normal manne

Inflationary spiral of prices

For the last year or two, the gap between demand a supply of foodgrains has become particularly accentuat and led to an inflationary spiral of food prices. O policies in the field of food and agriculture have gathere an added note of urgency because of this pressure. As result of this, in recent months, the country as a whole h realised the need for increasing incentives to the cultivat as part of the national strategy of increasing producti of foodgrains. In October 1964, we announced as part a national policy a set of support prices for vario foodgrains which are substantially in excess of earli support levels. Care has been taken to see that the pric are sufficiently remunerative and have an incenti element in them.

In the context of a developing economy, where th pressures of demand are accentuated by investments projects of long gestation, we have to ride away in tw directions at once—that of keeping prices to consume reasonably low and that of ensuring a high enoug income to the farmer to cover his costs and his ris and induce him to invest. The policy we are followin lays emphasis therefore, on acquiring sufficient stock to be held as buffer and enforcing statutory ceilin on prices at consumers' level. For this purpos we are setting up a new organisation — the Foo Corporation—to function as a price support an stabilising organisation. It is our intention to utilise th Corporation not only as a trading and distributi agency but also to the extent possible make it pla an important role in increasing production in the countr A comprehensive programme for this purpose is und formulation.

Development of 'whole man' in village

Incentives to the cultivators comprehand a wide gam of forces among which prices form only one of the aspect

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State Government To Secure Rice From Millers

Minister for Food and Civil Supplies outlines the Policy

THE Government of Maharashtra has decided to procure 100 per cent of the marketable surplus in rice in the State. The entire production of rice in the rice mills of the the State shall be purchased by Collectors from millers through the agency of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Society (the APEX) and the rice so secured will be allotted by the Supply Commissioner, Bombay, to co-operative organisations who will be the nominees of Collectors according to requirements of the districts.

This was revealed by Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, on January 8, 1965 in Bombay. He added that the Government have found necessary to take these steps in view of the non-adherence to the prices fixed by the Government for the 50 per cent marketable surplus of rice which was handled by trade and also because adequate quantity of rice could not be procured so far under the present arrangement. So far about 12,000 tons had been procured and the entire quantity was under distribution to various districts, he disclosed.

Distribution system

As regards the distribution system, the Minister explained that the co-operative societies of the districts would lift the stocks from the central agency, namely, the APEX, as and when required, and whose centres would be located in the rice producing districts.

These societies will then undertake the work of transport of the rice allotted to the districts concerned. Thereafter the stocks will be distributed through Fair Price Shops and Co-operatives. In those areas where there are no Fair Price Shops, such Fair Price Shops would be started immediately by the Collectors. Divisional Commissioners will supervise the procurement and distribution arrangements.

Bombay city will also receive some quantity of rice out of the procured stocks. The Minister said that in addition to the rice, the Collectors would also purchase paddy from cultivators in interior parts of the districts and arrange for its transport and milling into rice.

Purchase price of rice

Shri Taleyarkhan said that the prices at which the rice would be purchased by the Government from the rice mills would be the same as those already declared, namely, Rs. 65·50, Rs. 70·09, Rs. 74·68 and Rs. 86.92 per quintal for the coarse, medium, fine and super-fine varieties, respectively.

In retail also the prices will remain as originally fixed, namely, 73 paise, 78 paise, 83 paise and 95 paise per kilogram for coarse, medium, fine and super-fine varieties, respectively, in Greater Bombay and with some variation depending on actual transport for the districts.

While there will be no alteration in the above prices for purchase and sale of rice, the Government has decided that the prices for paddy already announced will remain as the minimum prices only and no longer also as the maximum prices.

This means, the Minister added, that the prices of Rs. 41, Rs. 44, Rs. 47 and Rs. 55 per quintal for the different varieties would remain as they were but for price support purposes only and as minimum prices. This step would help the cultivators without adversely affecting consumers. The strictest vigilance would be kept on rice millers to see that they hand over to the Government the entire quantity manufactured in their mills.

Upgraded varieties

Shri Taleyarkhan said that Government had also decided that the Kasanya and Luchai varieties of rice should be included in the fine varieties instead of in the medium as at present and consequently whatever the price which obtained for the purchase and sale of the fine variety of rice should apply to Kasanya and Luchai with immediate effect. The cultivators of paddy districts would benefit to the extent of Rs. 3 per quintal for these varieties.

The Government hoped to purchase at least 2 lakh tons of rice in the current season, under this scheme, including the purchases already made, he concluded.

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Punjab Kesari Lala Lajpatrai, one of that illustrious trio, 'Lal, Bal and Pal', who made the cause of freedom of the motherland, the mission of their life. His birth centenary, which falls on January 28 this year, will be celebrated in a most befitting manner all over the country.

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Punjab Kesari Lala Lajpatrai

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A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

LALA LAJPATRAI was born on January 28, 1865 at a small village called Dhudike in the Ferozepur district of the Punjab. He belonged to the Agarwal Banya caste. It was perhaps because of this that, in addition to taking part in the social and political life of the country, Lajpat Rai took keen interest in industrial and financial matters also. He had great regard for his parents and in his mother he realised the noble Hindu ideal of a "grihani". His father, Munshi Radha Krishan, was a teacher of Persian and Urdu in a Government School. He was good Urdu writer and author of may pamphlets and books.

Lajpat Rai had a brilliant career as a student and distinguished himself at every stage in spite of his weak health and difficult circumstances. Having passed the first Certificate Examination in Law of the Punjab University, he started his practice in 1883, when he was hardly 18. Two years later he passed the final examination getting second position out of about 30 candidates. This bare record of his student career does not, however, bring out clearly the influences amidst which he grew to be the man he was. In the evolution of a character hereditary tendencies mark only a starting point of a man's career, the direction of which is, however, very considerably determined by the influence of environment. Endowed with a rich legacy of moral and intellectual background Lajpat Rai had the benefit of an education in which the practical rationalism of Western science combined with the religious purity and moral elevation of Eastern literature put on him the hallmark of true culture. He was naturally attracted towards some of the noblest spirits of his age, of whom the noblest were Lala Hans Raj, Gurudutt Vidyarthi and Chethanand. In their close association he participated in all the important movements of educational, social or political reform. While sympathising with and aiding every movement which made for progress, Lajpat Rai identified himself very closely with the Arya Samaj, in which he found ample scope for the exercise of his patriotism, philanthrophy and religious zeal. When yet a student he was attracted by the preachings of Swami Dayanand, the founder of the Arya Samaj, as a reaction against the grossly heterodox and rapidly denationalising tendencies of the Brahmo Samaj on the one hand and the gross superstition and the decadent priestcraft with which orthodox Hinduism had come to be indentified. With the famous contemporaries and colleagues, Lajpat Rai threw himself wholeheartedly into this force and was responsible for its gradually increasing influence among the people.

Having qualified as a pleader, Lajpat Rai started practice at Hissar and soon became a leading lawyer of the district. He organised the Arya Samaj there and put it on proper lines. In 1892, he transferred his practice to the wider field at Lahore. Fortune's smile attended his advocacy, but from 1902 onwards he slackened his professional activity partly on account of successive attacks of illness but mainly in order to devote himself more fully to the cause of the country. He utilised his income from professional pursuits for the benefit of the Indian public.

Education, both secular and religious, was in Lajpat Rai's view an important factor in national development. He took part in the foundation of the D. A. V. College at Lahore and was responsible to a very great extent in collecting the endowment of some 5 lakhs. He was the Vice-President of the institution and various times acted as its Honorary Secretary. He also acted as an honorary lecturer at the College. He himself made large donations to its funds. He was generally associated with almost all the institutions maintained by the Arya Samaj in the province.

It was chiefly his interest in education that took him to America in 1905, where he visited many educational institutions and took careful notes for future guidance. It may also be mentioned that he gave important evidence before Lord Curzon's University Commission in 1902 . Later he organised the Tilak School of Politics.

His attention was not, however, confined to matters of education alone. In other departments of social service as well, Lalaji's activity was well marshed. His noble heart bled for the needy, the friendless, houseless, the

Lalaji was an illustrious pioneer in our fight for freedom and a great nation builder. I fervently hope that Lalaji's countrymen will celebrate his centenary in a manner befitting the occasion.

—Lal Bahadur Shashtri

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suffering and the starved. He organised relief work and orphanages, the outcome of his disinterested love for humanity in general and of his community in particular. For several years he was the General Secretary of the Arya Samaj Orphanage at Ferozepur, which was the largest Hindu Orphanage in Northern India. In 1897 and again in 1899-1900, he organised a Hindu Orphan Relief Movement which helped about 2,000 orphans and he acted on both occasions as its General Secretary. The Government availed themselves of his experience in 1901, when he was invited to give evidence before the Famine Commission. His evidence was specially valuable as he had personally inspected the areas largely affected by famine. In April 1905, on the occasion of the great earthquake in the Kangra district ; he organised a relief committee on behalf of the Lahore Arya Samaj, and as Secretary of that committee he visited areas particularly affected. He collected funds and himself supervised the administration of relief. The orphanages and relief works which Lala Lajpatrai organised and supervised with care and pious devotion are standing monuments which speak highly of his character and philanthrophy.

Lala Lajpat Rai had always felt drawn towards politics. This was a subject on which Hans Raj and he could not see eye to eye. He felt his duty to promote political activity in the province. It was in 1888 that he joined the Indian National Congress when it met at Allahabad under the presidency of Mr. G. Yule. The open letters to Sir Syed were written at this time. After his joining the movement he took prominent part in the deliberations of the sessions he attended.

In 1905, the Indian National Congress Committee, having recognised in him an austere, sincere and selfless devotion to his country and her cause, selected him as one of its delegates to place before the British public political grievances of the Indian people. He met the expenses of his trip from his own pocket. He along with Gokhale carried on the political campaign in various parts of England and brought home to the mind of the Britishers the evils of unsympathetic bureaucratic Government under which India was labouring and pleaded in eloquent language, adducing facts and figures in supporting their contention, the cause of the half-starving and half-dying people of India. Lajpatrai created an impression in the public in England.

After his return from England, he was busy devising and organising ways and means for political advancement and industrial emancipation of the country. In the deliberations of the Indian National Congress at Benaras in 1905, held under the presidency of Shri G K. Gokhale, he took a leading part and supported a resolution protesting against the repressive measures in Bengal. After this he continued to give more time to the work of the nation. The movement for 'Swadeshi' was in the offing and he put hims heart and soul into it. He preached the messa of the Swadeshi to the people of the Punjab and ma it very popular. This naturally enraged the bureaucra and he came to be regarded as a revolutionary by t Britishers and the Anglo-Indian Press. He was oper dubbed as a Revolutionary and an instigator of the arm forces. He opposed the Punjab Colonisation Act a the increase in the irrigation rates. This led to his dep tation to Mandaly on May 9, 1907 under Regulati III of 1818.

The 6-month deportation told heavily on his heal He started taking interest in the national affairs af regaining his health. His work as link between t moderates and the extremists at the Surat Congre Session in 1907 deserves special mention. He tried

Lala Lajpatrai Centenar

THE inspiration for celebrating the bi centenary of that illustrious patriot a martyr, Lala Lajpat Rai, came from our l lamented Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Neh As President of the Lajpatrai Centenary Com ttee, he nominated office-bearers and executives of the Central Committee and a nominated Presidents of the Centenary Com ttees of the various States. Shri S. K. Patil nominated by him as President of the Maharash State Centenary Committee. The Commit has accordingly started functioning with Dr. N. Kailas, Deputy Minister for Education, as Chairman.

The most important event of the centen year is the birth centenary day which falls January 28, 1965. The Committee has, therefo decided to celebrate this day in a befitting mann There will be a rally of students trained under National Discipline Scheme in the morning Shivaji Park, renaming of the Hornby Vella Road as Lajpatrai Road, issue of commemorat stamp and a public meeting in the evening.

As a permanent memorial to Lala Lajpatrai following projects are also being taken in hand the Committee :

1. Lajpatrai Arts, Science and Comme College.

2. Elders' Home at Versova.

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Committee, Maharashtra

3. Hostel for working women at Ghatkoper.

4. Lajpat Bhavan to lodge the headquarters of the Bombay branch of the Servants of the People Society.

The following are the other office-bearers of the Committee :

Shri A. B. Nair, Shri K. L. Nayar, Shri Jayvadan Taktawala, Shri G. R. Jolly, Lala Jagannath, Shri H. R. Bahri, Shri Parmanand S. Mehra, Shri Mangaldas Verma, Shri Babubhai Chinai, and Shri H. H. Ismail.

Other high-lights of the centenary programme will be public meetings, poetic symposia, lectures, discussions, debates, mass rallies, games, dramatic performances, etc. An authorised version of Lalaji's biography will be published in several languages. Some of the books written by Lalaji will be re-published. Statues and portraits will be put up in various places. Calendars bearing Lalaji's photos will be published. Hostels and gymnasia, particularly for women, will be opened. Special postal stamps will be issued. Commemoration volumes and reminiscences will be published. Steps are being taken to prepare a documentary film on Lalaji's life. Talks and special features will be broadcast from All India Radio. Lajpat Bhavans, libraries, reading rooms etc. will be opened.

The Committee appeals to the public to help it in making the celebrations a grand success. It solicits help of all classes in a generous manner.

avert the break but did not succeed when Tilak and his partymen left the Congress. This naturally disappointed him and he thought it better to throw himself more fully towards his interests in the cause of ' National Education '. He opened a number of national schools. Another effect was the revival of his old interests in the cause of uplifting of the depressed classes. He went to Japan to study its system of education and then to the United States. While he was away from India the Great War started and the British Government considering him to be dangerous to its interest if he was in India, barred him from coming into the country. Thus he was forced to live out of the country for about 5 years. During these five years he organised the India Home Rule there. With the help of persons like Shri Hardikar, he put the League on a firm foundation. This propaganda work exposed the British untruths about India. The credit for running the movement for India's freedom in a foreign country, in spite of all the difficulties, goes to his indomitable spirit. He started ' Young India ' and established the Indian Information Bureau. He also wrote a number of books during his stay abroad.

The War was over and Lajpat Rai was allowed to come back to the country. He came back on 20th February 1920, and was accorded cordial receptions wherever he went. But the events which had happened in India during his absence stiffened his attitude towards the Government. The Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy and the Government's denial to censure the conduct of its officers made him a complete non-co-operationist. He lost all faith in British and threw himself wholeheartedly into the non-co-operation movement. He became so important that when in 1920 the Congress called a special session to consider the issues facing the country he was called upon to be its President. His work as the President at the Calcutta Special Session was praised all around. Once the Non-Co-operation Resolution was passed he laboured hard to bring Punjab into the non-co-operation movement.

The Nagpur session further gave a fillip to the non-co-operation movement. The Government started its repressive measures and filled its jails. Action was taken against all leaders. As a part of these measurers Lalaji was also sent to jail on charges of violating a rule under which public meetings were banned. His contention, however, was that meeting of the Congress Committee on 3rd December 1922 was a private meeting. But the bureaucracy was not prepared to listen to all this. Later on, of course, he was released but again put behind the bars on other charges.

By the time he came out of the jail, the non-co-operation movement had been suspended by Gandhiji on account of the Chauri-Chaura incidents. The worst part of it was that the non-co-operators were interested in wrecking the Government by entering into the Councils. Moreover, the Mohammedans after the Khilafat movement had started taking interest in Tanzim and Tablig movements. They became more suspicious about the actions of the Hindus. In Malabar, the Mopala Mohammedans murdered and dishonoured the Hindus. In the same manner the riots in Saharanpur, Amritsar and Kohat roused intense religious feelings. Lala Lajpat Rai threw himself into the work of the Hindu Mahasabha and started working with Gokhale and Shradhanand for the unity of the Hindus. His association with the Sabha had the good result of saving the Mahasabha from becoming a completely communal organisation. While laying every stress for unity among the Hindus, Lajpat Rai continued to work for Hindu-Muslim unity and for Swaraj. His Presidential address at the 1925-Calcutta Session of the Sabha made it very clear that the Hindus

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Lala Lajpat Rai — A TRIBUTE

—Dr. KAILASNATH KATJU

ALL Bharat Niwasis will be celebrating with a sense of pride the birth centenary of Lala Lajpat Rai. The memories of his personality are intensely of a patriotic nature. His high character raises a feeling of immense satisfaction in our minds, and he is one of the few great Indians of the past century, who can serve as a model of high excellence to the future generations for centuries to come. He was a Punjabi. Punjab was his home and Punjab had till then not won any great place, name or fame in the political firmament of India. The Punjabis were considered to be intensely practical-minded people, well-built with a strong practical bias in their outlook on life and modes of conduct, but (till then) not a people infused with the political doctrine, which was the theme of political discussion in the Indian National Congress and other political associations and groups in those days.

But with the advent of Arya Samaj began a new era for Punjab. Swami Dayanand by his example and by his precepts, and through his wonderful galaxy of followers and groups revolutionised Hindu thought, and made it free of all impurities and reactionary conventional practices and usages. Through the machinery employed by Swami Dayanand the great Hindu culture and religion stood out in all its unblemished splendour, and through his influence and teachings crores of Hindus all over India began to lead a life, not only of simplicity, but of active conduct directed towards the service of the nation. It continued to produce great workers and teachers in the field of religion and social reform and social welfare. It also produced great personalities, who began to think in terms of a free and independent India. In India personal influence of leaders plays a predominant part in our social life. Great men attract thousands of followers who sh their lives, their thoughts, and their lines of action those of their Gurus. Lala Lajpat Rai was one of th great personalities. He lived a dynamic life. He t a great part in the educational, religious and cult development of the Punjab. He led the Arya Sa movement. He was a great figure in the developm of educational lines of our old ancient traditions culture throughout the Punjab and he brought i action a life of practical outlook in the land, but influence was felt most deeply in the political sp not only in the Punjab but throughout India. He a great worker in the cause of complete freedom India. He did not believe in any limited local s governing institutions. He stood for a free and indep dent India at that time. This policy and attitude mind was considered by many as a sign of imprud and impractical and thoughtless extremism. But seed planted by Lala Lajpat Rai has grown into present mighty tree of freedom and independence u whose blissful shade we are all hoping to lead a ha and prosperous life.

Lala Lajpat Rai was a great believer in dedica oneself completely to the cause of service to the mo land. Millions, of course, have and had to lead t own personal lives for their sustainance and tried do the best they could do for the service of the Bh Mata also. But Lala Lajpat Rai believed in total ser He did not merely believe in dedicated service. also acted upto that ideal in his own personal He founded a society, which he called the servant the People Society of India. That Society was abl attract, I think, because of the moral grandeu Lala Lajpat Rai's personality, great figures from

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succeeding generations. We in Allahabad are proud of our great leader, whose memory we still cherish with great affection and pride, the late Purshottam Das Tandon. Shri Tandon was one of the earliest members of this Society and our present beloved Prime Minister Lal Bhahadur Shastri, is another member of that very society. By God's grace the country has the blessing of enjoying the service and attention of many members of that society. This society is still a great force in the political life of India. The society is in a way a legacy, which Lala Lajpat Rai has left to us for ever to foster and keep alive his ideas. India is a land, I say once again, of personalities. We do believe in dogmas and beliefs, religious policies, and such other matters but it is the personal example, personal precept, personal tradition, the personal character, which leads the way and in that view Lala Lajpat Rai will ever remain as one of the foremost sons of India.

Let us always bear in mind that the advent of freedom and independence has brought a complete change in our national needs and requirements. So long as we were under a foreign rule the most urgent call was for the riddance of that rule and we had to employ all possible methods, mostly of a negative character, to achieve our ends. Non-co-operation with the foreign rulers coupled with non-violence, and readiness to undergo personal sufferings, were the dominating instruments used by us for gaining our freedom. Now by God's grace, we have won our independence and today we must dedicate ourselves to maximum creative effort, and increase our national wealth in every way to remove poverty and unemployment in the land. Vast agricultural, economic and industrial developments are the calls of the hour and the whole nation must apply itself in that direction. The Punjabis as a practical people lead the way in this sphere of constructive activity. Their agricultural productions is large indeed, but much more noteworthy is their attachment to their rural areas and to their development of rural, minor, medium and cottage industries. As India lives in its villages the task before the present and coming generations is the upgrading and enlightenment of these, so long backward areas. While it is true that pressure on land should be relieved by the diversion of manpower to the industrial fields, educated and trained people should go there and to their residence and by their personal effort, example and precepts, uplift our rural areas and carry into them all signs of prosperity and advancement. Lala Lajpat Rai was as, I have said above, a Punjabi with an intense practical bent of mind. He engaged himself in numerous constructive activities, and I am sure we shall benefit greatly by following his example and his modes of activities and thought, and his methods of organisations of public work. In these changed times Lala Lajpat Rai will prove a worthy instructor of generations to come in India.

I need not stress other great responsibilities which freedom has cast upon the citizens of India. The responsibility to maintain and defend and protect the independence of India from all sources and the responsibility to do our utmost to nourish and strengthen the integrity and unity of the country. In all these fields Lala Lajpat Rai with his patriotic favour should be a beacon light to all India for all time.

PUNJAB KESARI LALA LAJPAT RAI

(continued from page 9)

were to continue working for national liberation and were to be united for counteracting the forces of communalism and safeguarding the interests of the community. He opposed commuanl representation and declared the Lucknow Pact to be a blunder.

In 1925, he joined the Swaraj Party and became its deputy leader after having been elected in place of Raizada Hans Raj who resigned his seat in his favour. But he soon left the party on account of differences with Pandit Motilal. The cause was the policy of general walk-outs from the Assembly. Lajpat Rai thought this policy to be harmful to the interests of the country. He started his own Independent Congress Party and he was re-elected to the Assembly from the constituency despite Swarajist opposition. The party followed the policy of responsive co-operation. In spite of his differences with the Swarajists he co-operated with the Party on questions affecting public interests. He took active part in the deliberations of the debates of the Assembly. It was he who moved the Resolution for the boycott of the Simon Commission in the Assembly.

With the appointment of the Simon Commission his earlier interests in national politics received a further impetus and he threw himself into opposing the Commission. He became the leading advocate of the complete boycott of the Commission. It was while leading the boycott procession at Lahore on 30th October 1928 that he received lathi blows on his chest which ultimately brought about his death on 17th November, 1928.

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Lala Lajpat Rai

— A GREAT PATRIOT

—Balwantrai Mehta,
Chief Minister, Gujar

The birth centenary of Lala Lajpatrai, better known as the "Lion of Punjab", falls on January 28. Shri Balwantrai Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujarat, was one of the chief lieutenants of the late Lala Lajpatrai. In this article he has paid homage to the great patriot.

The nineteenth century witnessed a rebirth and re-awakening of India which lay prostrate with its soul sunk in deep frustration and pessimism to face a challenge—an epic struggle, struggle for freedom, for emancipation from age-long bondage and for establishment of a new social order.

The struggle of 1857 which sparked off the national movement to set aside the foreign yoke had failed and a wide-spread feeling of national despondency and frustration was rampant all over the country. At such a time, India saw flashes of the bright destiny that was to be fulfilled under the leadership of Gandhiji. The emergence of Gandhiji, apart from his transfiguration from a man into a Mahatma, meant a change in the character of Indian nationalism. There was a change in values.

Patriot first and last

Lala Lajpatrai was born in this age. From his youth he made his country's service a religion. His patriotism was of a high creed. He loved his country more than anything else in the world. The sacrifices he made for the country helped the flame of national faith and determination to burn brighter. He was a patriot first and last.

Till 1888, he was attached with Arya Samaj and engaged in social reconstruction, educational expansion and spiritual revival. It was during this year t he entered the political field. He felt that the ca of Indian freedom was the most pressing one and as a soldier of freedom-struggle, he joined it. not only wrote biographies of Italian patriots Mazzini and Garibaldi and the Indian heroes such Shivaji and Shri Krishna, but cultivated the true sp of patriotism in him. The heroic way of life, the milit attitude of the mind, came to him from the soil of Punjab where he was born. The intellectual, emotio and spiritual endowment added much to the spirit his patriotism. For his patriotsm, he was not o arrested and put behind the bars time and again, was deported for about seven years. He was well-kno for his fearless advocacy of the freedom of motherl and of national cause. Almost every one who kn him was impressed by the zeal of this patriot and efforts for country's freedom.

Sacrifices and sufferings

His patriotism did not allow his dynamic energy any paticular channel, but found avenues for us work in almost every department of life which goe build up a nation. He was imbued with a genuine s of unselfish devotion towards his motherland and s ficed everything he had for that purpose. Actually was his great sacrifices, his terrible sufferings, his

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Lala Lajpatrai in pictures

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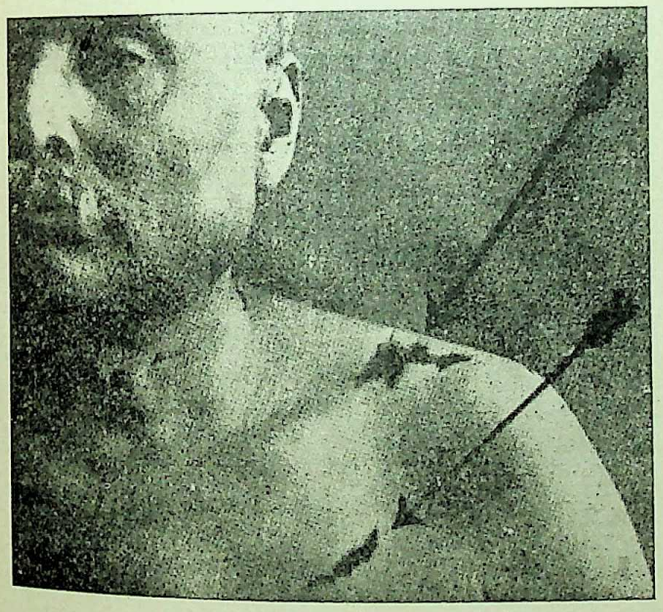
Picture below (left) shows the fatal wounds that Lalaji sustained during the lathi charge made by the British rulers.

Lalaji resting in eternal peace



for country's freedom and his selfless devotion that made him a great patriot.

Despite these multifarious activities, he contributed much to achieve those social and cultural values which make people happy and make life worth living. He was an ardent social and religious reformer, a veteran journalist, a powerful orator and an eminent educationist. He became the spearhead of revolutionary movement. He was among those few who gave a new substance and a new emphasis to Indian nationalism.

On the occasion of his birthday centenary, I should like to pay my humble tributes to this great son of India, who lived a life of a hero and died a martyr's death. The inspiring memory of Lalaji will be cherished by each and every citizen all over the country.

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LAW instrument of social revolution

—SMT. ANNNA CHANDY
Judge, High Court of Kerala

THE idea that laws must ensure man's freedom, equality, social welfare, economic progress is written into the Constitution of most countries and form part of the declarations of High Principles of most international organisations; it has become common-place and we tend to take it for granted. But it is well to remember that it was not always so. The earlier theorists like Austin viewed law as the will of the sovereign, its function to keep peace and order in the realm. The purpose of law was to ensure the security of person, of property, of transactions and of social and political institutions. One of law's functions is indeed to preserve but the insistence that this was its sole purpose was a sterile and even dangerous creed. Law came to be used as a powerful and seemingly righteous weapon to preserve the wealth, rank and privileges of individuals and classes to the detriment of the less privileged but more numerous common masses. In other words law and the coercive power of the State, which ultimately is the sanction behind all law became instruments of oppression. Oppression bred resistance and in countries which continued to disregard the claim of the oppressed, the result was bloody and destructive revolutions in which law and respect for law were the first casualties.

Progressive thinkers, taking a fresh look at law and legal systems saw that the only alternative to a revolution against law was a revolution through law. They began to lay greater stress on the dynamic or creative aspect of law as distinct from its static or preservative element. Law began to be looked upon more and more as a means to an end—the end being the attainment and maintenance of social justice for all. Most modern jurists prefer this sociological approach to law. The eminent American Jurist Dr. Roscoe Pound sees law as based on social interest in different aspects of individual and collective life. His jural postulates see a social content in all laws. The touchstone of a good law in the present day is social justice. In the words of one of our eminent Judges, Chief Justice Das: "With the onward march of civilisation our notions as to the scope of the general interest of the community are fast changing and widening with the result that our old and narrower notions as to the sanctity of the private interest of the individual can no longer stem the forward flowing tide of time and must necessarily give way to the broader notions of the general interest of the community. The emphasis is unmistakably shifting from the individual to the community" (State of Bihar *v.* Kameshwar Singh). In short to that ancient question of Cain "Am I my brother's keeper" the answer to-day is an unequivocal "Yes".

Law for social engineering

The concept of law as an instrument of social engineering by which we see to answer the call of society's conscience and compel conformity to accepted norms of behaviour which while preserving the dignity of the individual will promote the welfare of the community at large has now virtually universal acceptance. It has been accepted and given clear expression to in the Indian constitution. In the words of another of our eminent Judges, Chief Justice Gajendragadkar: "Social and economic justice have been given a place of pride in our Constitution and one of the directive principles of State policy enshrined in Article 38 requires that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice—social, economic and political—shall inform all the institutions of national life. Besides, Article 43 enunciates another directive principle by providing that the state shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities. The

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concept of social and economic justice is a living concept of revolutionary import, it gives sustenance to the rule of law and meaning and significance to the ideal of a welfare state" (State of Mysore *v.* Workers of Gold Mines). Corresponding provisions can be found in the Constitutions of other countries also.

Since the Constitutions impose on the law-givers the duty of making laws to secure social justice, the question would naturally arise as to what role the lawyer or the Judge can play in the matter. Our role in my opinion is to interpret the laws in harmony with the spirit of the times. As one eminent French Judge observed as regards modern interpretations of Napoleonic legislation "We do not enquire what the legislator willed a century age but what he would have willed if he had known what our present conditions would be". The words of President Roosevelt, in his famous message to the Congress of the United States, are well worth quoting in this context : "The decisions of the courts on economic and social questions depend upon their economic and social philosophy ; and for the peaceful progress of our people during the twentieth century we shall owe most to those judges who hold to a twentieth century economic and social philosophy and not to a long out-grown philosophy, which was itself the product of primitive economic conditions."

Liberal and purposeful interpretation

Redefining what has been defined before, it is true, runs counter to that old dictum that it is better that a thing be settled wrong than not settled at all. It is also a course be set with dangers for the unwary interpreter of laws. Social interest or public policy as the basis of judicial decisions has been termed "an unruly horse and when once you get astride it, you never know where it will carry you". A story perhaps apocryphal but illustrative of the point comes to mind. In a country where rights of the individual are totally subject to the interests of the State a Judge is supposed to have addressed an accused found guilty of murder thus—"Prisoner, you have killed a man and thus deprived the State of the services of a citizen. This is a grave crime and is punishable with the death penalty. However, if I sentence you to death I shall also be in effect depriving the State of the services of a citizen. I, therefore let you go". The unruly horse seems to have turned a runaway. However, with firm and knowledgeable hands on the reins it can be steered away from the wilderness and towards the promised land of social justice. Our Supreme Court has always followed such a course of liberal and purposeful inter pretation of the law.

This outlook illumines the Supreme Court's analysis of "living wage", "Minimum wage" and "fair wage", its views on bonus, dearness allowance and gratuity, its understanding of the wide import of "industry" and even its acceptance of sit-down strike as nothing criminal. At the same time as a vigilant protector of fundamental rights our Supreme Court has been construing broadly and liberally these articles in favour of those on whom the rights have been conferred, thus playing a key role in checking Parliamentary and executive encroachments on civil liberties, and individual freedom.

However, our greatest debt is to that inspirer and beacon light of the Indian people, Jawaharlal Nehru, who gave us a humanist approach to law and framed and frequently amended our Constitution to reflect fully the ideals of social, economic and political justice. He told us "A Constitution, if it is out of touch with the people's life, aims and aspirations, becomes rather empty ; if it falls below their aims, it drags the people down. It should be something higher to keep people's minds and eyes up to a certain high mark". The Rule of Law, he urged must run closely to the rule of life. "It cannot go off at a tangent from life's problems, it has to maintain a basic and fundamental character, but it must not be static as nothing can be static in a changing world".

Law—A driving living force

We have thus seen a radical change in the theory of law from the formalistic to the sociological advocated by eminent Judges, jurists and thinkers of our time. Law is a social force, stands for ethical values and is a sort of engineering project attempting to solve vital problems of the community and taking us to a happier life for all. This approach to jurisprudence is reflected in the address of Oliver Wendwell Holmes (Jr.) where he said "If your subject is law, the roads are plain to anthropology, the science of man, to political economy, the theory of legislation ethics and thus by general paths to your final view of life". We must pay special attention to this new philosophy which sees law as a driving living force which will be a stream that cleanses and carries forward society to a higher sense of discipline and responsibility instead of being stagnant pond, constraining people to conform to some commands from an invisible sovereign. Economic questions such as monopoly, competition, labour disputes, co-operatives, companies and their management have to be tackled from this angle. Criminal behaviour, juvenile delinquency, anti-social offences and psychological aberrations come up for solution and we have to look at it all as a function of society to cure and correct through laws. Social maladjustments and handicaps such as disabilities of class, caste, sex and religion, matrimonial problems and allied issues all these have to be answered by the courts and the legislatures on a humanist basis.

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Livestock Census 1961

MAHARASHTRA STATE

—*S. R. Tikekar*

UNEXPECTED rise in the number of carts, considerable fall in the total number of ploughs and tractors, striking rise in the number of pumps for irrigation.... these are some of the important revelations of the *Livestock Census 1961* for Maharashtra.

Livestock census is an all India quinquennial feature and curiously, livestock here includes agricultural implements including power driven pumps and tractors. In all 116 items are enumerated for every place and details are provided taluka-wise and district-wise. All varieties of domestic cattle and poultry and animals like sheep, camels and donkeys, bovines and others, male and female, under three years or over that age, used for milking, breeding or for draught purposes, are some of the columns in the Report.

In all 104 columns of the Tables are taken up for animals and birds and their social condition. From 105-116 are columns about implements, starting with ploughs, wooden or iron, carts, cane-crushers, power driven or by bullocks, pumps for irrigation, working with oil engines or by electricity, Persian wheels or (Bulsar) *Rahats*, tractors owned by Government or privately, and *ghanis*. *Ghanis* are of two kinds those with a capacity of 5 seers or more and others below it.

The fall in the number of *ghanis* for which the Khadi and Village Industries Commission makes tremendous effort by paying loans and subsidies, is all the more striking :

		Total *ghanis*
1951	..	10,951
1956	..	9,869
1961	..	5,608

The oil pressing industry of the villages is thus fast making room for the machinery of oil mills.

Wooden ploughs register a fall from 20,38,000 in 1956 to 16,74,000 in 1961, while iron ploughs record a total rise of 68,000 to 398,000 during the same period, although the total number of ploughs have risen and fallen during the decade : 17,77,000 (1951) ; 23,68,000 (1956) and 20,71,000 (1961).

In view of the fact that two of the leading manufacturers of agricultural implements were situated in the Satara and Sangli districts, one expected that the wooden ploughs in that region would make room for iron ones. The rise in the use of wooden ploughs in some of the districts is surprising :

Wooden Ploughs : 1956-61

		From	To
Nasik	..	129,000	138,000
Ahmednagar.		23,000	26,000
Poona	..	77,000	79,000
Satara	..	34,000	36,000
Wardha	..	29,000	32,000
Bhandara	..	130,000	144,000

In the use of iron ploughs there has been almost a steady rise in most of the districts except in Thana and Kolaba. Does the fall in Kolaba from 1,200 to 249 indicate unavailability of the iron ploughs or their spares ? As the original manufacturers have gone in for other lines, the agricultural item may have been neglected.

Carts, however, spring a great surprise, in this Jet-age. They have risen in five years by over a lakh, from 1,242,524 to 1,343,378. The improved marketing conditions and the increasing mileage of good road must have prompted the villager to resort to this mode of transport by bullock power as a supplementary means of in Arranged by the total numb carts, the first three distric Maharashtra are :

Chanda	..	124,988 c
Bhandara	..	117,817 c
Jalgaon	..	86,686 c

Nagpur and Wardha districts however shown a steep rise :

Nagpur—from 48,463 car 1956 to 74,230 in 1961.

Wardha—from 11,679 car 1956 to 30,714 in 1961.

Progressive increase in the of pumps for irrigation de a step in the right direction better utilisation of availabl sources for increased producti

		Oil engine pumps	El pu
1951	..	17,784	1
1956	..	26,617	2
1961	..	63,747	6

It is not easy to account fo erratic rise and fall in the n of tractors. From 726 in 19 2,299 in 1956 was a great rise the fall to 1,427 in 1961 is surp particularly in the light of f the total number of plo Government owned tractors from 614 in 1956 to 207 five later even as those owned pri fell from 1,685 to 1,220 durin same period.

These are preliminary obs tions based on official tabula By and large they may be tak indicative of the trends in ag tural production. The Bure Economics and Statistics, Go ment of Maharashtra, will oblige us with its author interpretation of these vocal f collected and carefully tab by the Bureau.

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SWAMI VIVEKANANDA, whose 102nd birthday anniversary celebrated all over India and abroad on January 12.

Swamiji's was a towering personality, rich in mental and spiritual attainments. He was revered by his countrymen and foreigners alike.

We pay our homage to his revered memory.

★

(continued from page 4)

believe that a better price without adequate extension or credit service will not offer much hope of agricultural development. We are, therefore, laying stress on sharpening the edge of our extension services. We are aware, our country has massive community development and extension services. While Community development proceeds on the healthy philosophy of developing the whole man' in the village, it rightly concentrates on agricultural extension as a means to the enrichment of the village economy without which further progress is not possible. We have also in recent years emphasised the establishment of a number of agencies of village democracy which have in many parts of the country taken a leading role in agricultural programmes. The main weak link in our organisation has been the relative inadequacy of training of the extension worker at the village level. He does not command confidence as a competent expert. We are, therefore, engaged in finding our ways and means of upgrading the village level extension worker by retraining some of the existing workers and recruting more qualified people. Ultimately, the success of this programme turns on the expansion of our facilities for agricultural education a subject which has attracted considerable attention. In the relative scale of status symbols in an underdeveloped society, our industrial executive ranks the highest and the agricultural technician has a comparatively low price. It seems inevitable that we should tackle this and make agriculture an attractive profession through suitable changes in emoluments and working conditions for agricultural technicians.

Experience of Japan

The experience of Japan in the field of agriculture is very interesting. The Japanese method of cultivation is a familiar subject of exhortation by extension experts in our country. I am happy to note a shift of emphasis to the whole pattern of Japanese experience as an example to the developing countries. It may not be proper to attempt to focus on any single aspect of this experience as it is integrated with the others. I believe that all developing countries and in particular India will do well to study this and adapt it to their conditions. I was struck particularly by the tremendous role of agricultural education and research in Japan. The emphasis on agricultural high schools is something we plan to adopt in India. I believe that unless and until the farmer gets to a level of understanding the significance of new technology and methods, our advance will be at a halting pace. The large number of trained extension workers which Japan deploys is yet another feature worth copying. More than anything else, in Japan, the expansion of agriculture would have been impossible without the rapid expansion of supporting agro-industries like fertilisers, tractors, power tillers, agricultural chemicals, etc. The lack of a suitable industrial base in countries like India has been a drag on agricultural development.

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

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★ *Rise in salaries of members of State Legislature*

★ *Repairs to Sindhudurg fort*

★ *Voluntary blood donation*

★ *Results of Hindi Drama Competitions*

★ *Subsidy for pump sets*

★ *Milk Yield Competitions*

★ *Course in industrial management*

★

THE Communists held in the recent roundup in Maharashtra all belong to the left wing of the Communist Party. The leftist Communists have been carrying on anti-national and pro-Chinese propaganda and preparing to act as Fifth Columnists in the event of a fresh Chinese attack on India.

The left section of the Communist Party follows the ideological line of the Chinese and shares their belief that a transition to socialism is not possible except through a violent revolution. At the Calcutta Congress in October-November last, and thereafter, the leftist Communist leaders have been explaining to the rank and file that they are no longer committed to the pursuit of the peaceful path to socialism. Further, the preamble to the Party constitution adopted at the 1958 Amritsar Congress, laying stress on the peaceful path to socialism, has been deleted. As a result of all this, the leftist Communist leaders are preparing the rank and file for a violent armed revolution to which they are now committed and for which they are confident of securing aid from China when the time is opportune. The object in fact is to promote an internal revolution to synchronize with a fresh Chinese attack.

Thus it is clear that the activities of the left section of the Communist Party pose a serious danger both to the internal and the external security of the country. It has therefore become necessary to detain the active leaders of the Party with a view to preventing them from acting in a manner prejudicial to the defence of India, the public safety, and the maintenance of public order.

Salaries of Members of Legislature

The Governor of Maharashtra has given his assent to the Acts increasing the salaries and allowances of members of the State Legislature and the conveyance allowance of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and Ministers and Deputy Ministers. The salaries and allowances of the Deputy Chairman and Deputy Speaker are also raised to the level of those provided for the Deputy Ministers.

The Acts have been published in Part IV of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Extraordinary of January 1.

Repairs to Sindhudurg fort

The Government of India has issued orders to the Director General of Archaeology to undertake necessary repairs to the Sindhudurg fort at Malvan in Ratnagiri District. The fort is a protected historical monument under the Government of India Act. It was built by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, 300 years ago and has a great historical and navigational importance since it is surrounded by sea.

Some of the rampart walls of the fort have been seriously damaged by stormy waves of the sea. The Government of Maharashtra has taken up with the Government of India the question of carrying out immediate repairs to the fort.

Amendment to Tenancy Rules

The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment

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Rules, 1964 have been published in Part IV-B of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* of December 24.

The rules prescribe the manner in which lands are to be disposed of when more than one person give notice under clause (*b*) of the rules.

Curbing malpractices in food distribution

With view to further systematizing the distribution of Government foodgrains in Greater Bombay and to eliminate bogus cards, possession of duplicate cards, unauthorized transfers of cards, overdrawals of foodgrains, charging of higher prices by fair price shop dealers and other irregularities of this nature, Government have issued the Greater Bombay Scheduled Foodgrains (Regulation of Distribution) Order, 1964 which has already come into force from January 1, 1965.

The order has been published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Extraordinary of December 30. The salient points of the order are that the fair price shop keepers would be required to sell foodgrains only at fixed prices and according to the prescribed conditions and directions. Failure to do so would be punishable under the Defence of India Rules. Similarly, the Order prohibits consumers from dishonestly applying for or receiving foodgrain cards and to notify the concerned authorities if they are absent from the city for a period exceeding four weeks during which period they must also surrender the cards. Failure to do so also would be punishable under the Defence of India Rules.

Ayurvedic and Unani Medical Course

The students who have passed S. S. C. or its equivalent examination with general science including physics and chemistry will now be admitted to the educational course conducted by the Maharashtra Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine.

The Faculty has modified the Bye-laws under the Maharashtra Medical Practitioners Act, 1961 regarding the qualification for admission to the course for this purpose.

Hitherto, only those students who had passed S. S. C. or its equivalent examination with physics and chemistry were eligible for admission to the course.

Relaxation of Shops Act

On account of the Ramzan and Ramzan Id, the Government of Maharashtra has suspended certain provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishment Rules, 1961, in respect of certain establishments, from January 5 to February 3, 1965.

Accordingly, sweet-shops, restaurants, eating houses and shops selling cloth, caps and shoes are allowed to remain open up to 10 p.m. If any employee is required to work in excess of the prescribed limit of hours of work, he will be entitled to wages at the rates prescribed, in respect of over time work.

The spread-over shall not exceed 14 hours in any day. On account of the loss of the prescribed weekly holidays, every employee will be granted either equal number of holidays in exchange after February 3, 1965 or wages for the work done on such holidays of the rates prescribed for over time work will be given.

Course in Industrial Management

A six week appreciation course in industrial management has been started from December 15, 1964 at Nasik, by the Small Industries Service Institute, Bombay-70, to familiarise the small industrialists in modern techniques of scientific management.

About 40 industrialists representing different small scale industries are participating in this course.

Voluntary blood donation

For the convenience of voluntar blood donors coming in group from offices, factories, colleges and other institutions, Bombay City has been divided into three Zones. The Bombay Municipal Blood Centre at the K. E. M. Hospital will operate in the North Zone; the Tata Blood Bank at J. J. Hospital in the Central Zone, the St. George's Hospital Blood Bank and the Red Cross Blood Bank in the South Zone.

Bombay City has the largest corps of voluntary blood donors in India. Yet only a small fraction of the city's requirements of blood for its patients can be met from blood donated voluntarily.

In order to increase the facilities available for voluntary blood donation, representatives of the Bombay Municipal Blood Centre, the St. George's Hospital Voluntary Blood Transfusion Service, the Red Cross Society's Blood Bank and the Tata Blood Bank and Transfusion Service at the J. J. Hospital and Mrs. Leela Moolgaokar, the Honorary State Organiser for Blood Bank met in the Municipal Commissioner's Office recently when the decision to break up the city in three Zones was taken.

It was also agreed that 20 per cent of all the blood collected from voluntary donors would be made available for the Jawans, to be processed into plasma at the Haffkine Institute.

Institutions and groups are requested to approach the nearest Blood Bank in their area and also to extend their co-operation when they are contacted by the Blood Banks in their Zones.

Further information can be obtained from the Honorary Organiser, Blood Bank Scheme (Tel. No. 262432) or from any of the other Centres.

Kolaba District Gazetteer

The revised edition of the Kolaba District Gazetteer has been published. The volume is priced at Rs. 18·50 paise. Copies of the Volume can be had from the Maharashtra Sale Government Publications

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Twelve New Indian Standards

The Indian Standards Institution has recently published 12 new standards and prepared 10 draft standards on different subjects of interest to industry, trade and commerce.

The Published Indian Standards include those for oil, pressure lanterns ; cast iron flexible couplings ; butter moulding machine ; fire hooks and brass and nickel silver spoons.

The draft Indian Standards cover, among others, steel tubes for mechanical and general engineering purposes and methods of sampling and test for soaps.

The draft standards have been circulated to all interests concerned, both in India and abroad, for eliciting technical comments.

Branch, Majestic Hotel, Opposite Regal Cinema, Colaba Causeway, Bombay-1, or from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road Gardens, Bombay-4, or through any recognised bookseller.

Minimum Wages Committee

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K. S. Dharia, M.L.A., to enquire into the conditions prevailing in the employment in any shop or commercial establishment not being an employment in any bank or an employment which is included under any of the other entries in the Schedule and to advise Government in the matter of revision of minimum rates of wages and fixation of minimum rates of wages in respect of any new categories of employees in that employment, under the Minimum Wages Act of 1948.

Shri H. A. Sathe, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay will be the Secretary of the Committee. The Committee has to submit its detailed report to Government in the matter within a period of six months from December 18, 1964.

Training course not recognised

It has been brought to the notice of the public that neither the Bombay Homeopathic and Biochemic Doctors' Training Institute, Vijay Bhuwan, West High Court Road, Gokul Peth, Nagpur 1, nor the Doctors' Training Course, started by it has been recognised by the Government of Maharashtra and that the persons trained therein will not be qualified to practise in Maharashtra State.

Results of Hindi Drama Competitions

Out of the nine Hindi dramas staged at the Maharashtra State Natya Mahotsava, held at Ravindra Natya Mandir, Prabhadevi, Bombay three have been awarded prizes, the first of Rs. 1,000 going to the drama "Roti Aur Beti" presented by Subhash Mandal, Nagpur, the second of Rs. 500 to the drama "Zindagi Ke Tukade" presented by Purbachal Samiti, Nagpur and the third of Rs. 250 to the drama "Jharte Khilte Phool" presented by Dipali Club, Nagpur.

The first prize of Rs. 250 for direction has been awarded to Shri Benu Sen for the direction of "Jharte Khilte Phool" and the second of Rs. 150 has been divided between Shri Krishnalal Sachdeo and Shri Taru Mitra the direction of "Roti Aur Beti" and "Zindagi Ke Tukade", respectively.

Individual prizes for best acting consisting of a cash award of Rs. 101 and a silver medal have been awarded (1) Shri Narbada Prasad Geetey in "Zindgi Ke Tukade"; (2) Shri Sushant Sanyal in "Jharte Khilte Phool"; (3) Kum. Sulabha Sankeshwarkar in "Ashad Ka Ek Din" and (4) Smt. Uma Sen Gupta in "Roti Aur Beti".

The author's first prize of Rs. 150 has been awarded to Shri Ramesh Mehta for the drama "Roti Aur Beti" and the second of Rs. 100 to Shri Gyan Deo Agnihotri for the drama "Nepha Ki Ek Sham".

A prize of Rs. 51 for the best setting has been given to Shri P. N. Mallik of Dipali Club, Nagpur for "Jharte Khilte Phool" and a prize of Rs. 51 for the best lighting to Shri Nikhil Saha of Purbachal Samiti, Nagpur for "Zindagi Ke Tukade".

The panel of judges recommended merit certificates for acting to (*i*) Shri Lachhiram Choudhary in "Roti Aur Beti"; (*ii*) Shri S. Dodke in "Apni Dharti"; (*iii*) Kum. Maya Hanspal in "Roti Aur Beti"; and (*iv*) Smt. Pushpa Banerji in "Jharte Khilte Phool."

The panel of judges also recommended six additional merit certificates to (*i*) Shri Madhukar in "Badshah Odiepus"; (*ii*) Shri Ajay Banerji in "Zindagi Ke Tukade"; (*iii*) Shri M. A. Mannan in "Roti Aur Beti"; (*iv*) Shri Shafiq Ahmad in "Roti Aur Beti"; (*v*) Smt. Krishna Niyogi in "Jharte Khilte Phool"; and (*vi*) Smt. Meera Dasgupta in "Zindagi Ke Tukade".

Shri Vrajendra Gaur, Shri Kishori Raman Tandon and Shri Ram Narayan Tripathi acted as judges.

Milk Yield Competitions

All India Level, State Level and Block Level, Milk Yield Competitions (1964-65 Second Season) will be held during the months of February and March 1965.

These competitions are organised by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Government of Maharashtra, to provide incentive for the development of high milk yield strain of cattle, to create a spirit of healthy competition among the cattle owners and to breed cows and buffaloes for milk production

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The following breeds are recognised for the competitions.

All India Milk Yield Competition : Cow breeds : gir having minimum daily milk yield of 30 lb. and buffalo breeds : any breed having minimum daily yield of 35 lb.

State and Block Level Milk Yield Competition :

Cow breed : gir, having minimum daily milk yield 25 lb.: Khillar, 5 lb. : Dangi, 8 lb. : Deoni, 10 lb. : Gaolao, 8 lb. and Hariana 20 lb.

Buffalo breed : Pandharpuri (Marathi) having minimum daily milk yield 15 lb.

For All India Level Milk Yield Competition following prizes are awarded by the Central Council of Gosamvardhan, New Delhi. The first cash prize of Rs. 2,000 ; the second cash prize of Rs. 1,000 and the third cash prize of Rs. 500 for the approved breeds. In addition, if the entries exceed 50, one consolation prize of Rs. 250 and two consolation prizes of Rs. 250, if the entries exceed 75, are awarded.

There will be five State level prizes to each of the seven breeds. The first prize of Rs. 1,000 ; the second of Rs. 500 and the third of Rs. 250 ; the fourth and fifth prizes of Rs. 50 each, being the consolation prizes. Only two breeds will be accepted, one cow breed and one buffalo breed in each block. The Block level prizes, in two breed per Block, will be the first prize of Rs. 100 ; second of Rs. 60 and the third of Rs. 40, for each breed.

In addition to above prizes, certificate of merit will be given to the prize winners.

The cows and buffaloes of the Government Institutions will also be eligible for participation in the competition but the cash prizes will not be awarded to these institutions. Instead, certificates of merit will be given to them.

The last date for receipt of entries for all the above competitions has been fixed as January 25, 1965, and the entries will be accepted by the District Husbandry Officers in the State.

The entries received thereafter will not be accepted. An entry fee of Re. 1 for each animal for each level of competition should also be paid by way of challan by crediting the amount into local treasury. The copy of the challan should be enclosed with the entry form.

For further details, the breeders may contact the Deputy Director in-charge, Key Village and Artificial Insemination Works, Maharashtra, State, 398, Nana Peth, Hira Mansion Building, Poona-2.

The entry forms will be available with the Districts Animal Husbandry Officers of the concerned districts who may be contacted for the same.

Subsidy for pump sets

The Government of Maharashtra has now relaxed the condition that cultivators other than well-to-do who instal pump sets from loans received from outside bodies such as co-operative primary agencies or from their own resources, should intimate in advance to the Revenue authorities their desire to obtain subsidy before purchase of pump sets etc. In other words cash subsidy will be sanctioned to such cultivators if they undertake to abide by other prescribed conditions. The subsidies under this scheme will be granted up to the end of the current Plan period i.e. up to March 31, 1966.

The scheme for grant of cash subsidy to the poor cultivators purchasing oil engines or electric motors from their own resources was sanctioned by Government in 1961. However, it was observed that cultivators were not in a position to take advantage of the concession of subsidy offered under scheme because of the ignorance of the procedural requirement of intimating in advance to the Reven authorities of their intention obtain subsidy before purchase engines, etc.

Improper use of Nehru's name

The name of Pandit Jawahar Nehru has been inserted in t Schedule to the Emblems and Nam (Prevention of Improper Use) A of 1950 by the Central Governme to prevent improper use of t name of the late Prime Minist

Public utility service

The Government of Maharasht has declared the workshops, garag and depots of the Maharasht State Road Transport Corporati in Maharashtra State, exclud the Vidarbha area, to be a pub utility service for the purpose the Industrial Disputes Act, 19 for a further period of six mont from January 3, 1965.

Aid for water supply schemes

The Government of Maharasht has sanctioned the payment of grant-in-aid of Rs. 41,600 to t Warora Municipality, distri Chanda, for its water supply schem

The Government of Maharasht has sanctioned the payment of grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,79,100 the Mehkar Municipality, distri Buldhana, for its supply schem

The Government of Maharasht has sanctioned the payment a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,36,900 the Katol Municipality (distri Nagpur) for its water supply schem

Post office at K. E. M. Hospit

A new temporary no deliver post and telegraph office by nam "S. J. C. A. S. Conference" po and telegraph office has been opene from December 26, and will fun tion up to December 31, in th premises of the K. E. M. Hospit Bombay-12 on the eve of silv jubilee celebrations of the Associ tions of Surgeons of India and 15

(continued on page 37)

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The Fourth Maharashtra State Sangeet-Nritya Mahotsava

A NINE-DAY Fourth Maharashtra State Sangeet-Nritya Mahotsava was held in Bombay at Dr. Antonio da Silva High School Compund, Dadar, from December 12 to 20, 1964. It was inaugurated by Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Union Minister for Cultural Affairs. Over 75 leading vocalists, instrumentalists and dancers of India participated in the festival which was organised on a very novel basis. The programmes of vocalists were arranged Gharanawise while those of instrumentalists according to the type of instruments. Out of the nine days, a day was reserved for Dhrupad Dhamar, Indore Gharana and percusssion instruments, a day for string instruments, a day for Rampur and Kirana Gharanas, a day for Patiala and Jaipur Gharanas, a day for Agra Gharana and blow instruments, a day for Marathi Sugam Sangeet, a day for Gwalior Gharana and Tappa Thumari, Gazal, Chaiti, Kazri Hori, etc. and two days for Indian classical dances.

Dhrupad Dhamar was presented by Dagar brothers, Indore Gharana by Ustad Amir Khan, Rampur Gharana by Hafiz Ahmed Khan and Nisar Hussein Khan, Kirana Gharana by Sangameshwar Gurav, Gangubai Hangal, Bhimsen Jos

(continued on page 2

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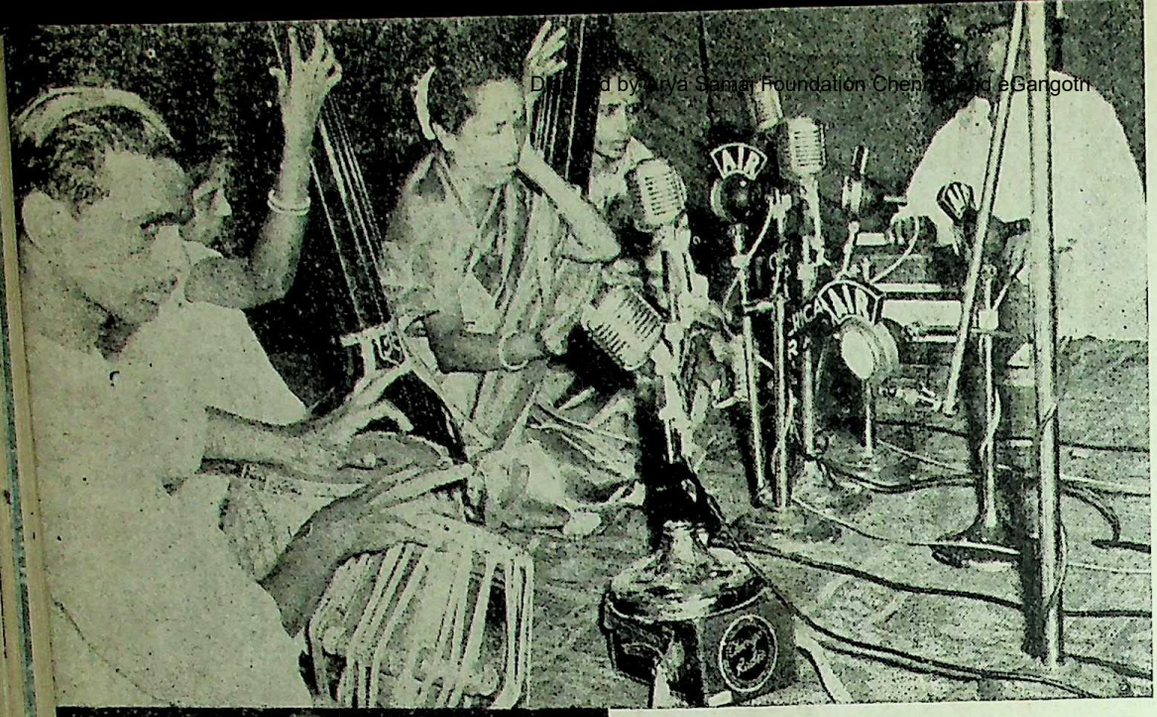
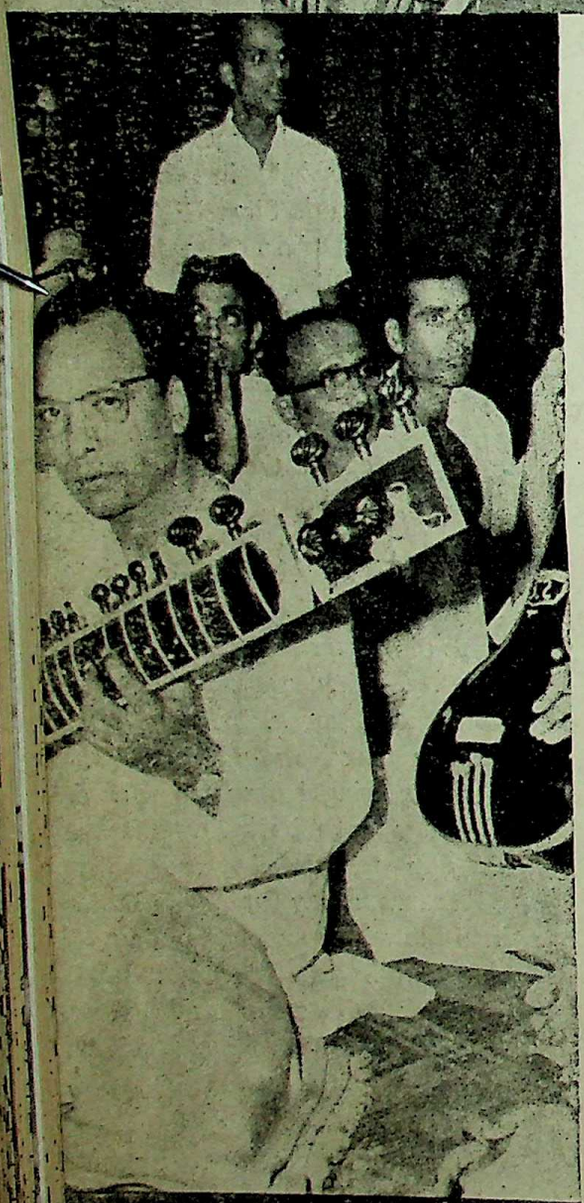




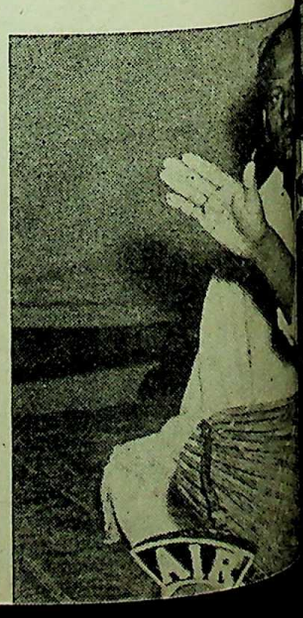
(Top) Smt. Gangubai Hangal delighted the audience with her classical vocal music

(Centre) Ustad Vilayat Khan, the illustrious Sitar player, giving his performance

(Below) Khansaheb Bismilla Khan and party were at their best on Shehnai and gave a very fine account of themselves

An item of style by

A fine rendering udarsha



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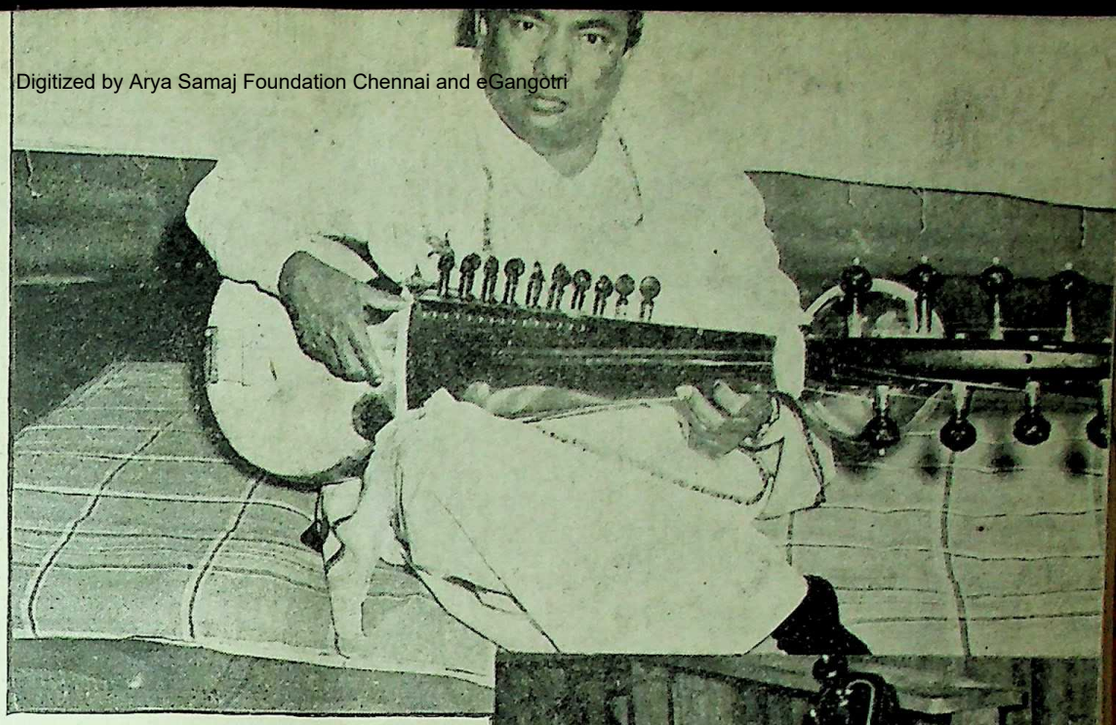
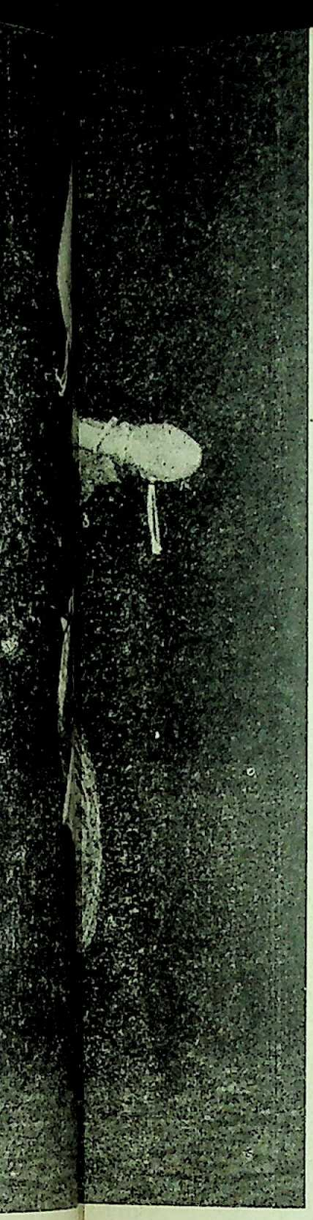


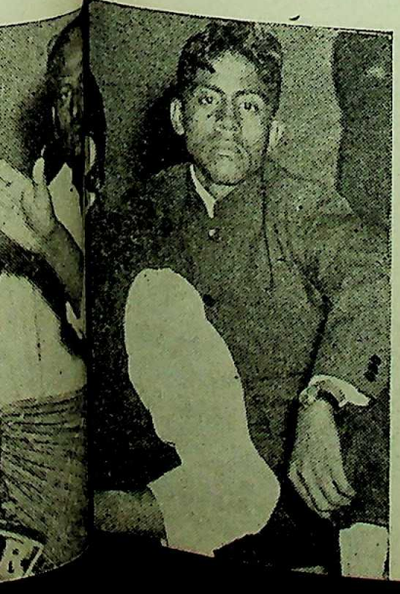


(Top) Ustad Ali Akbar Khan playing on Sarod

n item of style by Ritadevi

(Centre) Bhimsen Joshi giving a vocal recital

e rendering Sudarshan Adhikari



(Below) Smt. Sulochana Chavan giving an item of a typical 'Lavani' in Marathi

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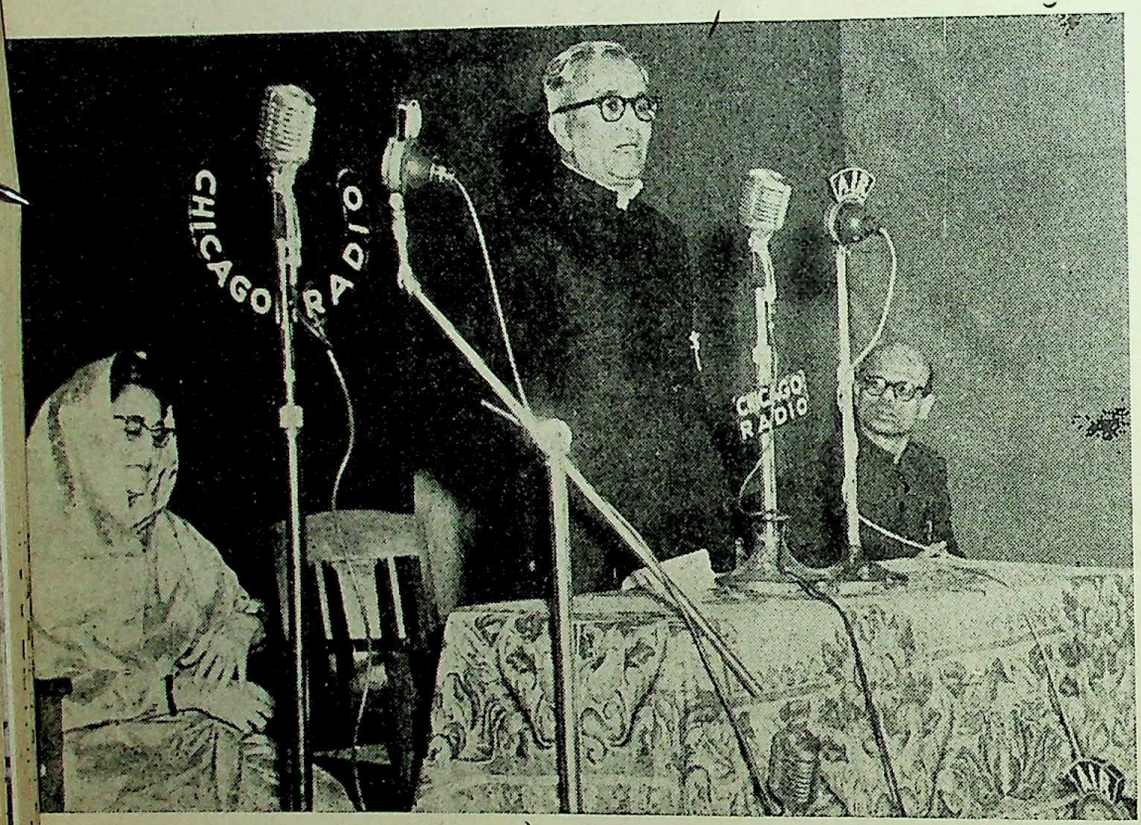
Above (Left) Krishnan Kutti rendering an item of dance in Kathakali style
(Right) An item of Manipuri dance by Zaveri sisters



The Union Minister for Cultural Affairs, Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, inaugurating the Mahotsava. The State Minister for Social Welfare, Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhonsale, is also seen in the picture.

section of the audience that

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(Continued from page 23)

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and Hirabai Barodekar and Saraswati Rane, Patiala Gharana by Laxmi Shankar, Meera Chatterji and Bade Gulam Ali Khan, Jaipur Gharana by Mogubai Kurdikar and Kesarbai Kerkar, Agra Gharana by Saguna Kalyanpur, Latafat Hussein Khan, Shalini Narvekar and Sharafat Hussein Khan and Gwalior Gharana by Kalindi Keskar, Kumar Gandharva, and Pandit Omkarnath Thakur. Shobha Gurtu, Nirmala Devi, Girja Devi and Begum Akhtar presented Tappa, Thumari, Gazal, Chaiti, Kazri, Hori, etc.

On the Percussion Instruments Day, Ambadas of Indore played on Pakhawaj, while Khansaheb Tirkhawa played on Tabla in Delhi Baj, Amir Hussein Khan in Purab Baj and Samta Prasad in Benaras Baj. On the same day there was a programme of Tabla Tarang by Janardan Abhyankar, Khol by Sudarshan Adhikari and Jaltarang by Ramrao Parasatwar.

On the String Instruments Day, there was a performance on Sarangi by Ram Narain , on Violin by V. G. Jog, on Surbahar by Imrat Khan, on Vichitraveena by Ramesh Prem, on Santur by Shivkumar Sharma, and on Sitar by Ustad Vilayat Khan.

On the Blow Instruments Day, Hariprasad Chaurasia played on flute, Sidram Jadhav and Party on Sundri, Ahmed Darbar on Claimax and Bismilla Khan of Benaras on Shehnai.

On the Dance Days, Bharatnatyam was presented by Yamini Krishnamurthi and Padmini and her troupe, Kathak by Roshankumari, Kathakali by Guru Krishnan Kutty and Raghavan Nair, Manipuri by Jhaveri Sisters and Odissi and Kuchipudi by Rita Devi.

A number of eminent artistes participated in the programme of Marathi Sugam Sangeet entitled ' Geet Ganga ', to name a few, Janki Ayyar, Malti Pande, Gajanan Watwe, Madhubala Chawla, Mohantara Ajinkya, Dashrath Pujari, Vithal Shinde, Nalini Mulgaonkar, Saraswati Rane, Sulochana Chavan, Yogini Joglekar, Nirmala Gogate, Govind Powale, A. P. Narayangaonkar and Snehal Bhatkar.

It was a rare occasion when most of the leading vocalists, instrumentalists and dancers of India were for the first time participating in this festival. The purpose of organising programmes of vocalists Gharana-wise and of the instrumentalists according to the type of instruments was educative. It was intended by the organizers that the connoisseurs of music be apprised of the leading Gharanas prevalent in Indian classical music, particularly their respective specialities.

The rates of admission were deliberately kept low, the last rate being 50 Paise. The idea was to make it possible for the common man to listen to India's top-most musicians.

This was the fourth State Sangeet-Nritya Mahotsava organised after the formation of Maharashtra. In the former Bombay State, the first Mahotsava was held in 1956-57. Only in 1962-63 the Mahotsava was cancelled in view of the National Emergency.

The object of holding these Mahotsavas, which is to create taste for Indian classical music among the masses, was fulfilled to a great extent, as could be seen from the daily crowd and the favourable reaction of the listeners.

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SNOW SURVIVAL TRAINING FOR AIR FORCE PILOTS

FLYING over the snow-clad peaks of the Himalayas in the defence of the country exposes the pilots of our Air Force to numerous hazards. Not the least of these is the possibility that if they are forced to bale out of the aircraft by parachute they may land in the midst of a desert of snow, far away from all human habitation with not even a tree to give shelter and in temperature which freeze almost everything. The chance of survival in such conditions would be lean indeed.

The Indian Air Force, therefore, conducts a three-week course to train their aircrew functioning in the forward areas in the Himalayas in the methods of survival in snow. The course aims at acquainting them with the use of special equipment for use in snow and training them in survival methods. The officers and men are trained to live through unusual conditions of deprivation, emotional shock, physical stress and strain and hardship for an indefinite period of time. The first need is naturally to find or build a shelter to protect them from the bitter cold and wind. They are also trained in first-aid, signalling so as to attract the attention of search parties, building up a fire, finding food and water and trapping and snaring small animals.

The aircrew learn the numerous uses to which the parachutes with which they land to safety can be put. The strings of these life-savers are ideal for making traps for catching animals. In these desolate places any prejudice as to food had best be forgotten because otherwise a man may have to starve. The first need is to stay alive and anything and everything which can be eaten is welcome indeed. The parachute also comes in handy in building shelters. The trainees are taught to build a number of shelters depending upon the conditions in which they find themselves. A cosy tent giving protection against rain, snow and wind can be made with a parachute. The aircrew is also trained to recognise safe places for pitching an improvised parachute tent. They are taught to build other shelters too. The snow cave burrowed in the snow is the best if the snow is not very hard.

Every trainee carries with him an emergency kit which contains a hunting knife, feather sleeping bag, match box, candle, biscuits, tea and sugar. Normally, the ration of biscuits, tea and sugar should suffice only for a day but the trainees are taught to stretch these meagre provisions for three or four days.

But much more necessary than the food and shelter is the will to survive. Without this, no amount of technical knowledge or survival equipment will prove of much help to a marooned airman. Throughout the training the emphasis is on building this will and on conquering other psychological factors which sap the vitality of the man in distress.

During the three week Course, the trainees attend lectures and witness demonstrations. The emphasis is however on field exercises. In these exercises, they spend three days and three nights in the open in snow-covered regions. They carry their equipment, select a camp site, build shelters for themselves, gather wood, build a fire, cook their food and keep themselves warm. But this is not all. They also have to carry out their navigational exercises, cross country treks, improvisation tasks and other exercises. Gradually, the trainees come to learn that while most men can survive uncomfortably, it is only a wise man who can survive in comfort even in the most adverse circumstances.

When he was marooned on an island Robinson Crusoe had only his ingenuity to draw upon. The Snow Survival Course ensures that personnel of our Air Force have adequate training to help their ingenuity so that if they are marooned in the Himalayas they can stand up to the rigours of altitude, cold and terrain and survive till they are rescued.

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★ *Maharashtra Pavilion adjudged the best*

★ *Need for adopting industrial bias*

★ *Pope's New Year's greetings*

★ *Hindi Kavi Sammelan*

★ *Subsidised Food Package Scheme*

★ *Public Health Schemes in Maharashtra*

★ *Social Security Scheme for seamen*

★

THE Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, and Smt. Tara Cherian, wife of the Governor, accompanied by Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Agriculture, visited the Worli Dairy and the Aarey Milk Colony recently.

The Governor was received at the Worli Dairy by the General Manager of the Worli Dairy. They then went round the various sections of the dairy. At the Aarey Milk Colony, the Governor and the party were received by the Joint Director of the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme, Dr. V. M. Patil, at the Observation Post, who explained to them the working of the dairy and the milk scheme. The Governor planted a 'bakul' sapling at the Observation Post. The party also visited Unit No. 5, the Newzealand Hostel and Dairy Technology Institute. Shri Y. R. Karnik, Principal of the Institute, explained to them the processing and manufacture of cheese. The Dairy Development Commissioner, Shri Godbole, was also present throughout the visit.

Adopt industrial bias

The need for adopting industrial bias by the agriculturist was stressed by The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik at Bombay recently.

Addressing the 9th annual general meeting of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Sugar Factories' Association, Shri Naik said that the agriculturist was the backbone of the national economy. It was in the fitness of things that he should take prominent part in making the country prosperous. If the purchasing power of the agriculturist increased, naturally the sale of the consumer articles produced in the factories would also increase.

The Chief Minister pointed out that if the agriculturist would get price protection for his produce and if the means to process raw materials into finished products were made available to him, other requisites for starting factories would be obtained easily. It was a good sign that the co-operative movement helped the agriculturist to get the price protection, he added.

Shri Naik complimented the co-operative sugar factories in the State on their historic success in the co-operative field. He said that the criticism of the co-operative movement showed that people had greater expectations from it. The co-operative sugar factories in

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Maharashtra had always safe-guarded the social interest. That was not the case with the private factories. It was not, therefore, strange that the co-operative societies which looked after the interest of the common agriculturists were able to achieve progress. The Chief Minister stated that the State Government would try to solve all the difficulties of the co-operative sugar factories in the State.

Presiding over the meeting, Shri Vasantrao Patil, Chairman of the Association, said that during 1963-64, the 20 co-operative sugar factories in the State produced 33,89,790 bags of sugar which was more by five lakh bags than the previous year. The production of sugar by co-operative factories was 25 per cent of the entire production in the country during the last year. Out of that, Maharashtra co-operative factories accounted for 17.25 per cent.

Shri N. D. Karnik, Managing Director, proposed a vote of thanks. Shri B. B. Tanpure was elected the new chairman of the Association.

Foundation of Sane Guruji Vidyalaya

The aims and objects of the educational institutions should be to guide the students properly and make them strong and self-supporting in their future lives, observed the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, while addressing the audience at the foundation laying ceremony of the Sane Guruji Vidyalaya of Nava Balodyan Trust at Bombay recently. The Chief Minister expressed satisfaction over the activities of the Vidyalaya and asked the teachers to make utmost efforts to develop the students' minds. Such institutions should be started in growing numbers in the State of Maharashtra keeping in view the aims and teachings of Sane Guruji. The present institution would give a lead in the field of education, the Chief Minister added.

The Chief Minister donated Rs. 15,000 from the Cheif Minister's Fund. The Chief Minister was presented with a silver implement ('Karni') which was auctioned. Shri Kakasaheb Tambe, the highest bidder purchased it for Rs. 1,051 and the amount was donated to the institution.

In his speech the Chief Minister further appealed to the generous minded persons in Bombay to contribute liberally for the institution and wished prosperous fu to the institution. Earl Dr. S. V. Oak welcomed the gue Shri M. D. Choudhari, Educa Minister, presided over the functi

Co-operative Housing Scheme

The Minister for Urban De lopment Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, l the foundation stone of She Punjab Co-operative Hous Society, at Mogra, Andheri, January 3. The scheme will c Rs. 3 crores and would accom date 750 families most of wh belong to low income group.

Speaking on the occasi Dr. Zakaria complimented the p moters for accommodating low come group people and said t honesty was much vital in co-operative movement. With acute housing problem in the c Dr. Zakaria further said, some scrupulous co-operators and operative societies exploited mid class people.

Dr. Zakaria further said t Government was resolved to h co-operative housing schemes wh in a way lessened Governme burden.

Shri Balwant Singh Sethi w comed the Minister and Shri Ind jitsingh gave the details of housing scheme. Shri Prem Rat Vohra proposed a vote of than

Pope's New Year's greetings

In a cable sent to the Gover of Maharashtra, on the eve of New Year, His Holiness Pope P VI, Rome, has expressed best wis to the people of the State.

The following is the text of Holiness's message :

" Ever mindful of warm recepti and gracious hospitality in Bomb We send Your Excellency and y people our best wishes for the n year. Praying that it will b lasting peace and prosperity Indian Nation."

Dr. P. V. Cherian, the Gover of Maharashtra, in his reply

The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherián, inaugurating the Housing Colony of the Maharashtra Housing Board at Ghatkopar. Also seen in the picture are the Minister and the Deputy Minister for Housing.

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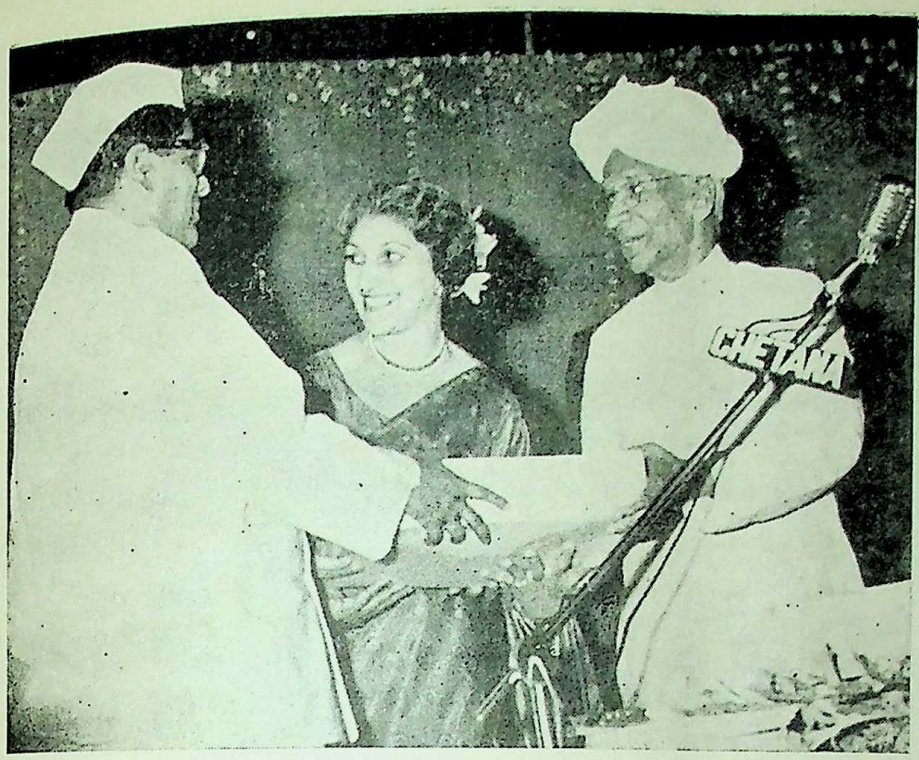

The President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, awarding a silver plaque to the Home Minister of Maharashtra, Shri D. S. Desai, on December 26 at 'Our Heritage' Exhibition for the best State Pavilion of Maharashtra State.

MAHARASHTRA PAVILION ADJUDGED THE BEST

Maharashtra State pavilion was adjudged the best at the 'Our Heritage' exhibition and was awarded the silver plaque by the President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan at Bombay recently.

Madras and Uttar Pradesh States were adjudged the second and the third and were awarded bronze and copper plaques, respectively. Dr. Radhakrishnan said that the ancient Indian art showed that there was essential unity in the country in spite of its vastness. The country had a long tradition of 5,000 years of art and culture. The exhibition had been successful in presenting to the visitors the ancient art and culture of India.

The President congratulated the Shilpi Kendra on their imagination in presenting a picture of India starting from the Indus civilization. Welcoming the President, Smt. Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Chairman of the Shilpi Kendra, said that the exhibition, which was dedicated to the humble craftsmen of India, had attracted over 12 lakhs of people, not only from Bombay and Maharashtra State, but also from different States of the country and other countries of the world. The Shilpi Kendra's purpose in organising the exhibition was to project and promote Indian handicrafts and to revitalise interest in them.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Vice-Chairman of the Shilpi Kendra, proposed a vote of thanks. Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, and State Ministers and Deputy Ministers attended the function.

His Holiness Pope Paul VI, has reciprocated the feelings of the former.

The following is the text of the Governor's message :

"My grateful thanks to Your Holiness for your gracious cable wishing me and the people of Maharashtra all best wishes for the new year. Your Holiness's blessings are very much valued and I am sure they will bring lasting peace and prosperity to the Indian nation. We are most grateful."

Voluntary efforts lauded

The Minister for Housing Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, very much appreciated at Bombay recently the voluntary efforts o the Bimanagar Co-operativ Housing Society.

The Minister who was per forming the "bhoomipoojan and the foundation ceremony o the Society, at Andheri, said tha the State Government was doin its best to curb the evils and elim nate such factors that would brin bad name to the co-operative mov ment.

Referring to the progress mad by the co-operative movement Maharashtra, Shri Taleyarkha said that there were about 1,2 co-operative housing societies the State.

Earlier, Shri B. K. Kaul, Chairm of the Life Insurance Corporati of India, who presided over t function, assured all possible ass tance to the society in their ventu Shri L. P. Bhatavadekar, Chairm of the Reception Sub-Committ welcomed the Minister a Shri R. D. Chitre, Chairman of Society, proposed a vote of than

Hindi Kavi Sammelan

The Deputy Minister for Edu tion, Dr. N. N. Kailas, who the chief guest at the Akhil Bhara Kavi Sammelan, at Bom recently, said that poets had play a very important role tow

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national reconstruction and emotional integration among the people through their poems. The Sammelan was arranged by the Khalsa College Hindi Sahitya Parishad.

The Deputy Minister congratulated the organisers of the Sammelan and appealed to the students of the college to take maximum advantage of the facilities available in the college. Dr. Kailas expressed satisfaction over the activities carried on by the college.

Earlier, Shri L. G. Khedkar, Principal of the College, welcomed the guest and Shri Thakore Prasad Sinha presided over the function. Poets from other States also attended the Sammelan in large numbers.

Subsidised Food Package Scheme

The Minister for Civil Supplies Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, strongly pleaded for the abolition of zonal system in the country.

The Minister, who was speaking at a function held at the Amulakh Amichand High School, Matunga, some days back to mark the opening of the subsidised food package scheme being implemented at Ghatkopar and Matunga, said that because of the zonal system, there was a vast disparity in food prices in different States. The country should have only one zone and it should be considered as one in the face of the difficult food situation, he added. He commended the patriotic work of the Trustees on starting the scheme.

The scheme has been started by the Trustees of Sarvadeshiya Sahkar Trust with the co-operation of the Sarvodaya Swasthya Sadan, Ghatkopar. According to the scheme, the chapatis and sukhibhaji will be made available at a cost of only 25 Paisa in a plastic bag. Shri Taleyarkhan further stressed the need for increasing the food production in order to become self-sufficient in food.

Shri Depchand S. Gardi, presided. Shri Kantilal Maganlal welcomed the Minister. Shri Pravinkant Keshavlal proposed a vote of thanks.

Small Savings Agents' Annual Meet

The Greater Bombay Authorised Agents Association at its annual general meeting held at Sachivalaya, Bombay, elected the Minister for Small Savings, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, as its president for the next year. The Association also elected a new executive committee of 13 members. Shri S. G. Walawalkar, Joint Director of Small Savings, was in chair.

Addressing the authorised agents, Shri Walawalkar lauded their efforts in securing a pride of place for Greater Bombay in the Small Savings movement. Greater Bombay, he said, contributed about 80 per cent. of the State Small Savings collections. It had been continuously breaking its own record of small savings collections.

The Joint Director urged the small savings agents to maintain high ethical standards in their business dealings. Shri R. G. Patil, Regional Director of National Savings, advised the agents to thoroughly study the Small Savings scheme. Shri C. D. Bora, proposed a vote of thanks.

Social Security Scheme for seamen

The fourth meeting of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers held recently at Bombay under the presidentship of Shri Raj Bahadur, Union Minister of Transport, approved the social security scheme for seafarers as drafted by the Tripartite Committee consisting of representatives of employers, seamen and Government, which was appointed by the Board at the last meeting in Madras. The social security scheme comprises of a contributory povident fund and gratuity. The two schemes would benefit about 50,000 seamen in Bombay and Calcutta.

The Board took note of the fact that projects for establishing a club at Marine Oil Terminal, Bombay, hostel-*cum*-club at Vizagapatnam, Cochin and Kandla on modern lines and expansion of hospital facilities for seamen at Bombay and Calcutta would cost about Rs. 40 lakhs. The Board also considered establishment of hostels for merchant navy officers at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, constructing an annexe to the Marine Club at Calcutta and setting up a club at Goa. The Board set up a small committee to determine the order of priority and location for the various projects. This committee was also entrusted with the task of reviewing implementation of the welfare measures so far accepted by Government and for supervising the actual working of the existing hostels for seamen.

Industries Officials' Conference

The Minister for Industries, Shri S. G. Barve, said that the picture of industrialisation was fast changing in Maharashtra and more power would be made available in rural areas for industrial growth. The Directorate of Industries had a very important role to play now as the electrification would accelerate the growth of small scale industries. The Minister was addressing a three-day conference of the officers of the Directorate of Industries and Corporations connected with industries at Sachivalaya on January 4. He emphasised the need for better co-ordination between the Industries Department and the sister bodies like the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation and the State Finance Corporation and hoped that the prospective industrialists in the State especially in mofussil areas should be able to receive the assistance of these bodies required in setting up industries. He also stressed the need for promptly replying the enquiries made by the industrialists and some definite norms should be laid down in that respect. The wheels of administration should move faster, he added.

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Purposeful research in intermediate technology to increase industrial production was essential as it was a crucial problem in the industrial development of the country, Shri Barve said.

Earlier, Shri G. D. Patil, Deputy Minister for Industries, inaugurated the conference. He called upon the district industries officers to make the people there industry conscious. The country had to compress the industrial development in a period of about 25 years for which other countries would have taken a century or so and hence priorities had to be assigned. He pointed out that the growth of small scale industries had not been satisfactory and it had not been able to generate sufficient energy.

Shri Patil said that the main objective of the conference was to thrash out the difficulties coming in the way of industrial programme of the State and make a co-ordinated effect for its implementation.

Shri M. W. Desai, Industries Commissioner, welcomed the Minister, the Deputy Minister and the delegates.

Shri K. K. Moghe, Joint Director of Industries, proposed a vote of thanks.

Public Health Schemes in Maharashtra

The Public Health Department worked with the objective not merely of prevention of diseases but also for providing health services and education to the community, stated the Minister for Public Health, Shri Shantilal H. Shah, in a talk broadcast from the Bombay Station of All India Radio on 26th December 1964.

Shri Shah said that the problems which were a constant menace to the State were smallpox, tuberculosis, leprosy and cholera. Malaria, which claimed years ago about 10 million cases and one lakh deaths, was well under control and on the verge of eradication. The State had embarked on a State-wide malaria control programme in 1953, and now the percentage of malaria cases reporting to hospitals and dispensaries which was 10·8 in 1953 had dropped down to 0·6 in 1961-62.

Referring to smallpox, Shri Shah pointed out that besides causing a large number of deaths it also caused blindness, deformity and disfigurement. Along with the rest of India, Maharashtra also undertook from October 2, 1962 a nationwide smallpox eradication programme. Up to the end of August 1964, 63 per cent. of the population in the State had been vaccinated and efforts were being made to reach the target of 80 per cent.

The Health Minister stated that tuberculosis was the next major public health problem. Bombay city alone reported to account for 20 to 25 thousand tuberculosis cases per year, while the State was estimated to have about 3 to 3 1/2 lakh cases. Out of the 30,000 T. B. beds in India, Maharashtra had 5,000. Of these nearly, 1,500 were in Bombay alone. The sheet anchor in the programme in Maharashtra in the campaign had been and would continue to be the mass B. C. G. vaccination which was free from 1953 to 1963, 1,82,57,287 persons (children and youths up to 25 years of age were tuberculin tested and those found negative numbering 63,60,887 had been given B. C. G. Vaccination. The entire State was by now covered. Maharashtra was probably the first State in India to undertake infant B. C. G. Vaccinations on a large scale. Shri Shah asserted that Maharashtra was the first State to combat leprosy on a Statewide scale. Incidence of leprosy was high in Chanda, Sholapur, Sangli, Bhandara and Nanded Districts, while it was comparatively low in some other districts. The main attack on the courge was through the out-patient treatment. Voluntary organisations and municipalities were also encouraged to undertake leprosy treatment. They got free supply of antileprosy drugs (DDS tablets, vitamin tablets, etc.). and other financial assistance. At present 1,30,000 patients in a population of 15·5 millions had registered their name for treatment as against 23,500 in a population of about 7 millions in 1959.

Stating that cholera took a heavy toll of human lives in the States Shri Shah said that the disease could not come under control unless a protected water supply and proper disposal of night soil in every village in the State were provided. At present the only steps to control its spread was mass inoculation whenever the epidemic showed signs of recurrence but response to mass inoculation was still very poor. However, with setting up of five mobile hospital units which at short notice moved to the infected villages and isolation hospitals, it had been possible to bring down mortality to only 1 per cent. as against 60 per cent or more in non-hospitalised patients.

He further stated that although family planning was a recent addition to the public health services, it was to-day the top priority programme. The public Health measures had gone a long way in reducing the death rate, but there was no corresponding decline in the birth-rate. If the growth of population continued uncheck the population of the State, which was about 4 crores now, might reach six crores in the coming 20 years. Maharashtra State had the proud privilege of being the recepient of the first National Award in Family Planning for the State's excellent work for the year 1960. Our State also held the world record for vasectomy operations done in a single camp by doing 1,400 operations in the Camp held at Satara from October 30 to November 2, 1961. Sterilisation camps were special feature of Maharashtra and had been praised by Family Planning Experts of the Ford Foundation and the Government of India.

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FROM FAR AND NEAR

THE Soviet Government has assured Government of India its upport on the extension of articles 56 and 357 to Jammu and Kashmir. he Soviet Government agrees that is purely an internal matter and ence it cannot be brought before e United Nations.

The Union Government had also formed the governments of several ther countries of the reasons behind dia's decision to apply those onstitutional provisions to Jammu d Kashmir and its implications.

pan's help in agriculture

In New Delhi was recently signed e Indo-Japanese Agreement by hich almost all the rice-growing ates in the country will have this ar model farms set-up with hnical assistance from Japan. ur farms will be started in dhra, Mysore, Kerala and Maha-htra. The first four such farms re started in 1962 in West Bengal, ar, Orissa and Gujrat.

Before these first four farms were ted a group of Japanese farmers succeeded in raising paddy ds from 15 maunds an acre to maunds for the first crop and maunds for the second on .5 acre farm near Saharanpur Uttar Pradesh.

Examination system faulty

The University Grants Commission, which recently carried on a study of examination techniques of Indian Universities has come to the conclusion that conventional examination systems in India are " old fashioned, inaccurate and erratic " and seldom reveal the ability of the candidate.

After analysing examination papers from different universities and the marking system of examiners, the study has established that the criterion of " performance " is very ill-defined and almost entirely dependent on failures. More than 60 per cent fail annually, possibly because of the vagaries of the examination system.

The study has brought to light interesting facts regarding examiners differing in their judgements.

On an English paper in 1963 an examiner gave pass marks to 60 per cent of his scripts, while another gave 11 per cent pass marks. In the same state and in the same paper, another examiner passed 60 per cent while yet another only two per cent. This happened despite the scripts having been so arranged that, in each case the examiners had the scripts of the same quality.

Child begging

The Central Department of Social Security has approved a pilot scheme to prevent begging by children by providing part-time employment to them.

The scheme is to be introduced shortly in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Delhi and Bangalore.

Children found begging will be given vocational training besides part-time paid employment.

This scheme is stated to be a part of a bigger programme at present under examination to control child begging in towns having a population of 5,00,000 and above.

Government aid for workers' houses

The Union Minister for Works and Housing Shri Meher Chand

- *Soviet Support To India*
- *Japan's Help In Agriculture*
- *Government Aid For Workers' Houses*
- *Planning In Nepal*
- *Scheme To Prevent Child Begging*

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DEVELOPMENT OF SHANTIVANA

Rocks inscribed with Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's sayings will be placed in Shantivana, which is being developed into a thickly-wooded deer park.

This was decided by the Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the development of Shantivana.

The Committee which held its first meeting at New Delhi recently decided that filling in of the low lying areas should be completed before the monsoons when plantation of trees would be started.

The architect was asked to prepare a relief map of the Shantivana so that the Committee could decide upon the types of trees to be planted in different areas.

According to the plan drawn up, a variety of flowering trees will be planted all along the national highway so that there are flowers of different hues all the year round.

A river front promenade is to be developed along the Mughal Bund. The members who attended the meeting included Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, Minister for Works and Housing, Shri I. K. Gujral, M. P., Shri Radha Raman ; Shri Dharma Vira, Cabinet Secretary ; Shri Viswanathan, Chief Commissioner, Delhi ; Dr. B. P. Pal ; Shri R. F. Isar and Shri M. M. Rana, the Architect.

Khanna gave an indication that Government may give cent per cent financial assistance for constructing houses for industrial workers.

Shri Khanna suggested the creation of revolving funds for bulk acquisition and development of land and said that nearly Rs. 100 crores might be allotted for the purpose in the fourth plan.

Labour's contribution to Plan

According to Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, a member of the Planning Commission, industrial workers did not make any noticeable impact on Plan objectives, because, unlike employers, labour had not yet learnt to pull its full weight in the formulation of planning programmes.

Dr. Rao called for a better appreciation of the role of organised labour, with greater participation of workers in industry and better facilities for their education. He said India had four million industrial workers and their ranks were growing. They would soon outnumber those in some of the most developed countries.

First man an African

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar a noted demographer stated that the universe, according to the latest seismological evidence, came into existence ten to fifteen billion years ago.

The earth came into existence 4.5 billion years ago. Life in its most elementary form as a virus came into existence 3.5 billion years ago. And then came the amoeba and the biological evolution.

Man made his advent a billion years ago. In one million BC, there were 125,000 human beings all over the world and they took nearly a million years to multiply to 250 million by one A.D.

In the opinion of Dr. Chandrasekhar, the first man was an African.

Women's Day

International Women's Day will be observed on March 8. The theme of the day will be " cheap and adequate food in a world of peace ".

An elaborate programme for the observance of the Day is being chalked out by the Council of National Federation of Women.

Lama is dismissed

It is reliably understood that after " dismissing " Dalai Lama, the Communist Government of China has sacked the Panchen Lama from his post as the Vice-Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Tibetan Autonomous Region and as the Acting Chairman of the Committee.

In his report to the Chinese People's Congress, the Chinese Premier Shri Chou En-lai is stated to have alleged that the Panchen Lama had led Tibetan serfs to carry out activities " against the people of the mother land and against socialism ".

The dismissal had been approved by the State Council which met just before the Congress was convened.

Shri Chou, however, added that the Panchen Lama would remain a member of the Preparatory Committee and be given " a chance to reform ".

New Security Council Members

The United Nations General Assembly elected Malaysia, the Netherlands and Uraguay to the Security Council after mutual consultations which avoided formal vote and East-West clash over Russia's franchise.

The question over Russia's franchise which cropped up due to Russia's non-payment of her dues over U. N.'s peace keeping missions has not yet been solved.

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Sato declines invitation

The Japanese Premier, Shri Eisaku Sato, declined an invitation from the Soviet Premier, Shri A. Kosygin, to visit Soviet Russia.

In his letter of invitation, Shri Kosygin stated that the Soviet Union was prepared to open conferences to promote economic relations between the two countries and to resume the suspended talks on the opening of a trans-siberian air-route between Tokyo and Moscow.

There does not however, seem to be any political reason for declining the Soviet invitation.

Computer " composes " music

It is reported that a Soviet Mathematician Shri Rudolf Zaripov has taught an electronic computor to " compose " simple pieces of music. It is his theory that composition, which is regarded as intuitive and sub-conscious work is actually subordinated to certain laws which are little known as yet.

It is understood that Shri Zaripov managed to programme certain laws of musical composition which he established by analysing the melodies of popular Soviet songs. He considered four main aspects of melody : structure, rhythm, pitch and harmony.

Subjected to Shri Zaripov's programme the Soviet " ural one " electronic computer " composed " several one-voiced melodies, eight and sitxeen bars in length. Shri Zaripov expects that a machine was capable of composing practically any number of melodies, with the measure, tonality and melodiousness set from the control panel.

Cure for Thrombosis

According to some British medical scientists, the venom of pit viper, a highly poisonous Malaysian snake may constitute cure for thrombosis, which is a major killer, next only to cancer.

British research workers are now engaged in isolating the substance in the venom which prevents blood dot, and trying to discover the exact way in which it works.

Thrombosis is caused by the formation of a dot in a blood vessel, resulting in obstruction to the flow of blood. A substance that would eliminate the possibility of blood dots would be of obvious value in the treatment.

The work of isolating the substance is being carried out at the Redcliffe infirmary in Oxford.

Planning in Nepal

Nepal will be shortly embarking upon its first serious venture in planning. Although Nepal has already completed two Development plans so far, this time she is thinking of doing something big and spectacular.

Nepal's first, which was a Five Year Plan was launched in 1956 and the second, a three year plan was launched in 1962. Although the outlay on the first plan was Rs. 33 crores, and on the second, Rs. 67 crores, Nepal spent only Rs. crores on the first plan and Rs. crores on the second. This time Planning Council has proposed outlay of Rs. 200 crores (Rs. crores in Indian currency) on third plan and they are seri about spending the whole amount

According to knowledgeable cles, a total of Rs. 150 crores will invested in the public sector the remaining Rs. 50 crores in private sector.

Nepal will also depend upon from friendly countries. Of total plan outlay of Rs. 200 cro the planners hope to find Rs. crores as foreign aid.

Years of the Alps

Switzerland will celebrate the N Year as the " Year of the Alps It was a hundred years ago t winter tourism began in Switzerla Johannes Badrutt, a poineering ho owner, invited a group of Bri tourists to spend the part of 1864 winter free of charge at the vill of St. Moritz on the promise t the " Swiss winter is as beaut as the Swiss summer ". From t time tourists are being attrac to Switzerland during winter. To

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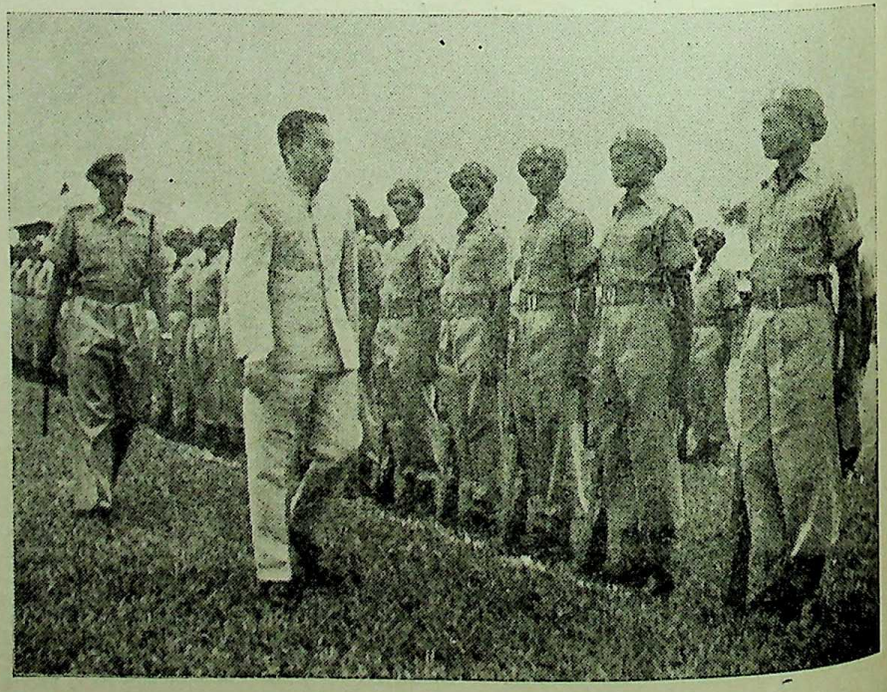

The Deputy Minister for Home and Labour, Shri K. P. Patil, inspecting the reserved Battalion of Maharashtra Police at Tezpur during his recent visit to Assam

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(continued from page 22)

annual conference of India Society of Anaesthetists.

Third Vegetable Show at New Delhi

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has decided to hold the third All-India Vegetable Show at New Delhi in the last week of January, or first week of February, 1965. The holding of the third show will be of much importance to the vegetable growers in the country as the last two All-India Vegetable Shows organised by the Council, one at Bangalore during January, 1964, and the other at Nainital in September, 1964, gave great encouragement to the vegetable growers in the country who participated in the Shows.

The detailed programme and place of the Vegetable Show in Delhi will be announced later.

Concessions to migrant students

The Government of Maharashtra has directed that migrant students from East Pakistan who seek admission to diploma courses in engineering, architecture and printing technology in the Government as well as non-Government institutions in Maharashtra State may be given admission to these courses in relaxation of the prescribed rule for granting admission to only those candidates who have passed the qualifying examination from the State.

If the students do not possess documentary proof of having passed their high school examination in East Pakistan, production of such documentary evidence will not be insisted upon provided they are otherwise eligible for admission. It would suffice if they give an affidavit to the effect that they have passed their high school examination in East Pakistan.

The Principals of the institutions are also requested to consider sympathetically such cases of migrant students who may apply for mission to these courses after the last date for receiving applications or actually after commencement of the academic year and condone the delay in applying, on the merit of each individual case.

Sugar prices

In the Greater Bombay Sugar (Price Control) Order, 1964, the following varieties of sugar and their wholesale prices per quintal have been added :

Bhatti-bura (Manufactured by Sugar Candi Manufacturers in Greater Bombay) Rs. 133 per quintal; Pharmaceutical grade sugar from Ravalgaon Rs. 171 per quintal and Bhatti-bura (received from the Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Limited, Ravalgaon) Rs. 151 per quintal.

The order in this respect has been published in Part IV-C of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Extraordinary of December 22, 1964.

Gift of sanitary blocks

His Eminence, Valerian Cardinal Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay, has very kindly made a gift of four sanitary blocks erected at the Oval Maidan for the XXXVIII International Eucharistic Congress, to the Government of Maharashtra, which has accepted the same. These blocks will be maintained for the convenience of the public. The cost of the blocks is Rs. one lakh.

Bombay Sales Tax Act published

Following the receipt of assent of the Governor, the Bombay Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1964, has been published in Part IV of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Extraordinary of December 17, 1964.

Important orders and notifications

The Government of Maharashtra has passed an Act to repeal the Bombay Maternity Benefit, the Hyderabad Maternity Benefit and the Central Provinces and Berar Maternity Benefit Act. According to the said Act, on application of the Maternity Benefit Act, Central 1961, to factories in this State, the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929, the Hyderabad Maternity Benefit Act, and the Central Provinces and Berar Maternity Benefit Act, 1930 as applicable to factories shall, subject to the provisions of section 27 of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, stand repealed.

Loan applications by Municipalities

The State Government has extended the time limit up to January 31, 1965 for submitting applications to the Government by municipalities in the State for loans required by them for financing their schemes of basic amenities.

According to the earlier instructions, the municipalities were required to formulate their proposals and approach the Government for sanction to loans by the end of December 1964, at the latest. It was, however, brought to the notice of the Government that it may be difficult for many of the municipalities to submit their applications within the prescribed time-limit.

The municipalities desirous of obtaining loans from the Government are now advised to get the proper estimates of their schemes framed and submit their regular loan applications to the Government before January 31, after completion of the necessary formalities.

In case, any of the municipalities are unable to complete all the formalities for submission of their loan applications in time, they are advised at least to get the plans and estimates of their schemes prepared, to pass their resolutions and to inform the Government in advance before January 31, the dates by which their regular loan applications are expected to be submitted to the Government.

Rice Amendment Order published

The Government of Maharashtra has issued the Maharashtra Indigenous Rice (Control on Prices (Second Amendment) Order, 1964 on December 29, 1964.

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The Order which has been published in Part IV-A, of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extra-ordinary, of December 29, last amends the Maharashtra Indigenous Rice (Control on Prices), Order, 1964. It is issued as the Government has decided to revise retail prices of rice applicable to headquarter towns in the districts. The retail prices at districts headquarter towns have now been increased by 85 paise, 91 paise and 97 paise per quintal for coarse, medium and fine categories, respectively. The retail price per kilogram is thus raised by one paisa over the existing prices for coarse, medium and fine rice.

A new category of superfine variety has also been included with a higher price of about Rs. 12 per quintal higher than the fine variety prices.

The Collectors would fix prices for other areas in their districts in exercise of the powers vested in them, taking into account the actual transport costs etc.

Study of industrial problems

The Government of Maharashtra has set up a Tripartite Committee, called the "Norms Committee", under the chairmanship of Shri B. S. Kalelkar for the purposes of evolving norms in respect of various industrial matters, which form the subject-matter of disputes between employers and workmen, in 27 industries.

The industries are engineering, silk textile, iron and steel chemicals, paints and varnishes, powerloom industry, pharmaceuticals, match, oils, soaps, transport, hospitals, printing presses, rubber, paper, local authorities, hotels and restaurants, leather and tanneries, bidi, cigarettes, cotton ginning and pressing, salt, wood and furniture, glass, stone breaking and crushing, film and shops and commercial establishments.

The committee has already commenced its work and has issued circular letters and questionnaires to principal organisations of employers and labour in Maharashtra State, for obtaining information and their views with regard to its work.

Copies of the questionnaire are available with Shri P. J. Ovid, Assistant Commissioner of Labour and Secretary, Norms Committee, Office of the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Employment, Framji Cawasji Institute Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay-2. Any person, institution or organisation desirous of obtaining copies of the questionnaire may either personally contact the Secretary in his office or write to him in the matter.

Junior Division N. C. C. Troops

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned the raising of 50 Junior Division National Cadet Corps Troops during the current financial year.

The Director of Education, Maharashtra State, will allocate the Troops to the individual schools.

Exemption from E. S. I. Act

The Government of Maharashtra has exempted every factory situated in the State where Chapters IV and V of the Employees' State Insurance Act are in force, which is exclusively engaged in wool pressing either with or without cotton pressing and ginning from the operation of all the provisions except Chapter V-A of the Act for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1965.

Norms Committee for co-operative societies

The Norms Committee appointed by the Government of Maharashtra to examine the service conditions of secretaries and other employees engaged in co-operative supervising unions and other co-operative institutions other than the co-operative sugar factories and the co-operative banks has prepared two questionnaires one for co-operative societies and another for trade unions.

Printed copies of these questionnaires have been issued to the authorities of the co-operative societies and trade unions and to those who are interested in the co-operative movement. They are requested to send full replies of the questionnaries to the Secretary of the Norms Committee, Bombay by January 20, at the latest by giving full co-operation. If any of the co-operative societies, trade unions or others interested in the movement have not received the copies of the questionnaires, they may write to the Secretary, Norms Committee for employees in Co-operative Societies, Framji Cawasji Institute Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay-2.

A photostat of the 15 paise postage stamp specially brought out by the Indian Posts and Telegraph Department on January 7, 1965 to mark the 61st death anniversary of the late Jamshedji Tata, a pioneering industrialist of India.

Legislature to meet on February 15

The Governor of Maharashtra has summoned the State Legislature to meet on February 15, 1965. The Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and the Council will meet on the above day at 1 p.m. at the Council Hall, Bombay.

A notification in this regard has been published in Part I, Central Section of the *Maharashtaa Government Gazette* Extraordinary, of December 30, 1964.

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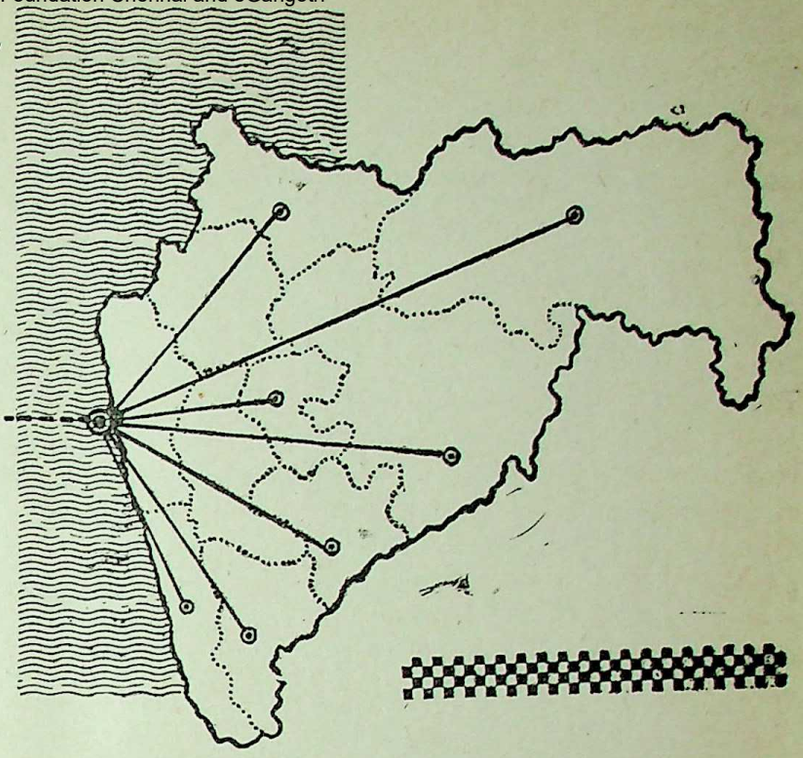
NEWS FROM DISTRICTS



THE Silver Jubilee Session of the Vidarbha Sahitya Sangh, Nagpur was held at Pusad in Yeotmal district on December 26, 27 and 28 last, under the presidentship of Professor Vaman Krishna Chorghade, an eminent Marathi writer from Nagpur. The session was inaugurated by the Union Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan. A number of prominent literary personalities and editors from all over Maharashtra attended the session.

One of the special features of the annual sessions of the Vidarbha Sahitya Sangh is that they are, as far as possible, held in some of the villages of the region with a view to benefit the village folk and to create literary atmosphere among them. In a democratic society like that of ours it is highly desirable that the message of literature should be carried to the masses by creating in them a genuine interest and liking for the words of the wise. The fact that every item of programmes arranged at the three-day session of the Vidarbha Sahitya Sangh was attended by capacity crowds is a clear testimony to the growing interest for literature among the village folk.

In his inaugural speech the Union Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan urged to the men of literature of the day to produce that type of literature, in which one could find the true representation of the life of a common man and the reflection of his thought and mind. In Sant Dnyaneshwar we had that genius fired with humanitarian spirit. It is the bounden duty of we Maharashtrians to emulate his noble example. It is certainly not unlikely, he said, that we may again have another Dnyaneshwar among our midst who would strive to regenerate the dying spirit of our people.

The session started with the rendering of devotional hymns from Dnyaneshwari by Shri Sharad Muthey.

The Union Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, and the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, were received in a traditional manner by offering Pancharati at the entrance of the venue of the Silver Jubilee Session of the Vidarbha Sahitya Sangh held recently at Pusad in Yeotmal District

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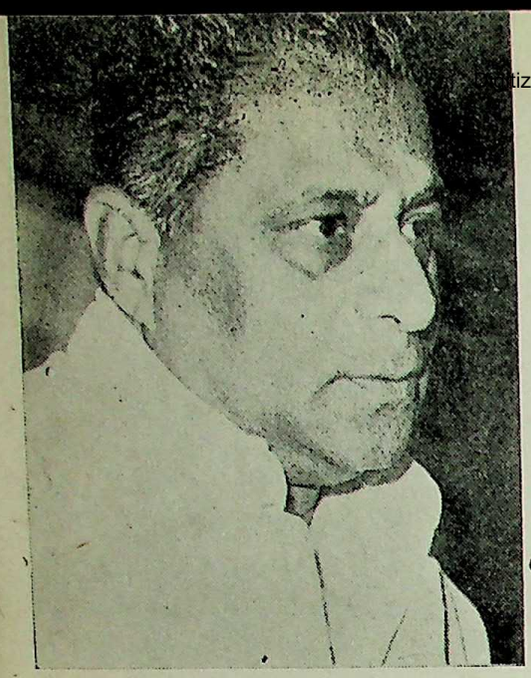
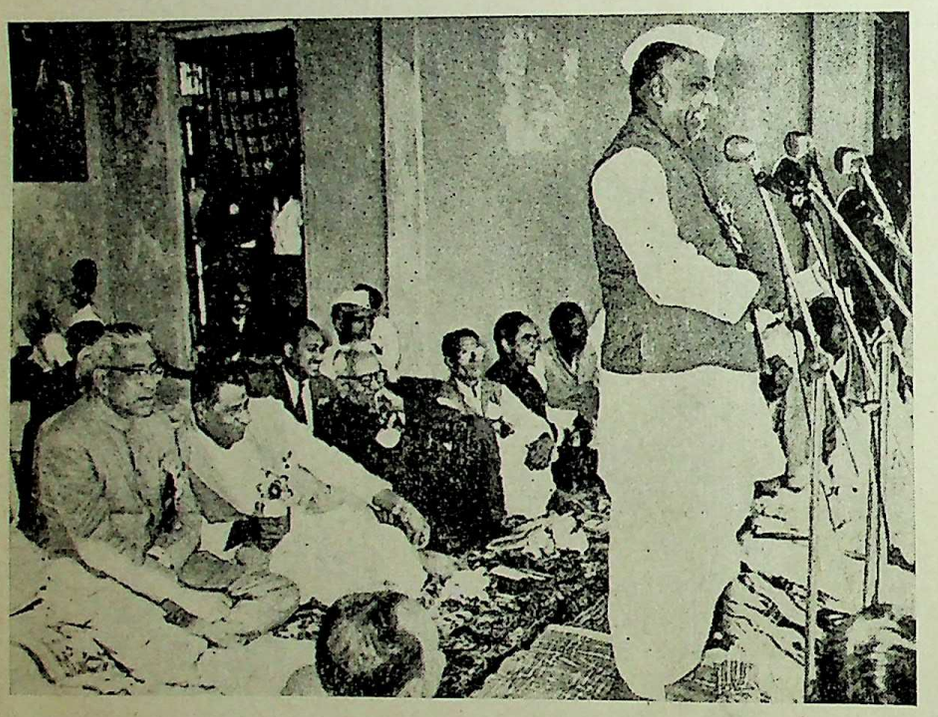
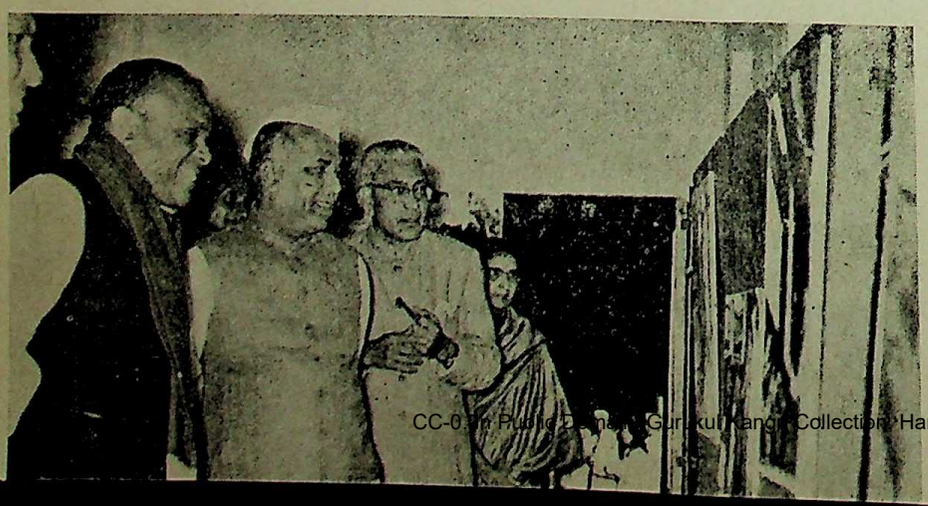


Shri Vaman Krishna alias Bapusaheb Chorghade, President of the Silver Jubilee Session of the Vidarbha Sahitya Sangha, held at Pusad in December last

The Union Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, inaugurating the Silver Jubilee Session of the Vidarbha Sahitya Sangh at Pusad. Seated on the dias from l. to r. are Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, Shri V. K. Chorghade, President of the Session, Shri A. R. Deshpande, Shri N. R. Shende and Shri M. A. Vairale, Deputy Minister



An exhibition of Photographs, named and styled as 'Pandit Nehru in Maharashtra,' was organised by the Director of Publicity, Mahrashtra State, as an adjunct to the Silver Jubilee Session of the Vidarbha Sahitya Sangh held recently at Pusad. Picture shows the Union Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, going round the exhibition along with the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, Smt. Vatsalabai Naik and Shri Parvekar, M.L.A.



After this the outgoing Presid Shri A. R. Deshpande *alias* 'An made his introductory speech. number of messages received, inc ding that from the President India and other eminent leaders a litterateurs, were then read out the audience. A special function felicitate the earlier Presidents offering them a shawl and a cocon was organized on the occasio The Defence Minister inaugurat the publication of the souvenir the Vidarbha Sahitya Sang Shri Chorghade's collection short stories, entitled 'Bela' a also a book of poems by Shri Sh kant Rai, entitled 'Zarani'. T Chairman of the Reception Co mittee, Prof. Prabhakar Urdhv reshe, welcomed the chief gue and the delegates to the session.

An exhibition of rare and valuab books as well as photographs w also organized on the occasio This exhibition was inaugurated the Chief Minister of Maharashtr Shri V. P. Naik. In his speech t Chief Minister declared that t Government would extend nece sary help for the construction of t Kolhatkar Smruti Mandir at Kha gaon.

In his presidential speech Pr V. K. Chorghade elaborate discussed a number of problems topical interest. He congratulat the Government of Maharashtra having taken a decisive step regar ing adoption of Marathi as official language.

A number of seminars, series lectures by eminent literary pers nalities, story telling, Kavi Sam lan, drama performance, prog mme of classical music Smt. Manik Varma, were some the highlights of the cultural a entertainment programmes organ ed at the Silver Jubilee Session. number of resolutions were pas during the open session.

Pus project

The Pus project in Pusad tal of Yeotmal district is a medi

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The Union Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, performing bhoomipujan of the Rs. 3·37-crore Pus dam in Pusad taluka of Yeotmal district. Shrimati Venutai Chavan and the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, are also seen in the picture

irrigation scheme included in the Third Five Year Plan. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 337 lakhs.

The project envisages the construction of a reservoir of 4,000 M. cft. gross storage capacity by harnessing the water of the Pus River draining in from a watershed of about 230·5 square miles. An earthen dam of 2,440 feet long is proposed to be put up across the river Pus near village Marsul with a pick-up-weir near village Wanwarla at distance of about 11 miles from Pusad and about 3 1/2 miles down stream of dam site. Two canals would off-take from the pick-up-weir and bring under command an area of about 62,400 acres, out of which an area of 28,950 acres is proposed to be irrigated, with mixed cropping pattern. The entire area is in Puṣad taluka.

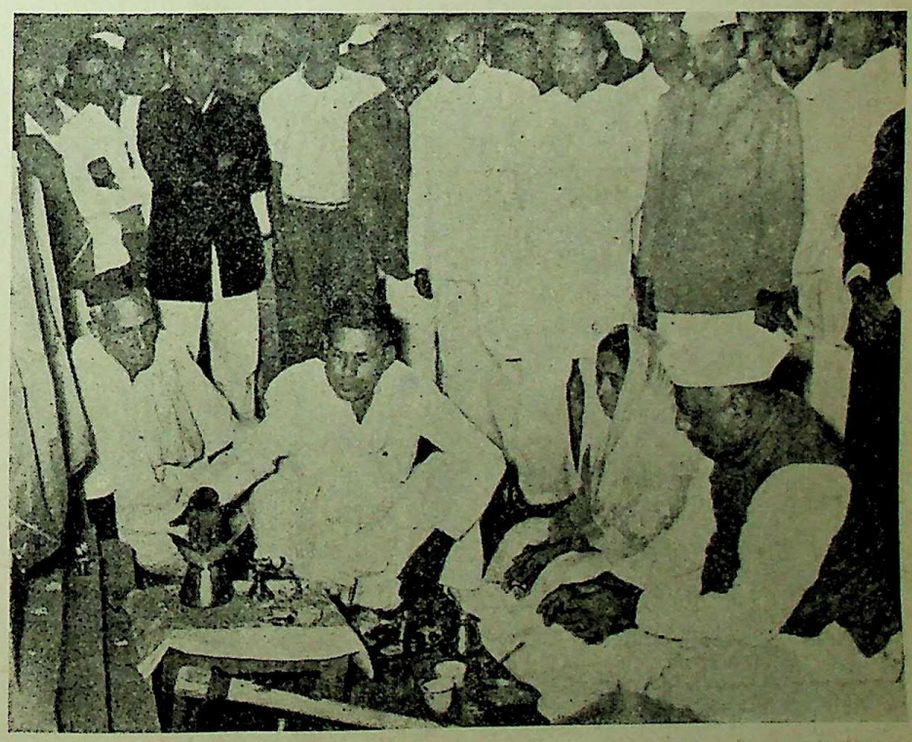
The project will afford protection in times of scarcity and encourage cultivators to grow better type of cotton and other crops once the irrigation facilities are assured. It is programmed to start the construction of pick-up-weir and complete the same with part of the canal system to enable earlier benefits. The complete project, consisting of earthen dam, pick-up-weir and the entire distribution system is expected to be completed in 6 seasons.

Ensure high academic standard

The most important problem facing universities was the one of ensuring the maintenance of high standards in academic education, stated the Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, at Poona, recently. It was all to the good that more students should try and gain admission to colleges, but it would be suicidal to sacrifice quality on the altar of quantity, he added.

The Governor, who was inaugurating the 40th annual meeting of the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon, said that a high percentage of students seeking admission to undergraduate courses were obviously unfit to benefit by college education. Why was it that they prepared to spend money and time on these courses when they would be better employed in other avenues of life, he asked. Education in India was primarily job-oriented, its aim was only to procure jobs. It should not be difficult to disassociate higher education from mere job-hunting. Higher education could then be planned in terms of equipping a student for a better life.

Dr. Cherian said that a college degree was very often nothing more than a status symbol. If this false emphasis was removed, a large number of students knocking on



The ritual of bhoomipujan ceremony of the Pus dam in progress

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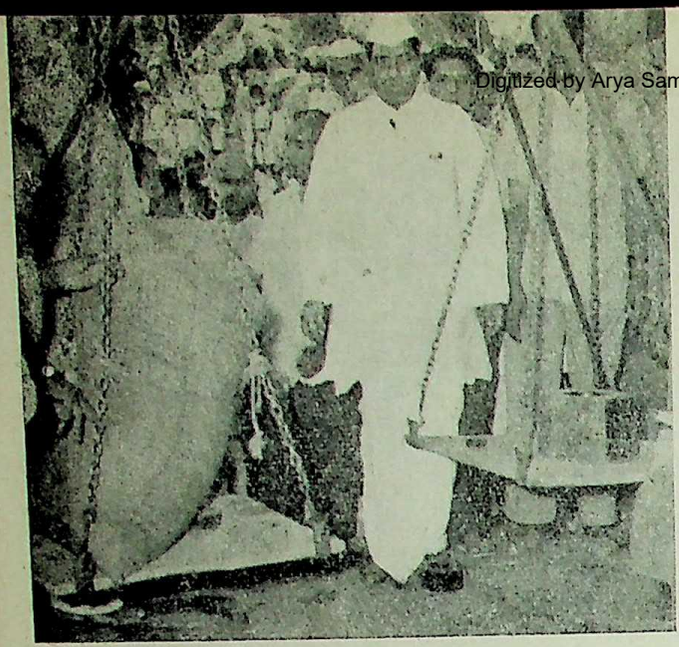
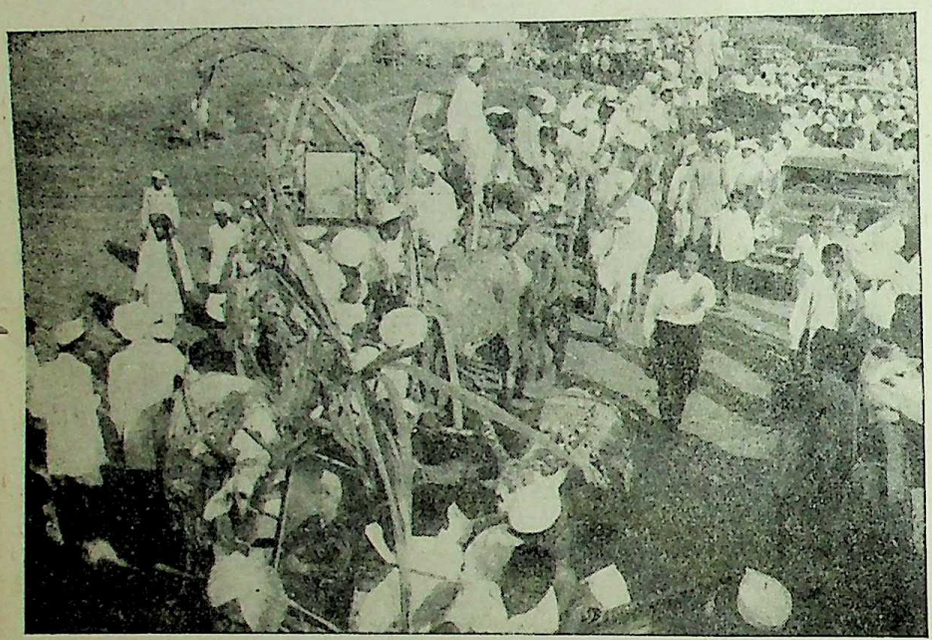
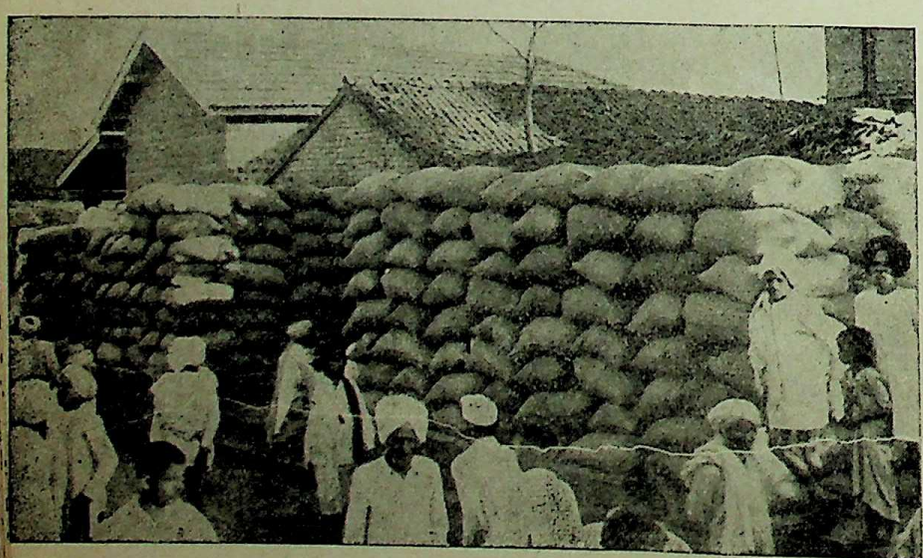


The Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, inaugurating the purchase of paddy at Sangrul in Kolhapur district. The local farmers sold 5495 bags af paddy to Government at fixed rate. Picture shows the Minister standing near the scale while the first bag was being weighed.



Village Sangrul wore a festive look when thousands of bags of paddy were being taken in procession in nicely decorated bullock-carts to the purchasing centre



A view of the bags of paddy purchased by Government at Sangrul piled up near the godowns

the doors of our college woul be very happy to enter polytechni and institutions of that type whic would provide them with the rig kind of training and help the acquire adequate skills that cou be put to maximum use in the daily life, he stated.

Dr. Cherian said that if we we to arrest the steady fall in education standards, we must begin the proces right in our secondary schools an not look for a remedy merely i the colleges. Better equipp schools, qualified teachers, libra facilities and a tighter check on th students' progress through th schools were some of the lin along which we should move, t suggested.

If university education was t serve as a major factor in nation integration, it was necessary th there should be a uniformity in th medium of teaching at least i our bigger universities, he asserte

The Governor expressed concer at the students' indiscipline whic had been growing steadily and ha reached a stage when they we trying to negotiate with Gover ments on almost equal terms. N one interested in national wel being could tolerate this state o affairs. The Governor said that h was afraid that political elemen had found students a ready-mad tool for their own purposes. It wa time that the students realised th these professional agitators had th own axe to grind. The studen should not allow themselves to b led astray by these anti-nation elements, he added. Universi teachers, specially those living close with students in hostels, could b able to do a lot for them in wardi off undesirable influences fro the campus.

The Inter-University Board, said, had been occupying important place in regard to co-ordination and development higher education. He was hap

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that Ceylon was maintaining the link with this body. There was so much common in regard to the problems facing higher education in this part of the world, hence co-operation and consultation would be of great use to both the countries, he added.

Dr. A. C. Joshi, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, was in the chair. Shri N. V. Gadgil, Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University, welcomed the guests. Dr. P. Parija proposed a vote of thanks.

Importance of women's education

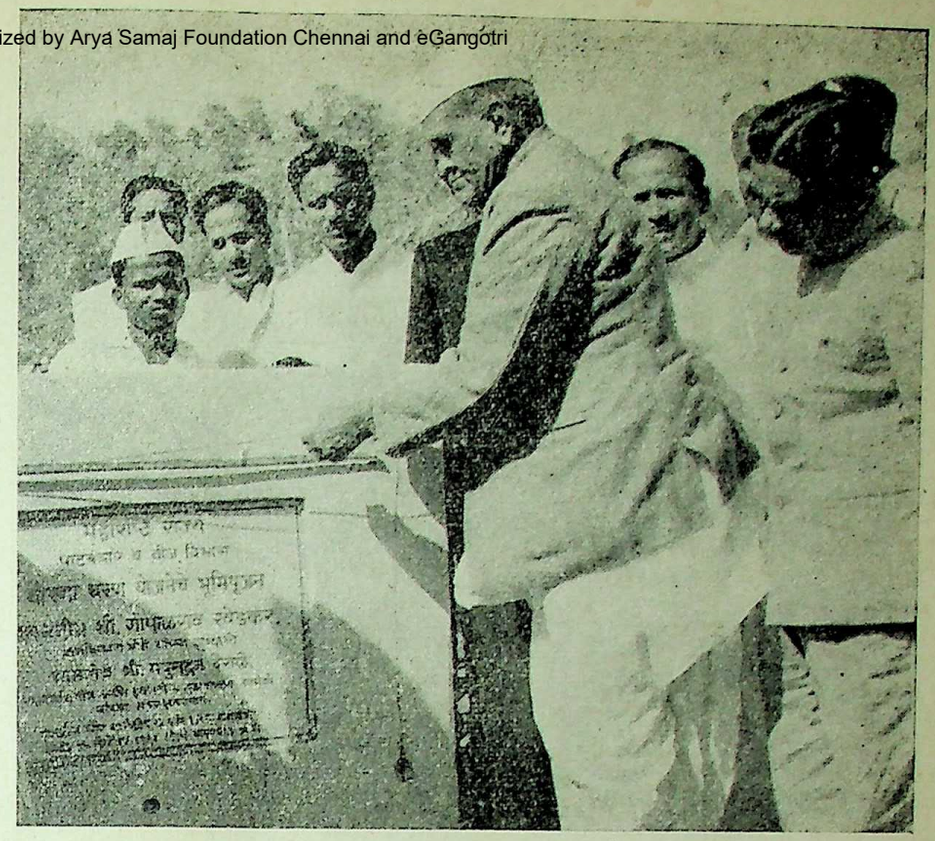
The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, inaugurating the silver jubilee celebration of the Kanya Vidyalaya at Yeotmal recently, stressed the need for women's education to raise the social standard. He paid tributes to the late Shri Nanasaheb Abhyankar, founder of the school, for his pioneering work in opening a girls' school in the Vidarbha division. He complimented the staff and the management on the successful running of the school, having a strength of 1,500 students today which started with only 13 students.

The Chief Minister hoped that the institution would march ahead on the path of progress and soon would have a college which was an essential factor for higher education.

Smt. Ramabai Abhyankar, President of the Managing Body, who shared a major responsibility of opening and running the school, established by her husband, detailed the progress of the school.

Dignity of labour

Inaugurating the annual social gathering of the Municipal High School at Pulgaon, about 20 miles from Wardhaganj, on December 20, the Minister for Labour, Shri N. M. Tidke, stressed that such qualities which would promote national unity and spirit of social



The Minister for Rural Development, Shri G. B. Khedkar, performing the bhoomi-pujan of the Morna dam, which is expected to irrigate 13,000 acres of land after completion. The Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri M. A. Vairale, is also seen in the picture.

service should be developed by the students. Shri Tidke advised the students to take the maximum advantage of the facilities extended by the Government and aspire to attain their development as well as the development of the society. Dignity of labour should not be lost sight of, he added.

Shri Santoshrao Gode presided over the function. Earlier, an address of welcome was accorded to

The Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri M. A. Vairale, inaugurating the Power Supply Station at Ural in Akola district

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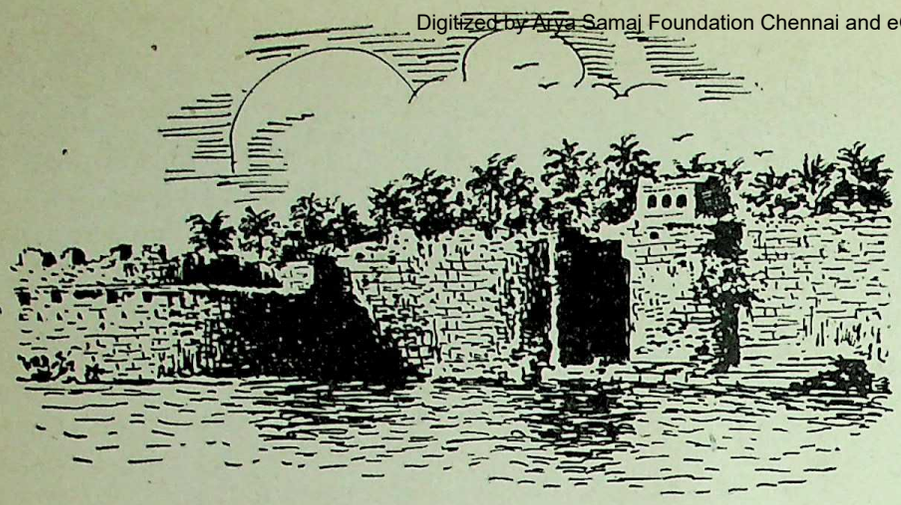

Sindhudurg—

A Sea-fort Of Great Historical Importance

Sindhudurg situated in the midst of a creek about a mile and a half north of Malvan assumed great importance during the Maratha regime. Looking to the strategic importance of the place and after failing in his efforts to take Janjira from the Sidi, Shivaji chose Malvan as his coast headquarters. In the year 1665 he fortified Sindhudurg. It is said that Shivaji worked with his own hands while the fort was being constructed. Sindhudurg, along with the Shrine of Shivaji, is today a chief object of interest to the tourists.

On a low island about a mile from the shore Sindhudurg is very extensive. The walls are low ranging from 29 ft. to 30 ft. They are on an average 12 ft. thick and have about 52 towers.

The entrance to the fort is at the north-east corner. It was constructed in such a way that it could not be easily detected by the enemy. There is a temple of Maruti near the gate.

Inside the fort a few small temples of Bhavani, Mahadev, Jarimai and Mahapurush and Shivaji are seen. Shivaji's image is of black stone and the head is covered with a silver mask. His image can in no way be compared with the existing images of Shivaji, as it is without a beard and has a round face with a sailor's cap.

The 300th anniversary of this historical fort was celebrated this year at Malvan under the auspices of the Malvan Municipality on January 3. The Government of Maharashtra have taken up with the Government of India the question of carrying out immediate repairs to the fort. The Government of India have also issued orders to the Director General of Archaelogy to undertake necessary repairs to the Sindhudurg fort.

the Minister Labour for on behalf the Pulgaon Municipal Committe

Shri Tidke also declared op an exhibition. He also perform the unveiling ceremony of a pho graph of ex-president of the Pulga Municipal Committee, the late S Shivram Dada Tiwari. In t evening, Shri Tidke inaugurat the social gathering of Model Hi School.

Need to develop all-round charac of students

Inaugurating the annual soc of the Kela Hindi High Scho at Khamgaon recently, the Depu Minister for Education, Dr. N. Kailas, underlined the need t build up the character of studen for enabling them to shoulder grea responsibilities in future. He s that though the percentage students passing the first divisi in university examinations w increasing and though the studen were remarkably good in th book knowledge, their gene knowledge was very poor.

A few years ago, Maharash used to send 208 candidates f I. A. S. examination, but t number had now dwindled to 2 he added. He said that the scho draw plans for starting intens coaching for the weaker students.

Shri Shyamlal Nema, Head Mast of the school, welcomed the Depu Minister. Earlier, the Depu Minister inaugurated the rural m power programme in Shega Panchayat Samiti by perform the bhoomipujan of a five-m long Kolari-Jawala approach ro at village Kolari, 15 miles fro Khamgaon.

Speaking on the occasion, D Kailas made a fervent appeal the cultivators to sell the jow to the Government under the mo poly purchase programme. T Government has recently sanctio the rural man power scheme the Shegaon Panchayat Samiti

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The Scheme of the Monopoly Procurement of Jowar had a tremendous response from the farmers from Jalgaon district. Picture shows hundreds of farmers bringing cartloads of Jowar in procession to the purchasing centre.

constructing approach roads and bandharas for irrigation. The villagers donated about 30 acres of land for the construction of this road.

The Deputy Minister also laid the foundation stone of Panchayat Bhavan at village Warud and performed bhoomipujan of a school building at Kolari. Later, he paid a visit to the Tilak Rashtriya Vidyalaya and inspected the construction work of the Polytechnic building.

Irrigation schemes for Buldana district

More than 50,000 acres of land in Buldana district would be brought under irrigation during the Fourth Plan period, disclosed the Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri M. A. Vairale, at Khamgaon recently. He was addressing the Chief Executive Engineer, Nalganga project, the Collector of Buldana and other officers of the Zilla Parishad.

The Deputy Minister said that the construction on the Rs. 1·40-crore dam across the Dnyanganga in Buldana district would start soon. The dam which would be 2,131 feet long and 121 feet high would be located near Gerumatergaon village. The work was expected to be completed by the end of the Third Plan and it would irrigate about 11,000 acres of land.

Later, the Deputy Minister declared open the 23rd branch of the Buldana District Central Co-operative Bank at Vihigaon village, 55 miles from Buldana.

Daryapur Water Supply Scheme

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned the payment of a grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,78,900 to the Daryapur Municipality, in Amravati district, for its water supply scheme.

N. C. C. camp at Amravati

A combined annual training camp of four battalions from Akola, Yeotmal and Buldana districts which commenced at Amravati on December 25, was concluded recently. In all, 1,160 cadets from 15

Soon after the Jowar was purchased, the President of the Jalgaon Zilla Parishad, Shri Bhausaheb Patil and the Collector of the district are seen examining the purchased stuff

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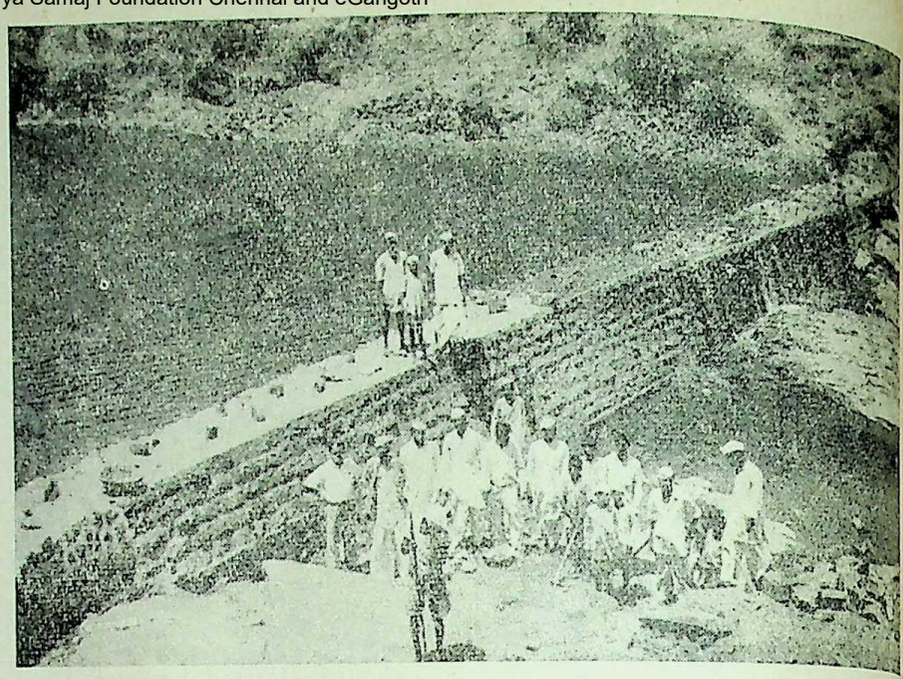
colleges underwent training in different military subjects in the camp. The camp was held under the guidance of Major G. B. Paranjpe. The Deputy Camp Commandant, Major R. M. Tashkar, and Captain D. A. Mane, Quarter Master, assisted by 28 N. C. C. Officers conducted the daily training programmes. Commandant R. N. Lal, Deputy Director of N. C. C., Bombay, Lt. Col. D. D. Redkart, Group Commandant, Amravati, Smt. Shantabai Page, M.L.A. and Principals of various colleges visited the camp.

Shop concessions for Siddheshwar fair in Sholapur

On account of the Siddheshwar Devasthan Mahayatra the Government of Maharashtra has suspended certain provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 in the Sholapur Municipal Corporation area from January 1 to 31, 1965. Accordingly, all shops, residential hotels, restaurants, eating houses, theatres or other places of public amusement or entertainment will be allowed to remain open up to midnight during that period. Similarly, hawking of goods will be permitted up to mid-night. If any employee is required to work in excess of the specified limits of hours of work, he shall be entitled to overtime wages. The spread-over shall not exceed 14 hours in any day. On account of the loss of the prescribed weekly holidays every employee will be granted either equal number of holidays in exchange after January 31 but before March 31 next or overtime wages for the work done on such holidays.

Portrait of the late Shri Kannamwar unveiled

The Minister for Prohibition, Shri S. V. Sonavane, unveiled the portrait of the ex-Chief Minister of Maharashtra, the late Shri M. S. Kannamwar, recently at Karanja Panchayat Samiti office. Describing the high qualities of head and heart of Shri Kannamwar, he exhorted the people to imbibe such qualities to serve the masses. He advised the people to grow more food crops taking advantage of the facilities accorded to them by the State Government. The State Government was doing all possible efforts to meet the food position, he said and suggested that the agriculturists should make their surplus stock of foodgrains available for purchase to the Government in a patriotic spirit, as according to him, it would ultimately be made available to the public at reasonable rates. The spirit of co-operation should prevail, Shri Sonavane said and added that the benefits of Wardha plan and other development schemes must reach the masses. Shri Rambhau Lohe, Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti, welcomed the Minister.



A view of the bandhara constructed at Shirale in Sangli district under the Rural Man Power Scheme at the cost of Rs. 15,000. It would help irrigate about 125 acres of land.

Prohibition Minister, Shri S. V. Sonavane, who was on a one-day tour of this district was presented an address of welcome by the President of Arvi Municipality, on behalf of the citizens of Arvi and the Municipal Committee. At the Municipal High School grounds, the Minister also presided over the prize distribution function of the sports festival of the munic primary schools and witnessed colourful impressive cultural p gramme staged by the young sch children on the occasion.

Home Minister visits Ratnagiri a Jaygad

Drivers, conductors and wo shops were the three pillars of State Transport while other e ployees helped them, obser the Home Minister of Maharash Shri D. S. Desai, at Ratna on January 3 while addressing S. T. Workers' meeting. He a pealed to the workers to keep al from strike and not to wa their energy in strikes, mori etc, which harmed the coun They should work with an ambi to bring our country to the stand of Western countries. He furt stated that all should strive bringing socialistic pattern in Ma rashtra as early as possible co-operate with Government achieve the ideal. Shri Appas Sawant Desai, President of S. Workers' Union, welcomed Minister.

Shri Chandrakant Wadkar posed a vote of thanks.

The Home Minister then addre the meeting of the zilla pari

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members. He said that Zilla Parishads were Governments on small scale and they were formed to solve the problems of the people speedily and promote development schemes. Zilla parishads were expected to do substantial work, he added.

Shri R. A. Patil, the Deputy Minister for Revenue, also addressed the meeting. The Minister afterwards paid a visit to the industrial estate and Government Polytechnic.

The Minister also declared open a secondary school building at Jaygad, forty miles away from Ratnagiri. Speaking on the occasion, he said that the development of every country depended on education to youths and common masses. Education was a weapon which could turn the weak into the strong, he added. He further said that Government was handling the food problem in a satisfactory manner. He appealed to the teachers to inculcate the significance of independence in the minds of the pupils and said that pupils also should be ready to sacrifice for the prosperity of the country. The Gram Panchayat of Jaygad presented a civic address to the Minister.

Afterwards the Minister addressed Jaygad creek valley conference. On the occasion, he said that God had presented with a good port and natural scenery to the residents of Jaygad and observed that the construction of all weather port at Mirya was in progress and about four and half crores of rupees would be incurred on the project. After its completion, the work of all weather ports at Jaygad and Vijaydurg would be undertaken as they would be constructed in less expenditure, he added. He also said that Nivali-Jaygad road was under construction and a sum of rupees sixteen and half lakhs had been sanctioned for the project. Regarding the jetty at Jaygad port, the Minister assured to make recommendations to the concerned department for its construction.

He concluded that a success of the recently started Konkan railway would bring about the development of Konkan.

Rewas-Dharmatar Launch Services

The Chief Ports Officer, Bombay, has allowed to have turns to the three Launch Companies for the Rewas-Dharmatar Services from January 4, 1965. These companies have been allowed to run their bigger capacity launches for the convenience of the passengers.

These launch services have been allowed to run on this line as the Bombay Steam Navigation Company has suspended the Rewas-Dharmatar harbour services from January 4 as its passenger Liner M. L. Sobana had been laid up for survey work.

Become worthy citizens

The Minister for Urban Development, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, called on the students to cultivate such qualities which would make them worthy citizens.

Dr. Zakaria was speaking at the annual social of a local High School at Wardha recently. He said that students should utilise their education usefully and work hard in every sphere, and be able to take the responsibility of strengthening the democracy.

Earlier, the Minister paid a visit to the Wardha Municipal Committee and discussed civic problems with the committee members.

Missionary zeal for prohibition work

The Minister for Prohibition, Shri Shankarrao Sonavane, advised the social and constructive workers to dedicate themselves towards the cause of prohibition in the interest of society with a missionary zeal.

The Minister was speaking at the inauguration of the social and constructive workers' shibir at Wakeshwar, ten miles from Bhandara.

Shri Sonavane exhorted that the collective efforts should be made with personal attention and practical approach to eradicate the evil of drink which brought economic and social degradation of the people. He advised the villagers to be away from those who indulged in illicit distillation and business of manufacturing and selling of liquor and spirit. They should co-operate with the Government in the implementation of the prohibition policy

The 300th anniversary celebrations of the historical Sindhudurg fort in Malvan taluka of Ratnagiri district were held at Malvan on January 3. Picture shows the Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, speaking on the occasion. The Deputy Minister for Revenue, Shri R. A. Patil, is also seen in the picture.

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Khuni River Project

Khuni river project is a Third Five Year Plan medium irrigation scheme. It is estimated to cost Rs. 115·46 lakhs. It envisages construction of an earthen dam near Lingti village on the Khuni river in Kelapur taluka of Yeotmal district. The dam will be 5,430 feet long and of a maximum height of 75 feet. It will impound a gross storage of 1,280 m.cft. There will be two canals taking off from the dam, one on the left bank and other on the right bank, each about 10 miles long. On completion of the project, an area of 9,000 acres will get the benefit of irrigation from the project. The tender for the construction of earthen dam has been accepted and the work is expected to commence very soon.

so that they would not only raise their standards of living but would also be useful citizens of the country.

Addressing the social gathering of Gandhi Vidyalaya at Lakhani the Minister said that the teachers should inculcate constructive, social and national tendencies in the students so that they could become good citizens of tomorrow. He stressed the need of career planning at the school and college level.

The Minister had also held discussions with the prohibition officials and non-officials and discussed with them the proper and efficient implementation of State Government's prohibition policy.

Eradication of illiteracy

Speaking at the inauguration of the annual social gathering of the Bharat Vidyalaya at Hinganghat on December 16, the Minister for Rural Development, Dr. G. B. Khedkar, said, that the Government is doing its best in the sphere of education, but students also should try their best to remove illiteracy.

Shri Khedkar declared open the exhibition organised on the occasion. He also paid a visit to the Hinganghat Panchayat Samiti and discussed the problems of the rural development schemes with the officials and the members of the Panchayat Samiti.

Shri Dadasaheb Dhanavate, Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti, welcomed the Minister.

Shri Chavan said that the water supply schemes and schemes of electricity supply deserved more attention and if such schemes were to be implimented naturally there would be a need for a large number of technically qualified persons.

Earlier, the Minister declared open a laboratory and an exhibition organised by the School. He also declared open the handwritten magazine of the students. The Head Master of the high school welcomed the Minister.

Nehru Primary School at Bhandara

The Minister for Urban Development, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, gave the salient features of new unified Municipalities Act, at Bhandara recently. The Minister was inaugurating the new building of the Nehru Primary School of the Bhandara Municipality.

The Minister stated that the Municipalities in the State would be classified in three categories, namely, municipalities having a population of 20,000 and below, municipalities having a population between 20,000 or 50,000 and municipalities having population of 50,000 and above. He further added that the capital grant would also be given to the municipalities on the basis of population.

Referring to the fact that only about Rs. 3 crores had been spent out of the total allocation of Rs. 7 crores for construction of water supply projects by the municipalities the Minister suggested that municipalities should submit their proposals for the development schemes immediately so that remaining amount could be utilised.

The Minister disclosed that the Bhandara Water Works Project would start functioning by October 1965. He complimented the Bhandara Municipality on undertaking educational and road development schemes and other schemes for the benefit of the people. Shri N. K. Tirpude presided over the function. Shri Natwarlal Patel, President of the Bhandara Municipal Committee narrated the progress of the various schemes of the municipality.

The Minister also held discussions with the municipal presidents and secretaries of municipal committees and other officials and non-officials regarding the progress and development of municipalities in Bhandara district.

FROM FAR AND NEAR

(*continued from page 36*)

there are some 130 Alpine winter resorts in Switzerland which cater to visitors from all over the world.

Switzerland is organising the centenary year on a lavish scale with traditional Swiss ingenuity and hospitality. There will be ski races, ice skating, horse racing, " curling " contests, parades in old costumes and torchlight processions.

The occasion also coincides with the centenary of an another happy event. It was again a hundred years ago, that Edward Whymper, British Mountaineer, successfully climbed the 13,200 foot high Matterhorn in South-West Switzerland for the first time. This had been preceeded by ten years of vigorous but fruitless attempts to conquer the peak, which is the most majestic among Switzerland's mountains. ★ ★ ★

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LOKRAJYA

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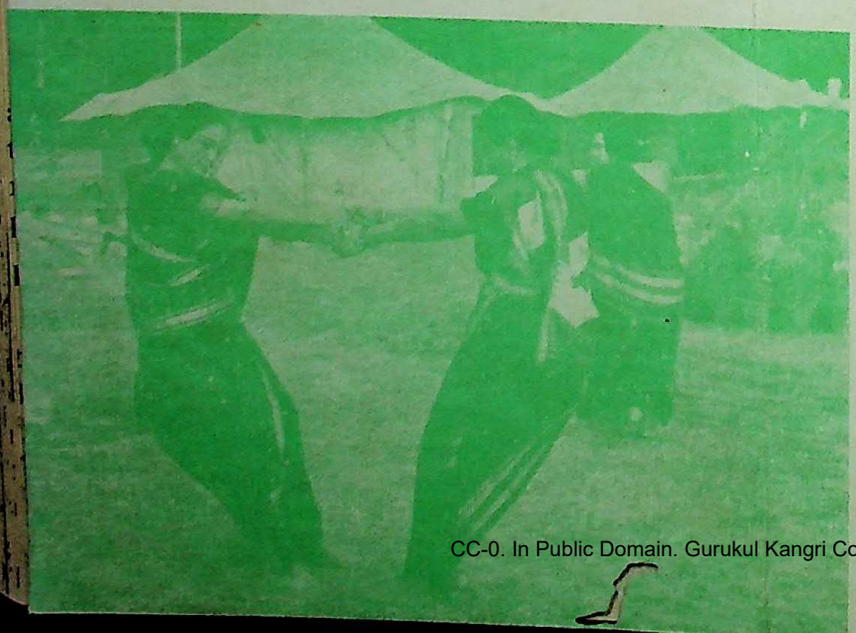
A cultural troupe of artistes from the Thakar tribe of Adivasis from Maharashtra was deputed this year to participate in the Republic Day Celebrations in the Capital. Picture shows the Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, chatting with some of the members of the troupe, when the former called on them on January 19.

An item of folk-dance by the cultural troupe of Thakar Adivasis



Some of the female artistes from the cultural troupe of Thakars presented a typical item of Maharashtra's folk-dance, 'Fugadi', on January 19, before the representatives of the International Film Institute who had then assembled in New Delhi

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LOKRAJYA

Vol. 18

No. 19

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We are not pacifists—

Obviously, there are risks and dangers, and the first duty of every country is to protect itself. Protecting oneself unfortunately means relying on the armed forces and the like and so we build up, where necessity arises, our defence apparatus. We cannot take the risk of not doing so, although Mahatma Gandhi would have taken that risk no doubt, and I dare not say that he would have been wrong. Indeed, if a country is strong enough to take that risk it will not only survive but it will become a great country. But we are small folk and dare not take that risk. But in protecting ourselves, we should do so in such a way as not to antagonize others and also as not to appeal to aim at the freedom of others. That is important.

Our most important objective is the safety and security of India and the prosperity and advancement of her people.

We are not pacifists. We keep an army and a navy and an air force and if danger threatens us we shall use them. But we seek no dominion over other people. Our sole object is to be left in peace ourselves to solve our own problems and where possible, to help and co-operate with others.

— Jawaharlal Nehru

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Help Country To Get Out Of Difficulties

In his Republic Day message to the people the Governor of Maharasht Dr. P. V. Cherian, has called upon them to strive their best to help the cou get out of the present difficult food situation. The following is the text of Governor's message :

I GREET you all on the eve of Republic Day, 1965. The year that has passed will remain a sad one in the history of our people. The beloved and inspiring voice of Pandit Nehru will not be heard this time, urging us on to mighty endeavour. The greater then is the duty laid on us now, and in the years to come, to carry on the work for which Pandit Nehru lived and died.

There were other features also which made 1964 particularly important. The external threat to our security continued to remain. Internally, we had to pass through a difficult period of food shortage and rising prices. We have weathered the worst part of it.

As you know, our State Government and the administrative machinery are now geared to meet this situation. The problem posed by the supply and distribution of essentials has been grasped. The campaign for the procurement of staple foodgrains is now in full swing. Measures for increasing food production are being pushed through with vigour. Equitable distribution of foodgrains at reasonable prices is being attended to.

All these are being done on the side of Government. Each one of us, big and small, has also a duty cast on us. Increased production of foodgrains, better distribution and elimination of waste — these are things where each family, nay each individual, counts and has to play his part. This is not so. Each of us has to strive his best to help the country get out of this difficulty as early as possible.

Food is the most important of the problems confronting us today. Our economic progress is n however, to be confined to t aspect alone. Our industries, transport, our schools and colleg our hospitals — all have to developed fast to provide a hig standard of living for our peo

This was the vision of a resurg India, marching ahead with co dence, that Pandit Nehru consta held before us. Thanks to his dr thanks to his dedication, national effort has become and parcel of our way of think

The new year will bring its challenges and its own opportuni Let us not be downcast by the or fail to grasp the other. We been schooled in a great tradi We have a great task to perfo We cannot afford to fail. willing, we shall do our best the days ahead and help take country forward towards prospe

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March Towards DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM

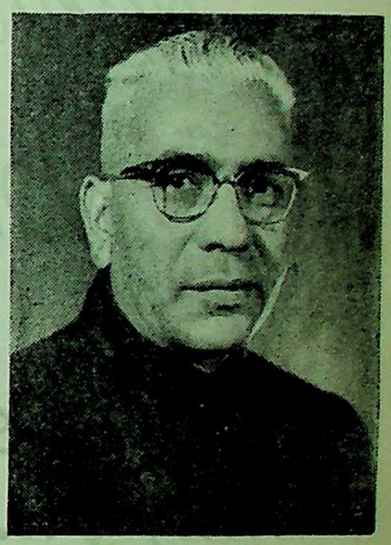
ON the happy and auspicious occasion of the 15th anniversary of our Republic, I send my greetings and good wishes to the people of Maharashtra.

This is the first Republic Day that is being celebrated after the sad and sudden demise of our beloved Panditji who guided the destinies of our country for the last 17 years.

Although Panditji is no more with us today, his dynamism, his high ideals of unity, national solidarity, peace and planned progress will always be there to guide and inspire us. It is left to us to follow the message given to us by Panditji and to see that through our united efforts we achieve the national objective of a welfare State based on the principles of democratic socialism.

More than ever before, it is incumbent on us all today to see that the entire nation works as one man. At a time when our country is threatened with external dangers, it is the national duty of every citizen of this great Republic to put in his or her best efforts for building up our economy and contributing fully towards the progress of the country.

We have to work hard to produce the maximum in our Agriculture and Industry and make the nation happy and strong.



Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra

Let us all rededicate ourselves to the promotion of our great ideals of peace, progress and democratic socialism.

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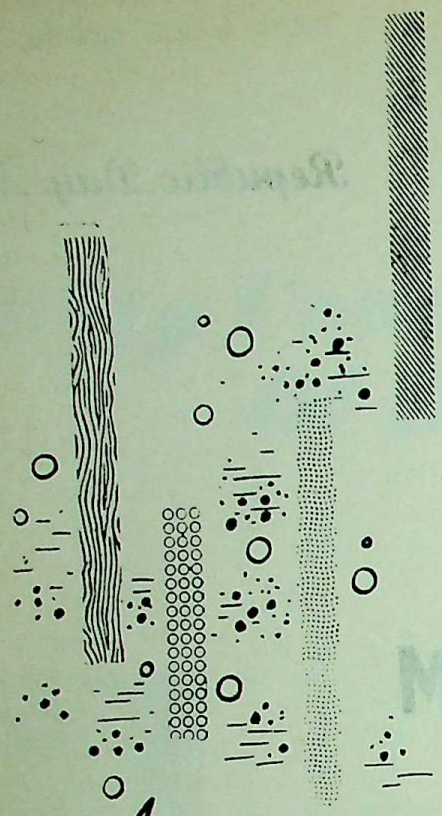

Achievements and Prospects of Development ..... In ..... Maharashtra State

THE celebrations of the Republic Day 1965 in Maharashtra State are marred by sadness and powerful sense of irretrivable loss the country has sustained in the death of our beloved leader, Jawaharlal Nehru. The year has also been one of formidable difficulties and hardships for the people including those of the food crisis and price inflation, particularly, as our State suffers from a chronic food deficit.

But the Government has spared no effort in battling with difficulties in an attempt to soften the blow and has continued to concentrate on the developmental buildup of the State's economy and on efficiency of the administrative machine. The success of the State's Five-Year Plan holds out a rich promise of effective insurance against continued hardships for the population in the near future and it would be appropriate to review briefly the progress in some sectors of the Plan which is going to be completed next year thus calling for maximum effort to fulfill, as best we would, the targets of achievement fixed.

Agriculture

To take up agriculture among the numerous sectors, the fact that the Third Five-Year Plan outlay of Rs. 62·33 crores had to be reappraised at Rs. 70·24 crores and is expected to grow further to Rs. 77·90 crores is eloquent of the priority given to improved agricultural production. The outlay during 1964-65 is Rs. 21·07 crores as against the expenditure incurred of Rs. 33·01 crores during 1961-64.

Maharashtra State's average annual foodgrain production at the beginning of the Third Plan, was 63·77 lakh tons. The plan was intended to increase the foodgrain potential by an additional 17·7 lakh tons. But it is reduced to 13·40 lakh tons on account of factors like shortfall in creation of irrigation potential, possible diver

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sion of irrigated areas to cash crops, failure of seed multiplication and distribution system, late start in intensive cultivation programme and shortfall in distribution of fertilizers.

During the year under review, the likely achievements in the additional potential in foodcrops is estimated at 8·13 lakh tons as against 5·28 lakh tons for the previous year. In oilseeds, the initial target of additional potential of 9·94 lakh tons was increased to 10·13 lakh tons and the likely achievement during 1964-65 of 9·04 lakh tons marks a slight increase over the previous year's figure. In sugarcane, the original target of additional potential was reduced to 12·58 lakh tons and the 1964-65 estimates of 10·85 lakh tons marks a slight improvement over the previous year's figure. So far as cotton is concerned, the original estimate of 15·44 lakh bales was increased 15·60 lakh bales and the 1964-65 figure is 14·08 lakh bales as against 13·99 lakh bales for the previous year.

As improved food production depends, in a large measure, on soil conservation, minor irrigation and intensive cultivation the programmes for these had to be accelerated. The original target for bunding was of 35 lakh acres and, with increase by 50 per cent. was revised at 52·50 lakh acres but is actually expected to reach up to 53·34 lakh acres. So far as minor irrigation is concerned, it could not be increased by 50 per cent. But the original target of 12·81 lakh acres is expected to increase to 15·66 lakh acres.

A number of measures were adopted to provide both incentive and facilities for the cultivators to increase production. The scheme for intensive cultivation during the year under review covers over 1·98 lakh acre under foodcrops. The package programme introduced in Bhandara District provided also for improvement of live-stock and fisheries.

There are 500 demonstration plots. Thousands of soil samples were analysed in the soil-testing laboratory at Nagpur. Improved agricultural practices were propagated with supply of 5,000 dry farming sets, free of any charge, to village panchayats for demonstration purposes and, during the year under review, over 1 lakh improved iron ploughs and 17,500 dry farming sets were distributed. Subsidies were distributed to municipalities for production of town compost and selected seed for green manuring on basis of subsidy and free of cost in intensive cultivation blocks was also distributed. Subsidy was distributed also to encourage use of chemical fertilizers.

There are over 228 taluka seed multiplication farms with an acreage of 14,000 and the acreage is sought to be increased. The seed is distributed through co-operatives and Zilla Parishads. There is a cotton extension scheme and over 40 lakh acres are covered by improved varieties of cotton. The programme of intensive cultivation of cotton has been taken up both in Marathwada and Vidarbha Regions. Lakhs of acres of land are similarly covered with cultivation of oilseeds as well as sugarcane and 4 package programmes for groundnut are introduced in different districts.

The Konkan, with its hilly terrain and infertile soil, has been selected for horticultural development, particularly, with cultivation of Kaju. The programme includes rejuvenation of old orchards and renovation of old trees. A special organization has been created to extend crop protection to cultivators. Spraying and dusting of crops at concessional cost, subsidy covering 25 per cent of the cost of insecticides and pesticides and free spraying from aeroplanes for commercial crops are the measures of such crop protection.

The measures of land development include tractor ploughing, use of bull dozers and consolidation of holdings. The rates of tractor ploughing have been scaled down and a fleet of tractors is maintained by the Government. Facilities for getting loans for tractors ploughing are also provided for cultivators.

The six government agricultural colleges and 1 private college and 21 schools, the later of which have been transferred to Zilla Parishads for managements, turn out agricultural scientists and technicians whose services could be available for cultivators. The personnel of the State Agricultural Department is Specially trained and well-equipped for making results of research and improved productive techniques available to cultivators.

Forests

The forests in Maharashtra State including the rich and virgin forests of Chanda District represent an important economic asset. Their conservation and enrichment constitute a profitable investment in terms of production of valuable teak and other wood as well as other products, apart from the function in the scheme of Nature of maintenance of rainfall, climate, supply of sub-soil water and protection against soil erosion forests per form.

The total third five year outlay for forests amounts to Rs. 283·46 lakhs out of which Rs. 136·24 lakhs have been provided for forest exploitation and protection. The outlay for 1964-65 of Rs. 73·47 lakhs is the highest. During 1964-65, thousands of acres are to be covered for afforestation and under premonsoon works. The schemes include afforestation of economically valuable teak, Kaju, Khair and Sandalwood trees. At the beginning of the year, over 6,000 miles were surveyed. Six more nurseries for seeds and seedlings for plantation would be added to the existint 16 out of the target number of 24.

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Communications open up the forests for exploitation of profitable taek and the programme during the year covers a large mileage of roads. Three units for sawing, seasoning and treating hardwoods are expected to be empleted by the end of the year. There is also a scheme for mechanical logging. Apart from the quasi-commercial transactions of the government, the produce of the forests meets raw material needs of industries like the newsprint industry.

Power

Maharashtra State suffers from a more or less chronic shortage of power since the State's growing industrial and other needs, particularly, in the Bombay-Poona region outpaces such increased generation of power as has been effected.

Thus, as against the provision of Rs. 82·94 crores for power, the actual expenditure, during the third plan period, is estimated at Rs. 90·37 crores. The power is demand at the end of the plan period is estimated at 1,675 KW as against the installed capacity of 1,295 MW. The gap affects only the Bombay-Koyna area while the needs of the Vidarbha—Khandesh—Marathwada would be adequately met.

In Western Maharashtra, transmission lines of 620 miles have already been laid. The target for 1964-65 is of 200 miles. So far as the Vidarbha grid extension is concerned, the corresponding mileage is 110 in addition to the existing one of 722. During the same period a mileage of 400 will cover the Khandesh Marathwada area.

As many as 1,266 villages had been electrified and 8,000 agricultural pumps powered. During 1964-65, 3,500 more pumps will be electrified which would naturaly increase irrigation potential which is badly needed.

Industry and mining

Maharashtra State is the most urbanized and industrialized State in the country. Thus, the sector of mining, manufacturing and small enterprizes contributes 23·9 per cent to the State income as against the corresponding percentage of 18·5 of the national income.

Industry in the State is mainly in the private sector and the State Government, apart from its participation in joint-sector industries, promotes industrial development through extension of various facilities and assistance to industry. Co-operative organization is, however, encouraged and assisted financially by the Government.

The Third Five-Yeat Plan provision under industry and mining amounted to Rs. 15,52·32 lakhs and had to be subsequently increased to Rs. 16,22·85 lakhs and is expected to be fully utilized during the Plan period. The highest provision, i.e., 735·00 lakhs is under large and medium industries and will have to be exceeded as facilities will have to be provided for the public sector industries of the Central Government including defence projects in Maharashtra. These include the fertilizer-*cum*-gas factory at Trombay, the Hindustan Organic Chemicals factory at Panvel, expansion of the antibiotics factory at Pimpri, the heavy structurals, plates and vessels plants at Wardha and the defence ordinance factories.

The State Government is participating in the aluminium plants, newsprint factory, a coke-over plant, and a manganese ore beneficiation plant. The total expenditure would probably amount to Rs. 671·01 lakhs as against the provision of Rs. 440 lakhs.

The Government investment in the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation established to promote industrialization in underdeveloped areas in the State will be of the order of Rs. 90 lakhs. The Government also wants to contribute to the share capital of the co-operative sector establishing cotton spinning mills, strawboard factories, solvent extraction plants, cotton-seed crushing and distilling plants, manufacture of industrial alcohol, fertilizer factories. Three co-operative cotton spinning mills, 17 cotton ginning and pressing units, 16 rice mills, 26 oil mills and expeller units have been set up. During 1964-65, these units will be helped and a co-operative workshop will be established at Sangli. The actual expenditure will be about Rs. 131·25 lakhs as against the provision of Rs. 115 lakhs.

Prospecting for various minerals including coal will be carried out during 1964-65. Three functional estates at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur, industrial estates at Nagpur, Amravati and Karad, share capital for industrial estates at Nanded and Parli, assistance to 23 new co-operative estates and extension of facilities to existing estates have been provided for in the Third Plan. One estate was established for the victims of the Panshet dam disaster in Poona and work on 22 estates has already been completed in 1961-63. With the addition of 11 estates at the beginning of the year 10 more estates were to be completed in 1964-65. The Government has already contributed Rs. 17·50 lakhs as share capital of the Small-scale Industries Corporation and it is to be supplemented with contribution of another Rs. 10 lakhs during 1964-65.

The pilot scheme for setting up three District Industrial Boards on a co-operative basis for promoting development of industries in rural areas will cost Rs. 90 lakhs. The scheme will be implemented first in Sangli and then extended to Nanded and Yeotmal districts.

Transport and communications

Communications play a strategic role in economic development and agriculture. A transport survey team in the State has, therefore been established for assessing the needs of transport of all types particularly, in the backward areas.

(continued on page 9)

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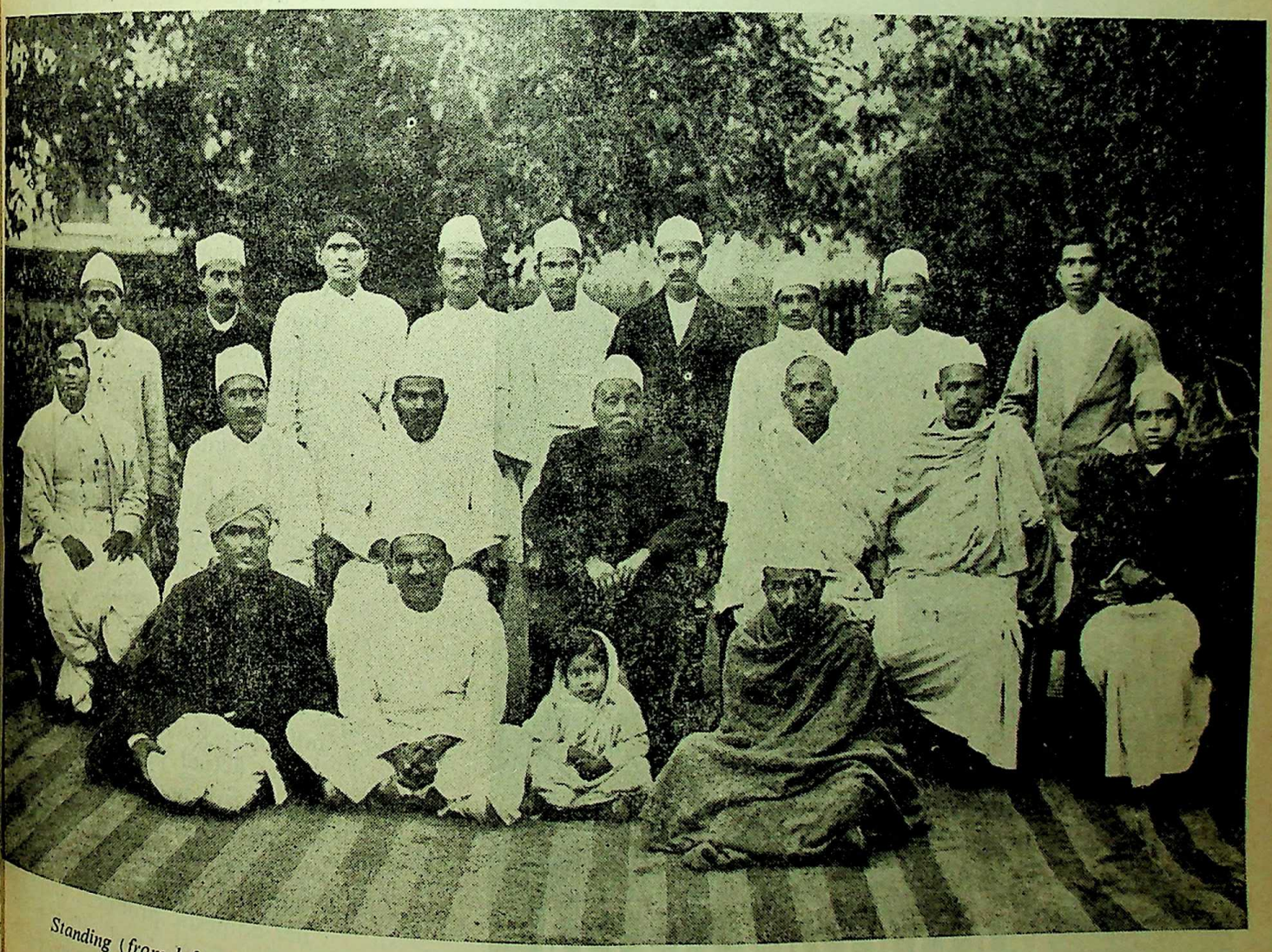
LALA LAJPAT RAI BIRTH CENTENARY

The birth centenary of Lala Lajpat Rai, one of the noblest and the bravest sons of the motherland, is being celebrated all over the country this year in a most befitting manner. Lalaji strove hard for the freedom of his country and for the emancipation of his countrymen. He kindled the flame of patriotism and service to the motherland in the minds of a number of youngmen in those days when the country was under the foreign yoke. He was instrumental to producing a chain of leaders. The Servants of the People's Society, founded by him, was a centre of all such activities. Our Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, was closely associated with Lalaji and this Society. Picture below is a rare photograph taken in the year 1928 and shows some of the members of the Servants of the People's Society including the Prime Minister, Shri LaL Bahadur Shastri.



Standing (from left) **Sarvashri Mohanlal, Chhabildas, Amarnath, Balwantrai Mehta, Algu Rai, Mohanlal Gautam, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Rajaram, Harihar Nath.**

(Sitting) **Lingraj Mishra, Jagnnath, Achintram, Lala Lajpat Rai, Gopbandhu Das, Baldev Chaube, Feroze Chand.**

(Sitting on the floor) **Purshottamlal Saundhi, Dr. Gopichand, Savitri and Purshottamdas Tandon.**

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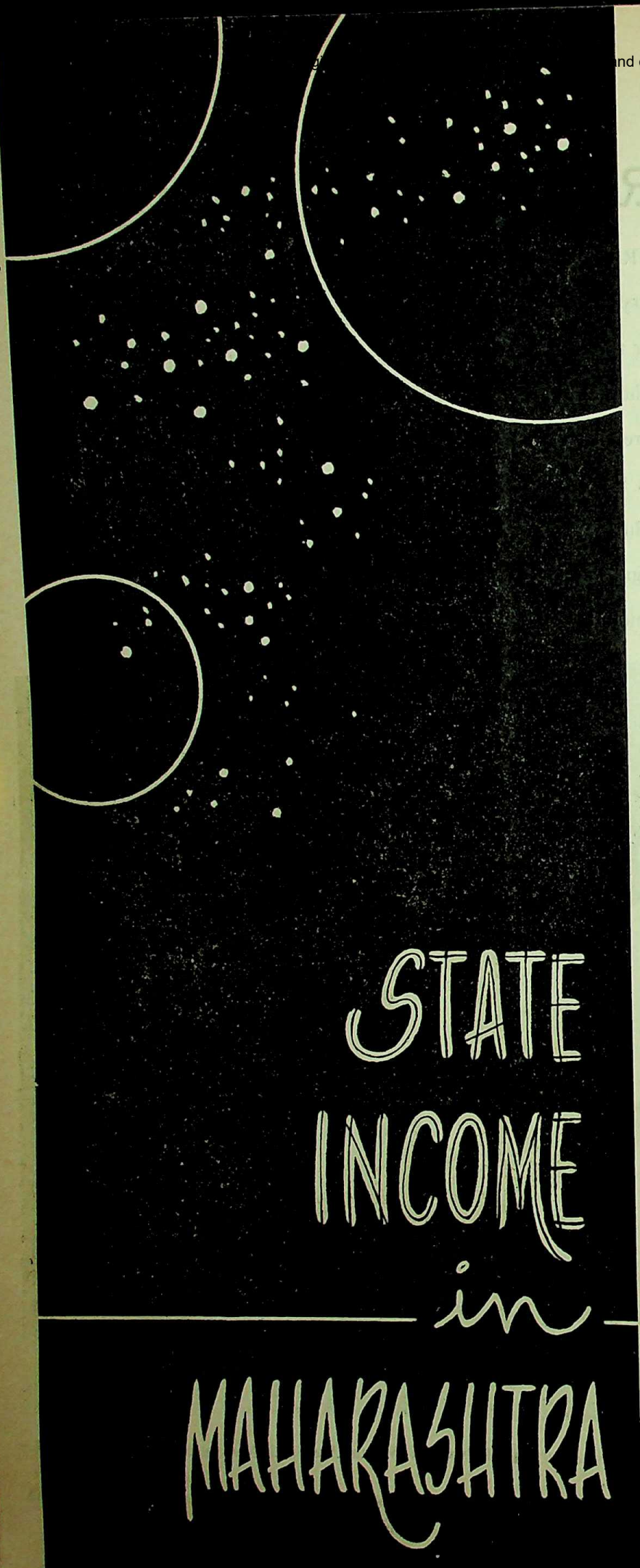

STATE INCOME in MAHARASHTRA

AN upward trend with M rashtra State's *per capita* inc exceeding the *per capita* nati income and the growth rate obta in Maharashtra being faster the one at national level are broad features emerging out of survey conducted by Kumari K Chadha, Research Officer, under direction of Shri M. A. Te head of the State Bureau Economics and Statistics. The ings are presented in the l number (April-June, 1964) of quarterly Bulletin of the Bu

State and *per capita* income

State income is defined as total net value at factor co goods and services produced w the boundaries of the State are available either for consum or for addition to wealth. Th value in production and incom arrived at after deduction of o tional costs over materials other charges in manufactu costs of cultivation etc. available statistics and data along with data w out with suitable impu tion and employment of me prescribed by National In Committee for evaluation have used in the compilation of the briefly summarized in the arti

The Bureau has presented estimates of State income fo period of 1955-56 to 1961-6 current prices and for th 1955-56 to 1962-63 at the 19 level of prices, i.e., constant p Current prices, on account of inflation, fluctuate and mere dicate actual prices while co prices give a clear idea of g or regression of economy o of its aspects. The estimates o State and national income co 'net domestic product' and e income from 'rest of the sector', i.e., income accru other States or outside the co respectively.

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The State income of Maharashtra at current prices during 1961-62, is estimated at Rs. 1,556 crores or Rs. 389 per capita as against the per capita national income of Rs. 334. In the State income, the agricultural sector, including animal husbandry and allied activities accounts for Rs. 570 crores or 37 per cent. of the State income. Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises come next with their Rs. 391 crores or one-fourth of State income in which the factory establishments and utilities contribute nearly Rs. 290 crores. The contribution of commerce, transport and communications is Rs. 347 crores or 22 per cent of State income.

The State income of Maharsashtra at current prices was Rs. 1,004 crores in 1955-56 and increased to Rs. 1,556 in 1961-62. That means an increase of 55 per cent during the span of 6 years. The national income, during the same period, increased by 49 per cent. The share of Maharashtra in the national income was 10·1 per cent during 1955-56 and increased to 10·8 per cent in 1960-61 and reduced to 10·5 per cent in 1961-62, the fall in Maharashtra's share for the latter year being explained by the fall in Maharashtra's share in agricultural output. While agricultural production in Maharashtra declined by 14 per cent from 1960-61 to 1961-62 it increased by 1 per cent in India.

The percentage of the agricultural sector to total State income is 38·8 per cent and that to the total national income 47·9 per cent. Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities contribute the highest percentage, i.e., 37·8 and forestry and fisheries 0·5 per cent each.

The second most important sector making its contribution to State income is mining, manufacturing and small enterprises which contribute 23·9 per cent to the State income as against the percentage of 18·5 in the national income. In this sector in the State factory establishments and utilities possess the highest percentage i.e., 17·2 followed by small enterprises and construction with their percentage of 6·3 and mining with 0·4.

The third sector in importance is that of commerce, transport and communications and it contributes 21·3 per cent to the State income. The percentages in this sector are : commerce and other transport, 18·3 per cent railways, 2·6 per cent and communications, 0·4 per cent.

The last sector comprises other services and contributes 16·0 per cent to the State income as against 16·8 per cent in the national income. The inter-sector percentages in the State are professions and liberal arts, 6·03 per cent ; house property, 5·1 per cent ; public administration 4·2 per cent and domestic service, 0·7 per cent.

Movement of product and income

So far as the net domestic product in Maharashtra at 1955-56, i.e. constant prices, is concerned, it was valued at Rs. 10·04 crores in 1955-56 and increased to Rs. 13,71 crores in 1960-61 to be reduced to Rs. 13,57 crores in 1961-62. It increased, according to provisional figures to Rs. 14,02 crores in 1962-63. During the 7-year period, the net domestic product in India at 1948-49 prices increased from Rs. 1,04,80 crores to Rs. 1,34,50 crores.

As the base years for Maharashtra and India differ, no strict comparision between the two can be carried out. But broadly, during the second five-year plan period the State income had increased by 37 per cent as against corresponding increase of 22 per cent in India. In the next two years, Maharashtra presents an arrested trend on account of bad agricultural seasons. The State income increased by only 2 per cent after undergoing a dip in 1961-62. During the period of 7 years, i.e. from 1955-56 to 1962-63, the State income increased by almost 40 per cent as against 28 per cent at the national level. Thus, the rate of growth of Maharashtra's economy records an increase of nearly 1½ times the rate of growth at the national level. The per capita income at constant prices increased, in Maharashtra, during 1955-56 to 1962-63, by 18 per cent as against the increase of 10 per cent at the national level during the same period.

In Maharashtra, at constant prices calculated with the base of 1955-56 prices, the percentage in the total State income contributed by agriculture and allied activities was 33 in 1955-56 and increased to 35 in 1956-57 and with fluctuations during subsequent years, shrank to 29·4 per cent in 1962-63. Mining manufacturing and small enterprises recorded a percentage in the total income of 24·4 in 1955-56 which increased, with fluctuations, to 28 per cent in 1962-63. The corresponding increase in commerce, transport and communications is 25·5 per cent. The " other services " however correspondingly declined from 19·8 per cent to 19·1 per cent.

So far as the movement of net domestic product at constant prices in Maharashtra is concerned, with the base of 100 for the year 1955-56, the agricultural sector increased to 124·2 in 1962-63 with the all-time high of 142·2 in 1960-61 which was an exceptionally good year for agriculture in Maharashtra. Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises increased during the period to 159·6 per cent. Commerce, transport and communications increased to 156·5 and " other services " to 120·6.

Maharashtra's position in India

Maharashtra State is no doubt both highly urbanized and industrialised in the country. As shown in

(continued on page 90)

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Unified law FOR MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

THE committee appointed by the Government of Maharashtra under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Urban Development, Government of Maharashtra, for revision of the Acts relating to Municipal Corporations in Maharashtra State has recommended one unified law for all the Corporations and steps for raising the status of the Mayor. It has also suggested the establishment of a Co-ordinating Committee with a view to improve the relations and to bring about better co-ordination between the executive and the deliberative wings of the Corporation, the constitution of a Development Board and the formation of a common cadre for Class I and Class II Officers of all urban local bodies (municipalities and municipal corporations).

The important Recommendations in the report are as follows :

Powers of the Mayor

The Mayors in general are not satisfied with the powers enjoyed by them at present. They are demanding wider powers. The Committee has recognised the need to enhance the prestige of the office of the Mayor and has accordingly recommended that all the records of the Corporation should be made available to the Mayor though he would have no power of revision on the decisions recorded therein. In all matters of policy, the correspondence with the State Government from the Municipal Commissioner should be routed through the Mayor. In order to achieve close association of the Mayor with the working of the executive wing of the Corporation, the Committee has recommended that the Mayor should be the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee, the function of which would be to bring closer together the deliberative and the executive wings of the Corporation. The Committee has also recommended that the appointments to the common cadre should be made by the Government on the recommendation of the Municipal Services Commission after consultation with the Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner. Transfers should also be effected by the Government in consultation with the Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner and it should also be open to a Corporation to ask for the transfer of any officer in case it is not satisfied with the work of that officer.

Co-ordinating Committee

The Co-ordinating Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Mayor, is to consist of the Chairman of the Statutory Committees of the Corporation and three other councillors elected by the Corporation every year by a system of proportional representation. It shall be formed as soon as the Chairman of the Statutory Committees of the Corporation have been elected. The Municipal Commissioner shall attend all the meetings of the Committee, which should ordinarily meet every two months or often if necessary. The Municipal Secretary shall be the Secretary of the Committee.

The Co-ordinating Committee shall consider any points raised by the members regarding implementation by the Commissioner of any policy decisions or any difficulties experienced by the Commissioner regarding his proposals before any Committee of the Corporation or the Corporation itself.

In case of difference of opinion the Mayor shall, on a resolution passed by the Co-ordinating Committee, refer any matter in dispute to the State Government for decision, after informing the Corporation, if deemed necessary.

Services pattern and common cadre

It is common experience that not many qualified persons are attracted to municipal service because the chances of promotion there are not comparable with similar posts in Government Service. To overcome this difficulty, the Committee has recommended that there should be a common cadre for Class I and Class II officers of all urban local bodies both Corporations and Municipalities, Recruitment to these posts will be made through a Municipal Services Commission to be constituted for this purpose.

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Transport undertaking

The earnings of the Transport Undertaking of a Corporation form a substantial portion of the resources of the Corporation and it is therefore necessary that the Municipal Commissioner should have overall executive responsibility in respect of the Undertaking. For this purpose, the Committee has recommended that the Transport Manager or the General Manager of the Transport Undertaking should be an officer junior to the Municipal Commissioner and that he should be designated as "Additional Municipal Commissioner" so that the Municipal Commissioner can have control over him.

Finances of Municipal Corporations

The Committee has recommended that Municipal Corporations should receive more grant-in-aid from the Government for carrying out the increasing civic demands for better, healthier and more specialised measures. Lack of finance hampers development of the areas included in the Corporation jurisdiction. The Committee has therefore suggested that the sources of revenues reserved for local bodies should be allowed to be exploited by them exclusively and that the State Government may not encroach on those sources. It has also recommended that the recommendation made by the J. P. Naik Committee that Government should pay to the Corporation a grant equal to 50 per cent of the approved expenditure on primary education should be implemented. The Committee has also recommended the constitution, on the existing Bombay pattern, of a School Committee in every Corporation for the purpose of running and maintaining schools and such other institutions.

The proceeds from the Entertainments Duty should in principle go to the local bodies, if necessary, in gradual stages. The proceeds from the Motor Vehicles Tax should be divided between the local bodies and the State Government.

The Municipal Corporations should be authorised to levy a surcharge on stamp duty and also to levy a surcharge on Electricity Duty at a rate not exceeding 10 per cent of the duty.

All State Government lands not specifically reserved or utilised for 25 years or more should be handed over to the Municipal Corporations provided they prepare schemes of development of these lands.

The Committee has also suggested the constitution of Ward or Area Committees by a Corporation consisting of councillors elected from those areas and delegation of powers by the Corporation to such Committees.

Development Board

Experience has shown that planning and development needs to be carried out more vigorously and for that reason the Committee has recommended that a Development Board be constituted for each Corporation, which should consist of 12 members with the Mayor as its Chairman. The Vice Chairman will be an official appointed by the State Government who shall be its Chief Executive Authority. Three members of the Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, the Divisional Commissioner or the Collector of the district, one Chief Engineer or Superintending Engineer, one representative of business or industry, one representative of labour and two members of the legislature resident within the area of the Corporation will be the other members of the Board. It shall be an independent statutory body, but its budget shall be presented by the Vice-Chairman to the Corporation, whose views would be considered by the Government before sanctioning it. The Development Board will not be a taxing authority and its schemes will have to be financed from contributions by the State Government and the Municipal Corporations concerned. As the development and planning of a city cannot be thought of in isolation but must, on the contrary, be related to that of the adjoining areas, the Committee has emphasised that the Development Board's jurisdiction should extend beyond the limits of the Corporation area.

Unified Corporation Law

In the interest of efficient administration it is necessary to have a uniform code for all the Corporations in the State. The Committee while recommending that there should be Unified Law for all Corporations in the State, has taken into account the unique status of the Bombay Corporation and has proposed special provisions to preserve that status. For this purpose, the Committee has proposed classification of the Corporations in the State of Maharashtra into two Classes 'A' and 'B' and has recommended that Bombay should be an 'A' Class Corporation and the remaining Corporations of Nagpur, Poona and Sholapur should be Class 'B'.

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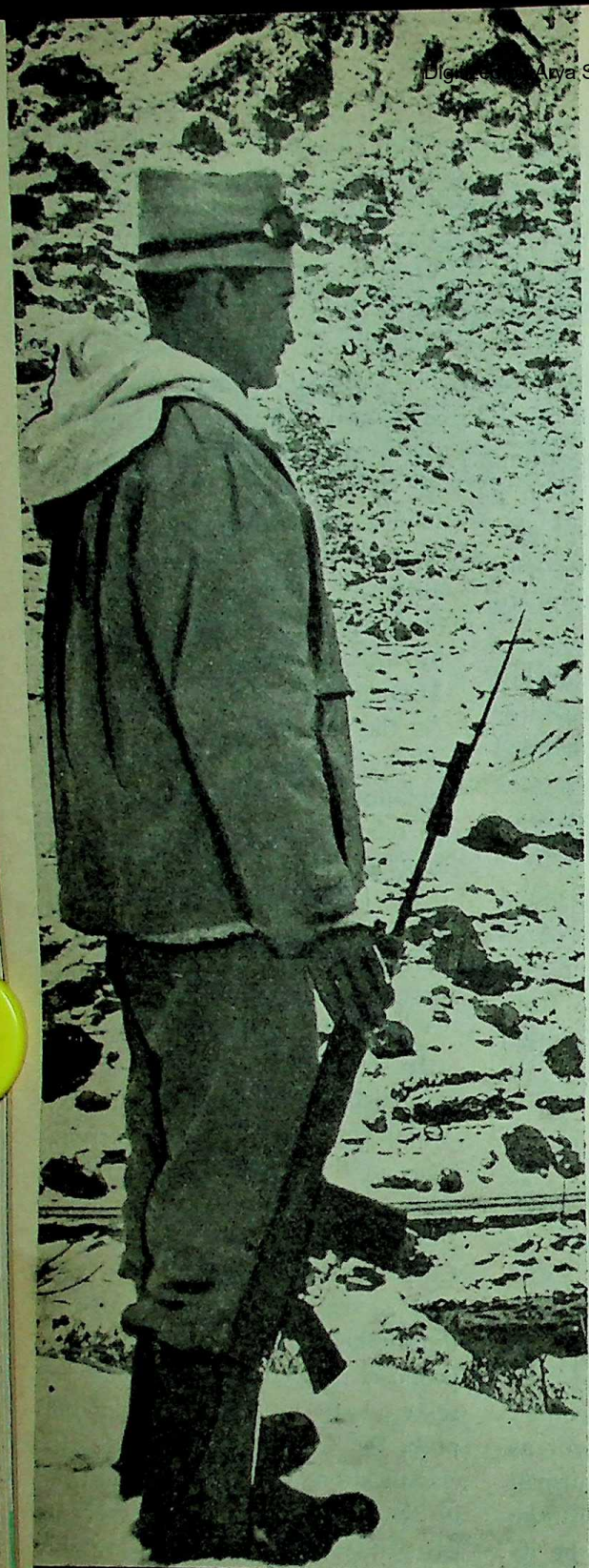

To keep the hard-won freedom of the country inviolate, the defence of the northern border is the primary consideration of the Army. Never before have battlefields been lifted to 5,000 to 18,000 feet above the sea level. The challenge has been met by the newly raised Mountain Divisions. It is necessary to train Jawans for mountain warfare, sustain their minds and bodies at high altitudes, feed and clothe them properly and equip them with effective yet light and mobile weapons so that they remain fighting fit.

Training the Jawans FOR MOUNTAIN WARFARE

KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY is an ancient military aphorism still pregnant with wisdom. But when the terrain rises from 5,000 to 18,000 feet, congealing cold freezes lubricants in guns and machines, rarified atmosphere makes bullets go awry, fingers which press triggers remain in fear of frostbite and soldiers find living and breathing at soaring altitudes a strenuous struggle, it is not enough to keep the powder pouch dry.

Today, the northern Himalayan border of India—from the days of myths and legends considered the abode of gods—bristling with gigantic snowy steeples, crowded with prodigious rocks and crevasses—rugged or enmeshed with inpenetrable jungles, but certainly trackless, untrodden and unknown—presents a new challenge to our Army. The problems are many problems of human survival; food and clothing; transportation and mobility; weapons and equipment; medical cover and casualty evacuation; communications and the like. Yet an answer had to be found for, the northern border—was, without provocation, treacherously attacked by an unscrupulous neighbour. Since then it has become a sensitive military area. It

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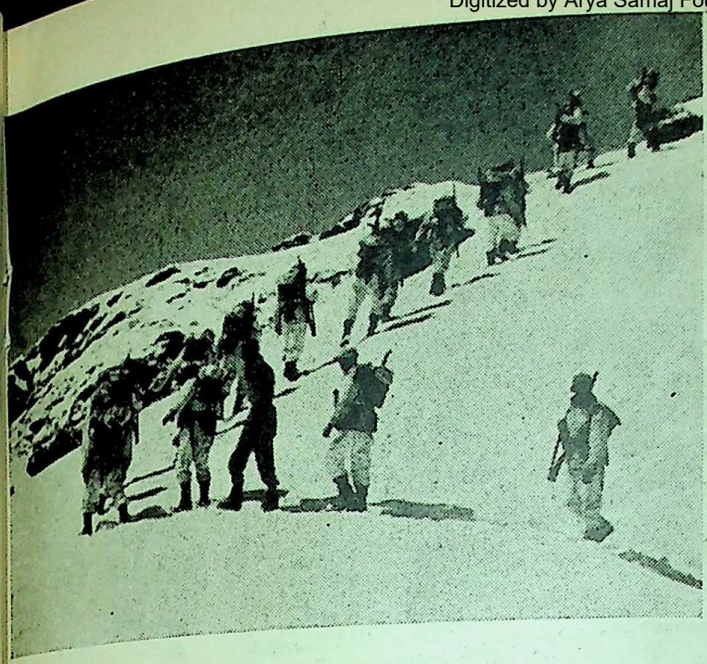

Deeper the snow, greater the danger of enemy infiltration and hence greater the need of constant patrolling. Picture shows the Jawans clad in their scientifically evolved snow clothing wending their, way to the high spots which must be watched.

is imperative to defence it to keep our hard-won freedom inviolated.

New Mountain Divisions

The newly-sanctioned eight Mountain Divisions of which three have already been raised and the remainder would be formed soon, have been specially tailored to the needs of the high mountanious regions; they are based on the most practical and realistic organisation which will adequately meet our defence requirements of the Himalayan frontair. The stress in these Divisions is on self-sufficiency, extreme mobility and training for mental and physical fitness demanded of a soldier.

Training and acclimatisation, blended to form a rich amalgam, are a continuous and ardous process which have to be practised and perfected with patience. High altitudes, incisive winds, trenchant cold, rugged isolation, a maze of woods, torrential rain, wind and slush, call for qualities of physical endurance and mental determination as adamantime as the rocks themselves. They summon special qualities of leadership in the officer class. Human organism must be trained and acclimatised to live in these difficult surroundings and the mind must acquire a dogged determination. Therefore, the Mountain Divisions, in their training, undergore a persistent mental and physical conditioning. They insist on sical fitness, introduce resilience in the mind, prime nimble-footedness and, above all, inculcate an indemitable will.

Battle inoculation

Naturally, the training is not theoretical, for class room exercises and sand-model discussions cannot give a feel of the mountains nor simulate sub-zere temperatures or breathless heights. The Mountain Divisions, very aptly, emphasise field training on mountainous terrain, under actual battle conditions. This "battle inoculation" is given to all officers and Jawans to make their training as realistic as possible and prepare and condition them for their eventual task on acclivitous battle grounds where physical prowess, fixity or purpose and mental concerntration in the face of inclement and enervating natural conditions, are demanded more than on the plains.

To sustain troops under these adverse conditions the Mountain Divisions need special type of snow clothing, high-altitude tents, windproof jackets, caps and coats, boots and socks, particularly designed and manufactured for their durability, weight and effectiveness under conditions of 20° to 40° below zero temperature. Also required is food with high calorific value, nutritive yet palatable, easy to cook and carry. Fortunately, our Ordnance Factories, now working full blast, coupled with aid received from friendly countries, can adequately meet these requirements while the Research and Development Organisation of the Ministry of Defence has recently developed special precooked dehydrated foods, ready to eat "chapaties", multipurpose food and "survival ration".

Useful items like Parka coats and trousers with special layers of Angola material and rubberised and woollen fabrics; arctic tents

On way to the Front over rock of heights in Ladakh

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The Army Jawans, in full battle gear, crossing an improvised rope bridge, built by them in forward areas, by using locally available materials to cross torrential mountain streams. Two of their comrades are seen keeping a vigil from the bank in the foreground.

which can comfortably accommodate three to four men each with a detachable inner lining and an attached ground sheet; special arotic and moccasin boots, waterproof and snow-proof, with serrated rubber soles; and light, prefabricated semi-circular huts with twelve bunks each made of aluminium alloy, capable of facing high-velocity winds and bearing heavy loads of snow, have already been designed and manufactured by our Ordnance Factories. The Defence scientists of the Research and Development Organisation have also been busy in developing items like the "Oxygen candle", excellent for providing oxygen for breathing at high altitudes and devices for heating frozen food without lighting a fire.

Light equipment

Freezing cold, undulating heights, rarified air, lack of cover, exposure to sun and strong winds, sudden drops in temperature and thick snow blankets in winter restrict the movement of heavy equipment and impede mobility. Added to these are the difficulties of pe mountains and obstinate Hima jungles. These are overcom specially-designed light weapon equipment, arms and arma which can be carried by troo mules and yake with eas special mention should here be of a light mountain gun whic been recently developed by Research and Development O sation. This effective weap light and mobile and can be by light vehicles or broken up mule packs.

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JAWANS *Guard* THE HIMALAYAS

WITH determination, grit and resourcefulness, the Jawans most of whom hail from the warm and sunny plains, are facing the hazards of high altitude and sub-zero temperature. They get acclimatised to their new surroundings with amazing rapidity and manifest a buoyant cheerfulness notwithstanding the arduous difficulties of terrain and weather.

Lack of oxygen in a rarified atmosphere makes breathing difficult. Every movement becomes an exertion as one pauses and pants for breath with every step even while walking on fairly level ground. But it takes the Jawan only a few days to adjust himself to this situation and get over the hurdle. He may have a queer feeling on the first day, but after a couple of days he comes to grips with nature. Very soon altitude presents no problem to him and starts moving from one mountain post to another with the agility and sure-footednes of a seasoned mountaineer.

Defending the frontiers at a height of more than 14,000 feet, where an egg freezes into a golf ball and one can walk on lakes encrusted with ice, the Jawans are conscious of their grave responsibilities. Specially equipped, properly clothed and booted, they live in the winter temperature of twelve degrees below freezing point, serving their motherland with a dauntless heart.

Another evil of high altitude and low temperature is " dehydration ", when the human body feels the loss of water, leading to nausea and headaches. The only remedy is to take liquids in sufficient quantiites. Dehydration is fought by the Jawans by large doses of tea, coffee and cocoa which are supplied as part of their rations. Other special items of high altitude rations are almonds and walnuts which keep the body warm and fit. Unfortunately, water for tea, coffee and cocoa is not always easily available as the nearest water-point may be deep in a ravine, several thousand feet below from where it has to be carried up and, if necessary, stored at convenient places.

The Jawans have made the mountains their home ; they have the rocks their friend and it is heartening to see them go about happy as a lark. In their hands lies the safety of the country's frontiers

All the Jawans on the frontline are imbued with this spirit, they are fired with a patriotic fervour.

One of these Jawans had an occasion to meet the Corps Commander, who had gone on an inspection visit to the forward areas. The Corps Commander asked the Jawan, " Have you been home on leave ? " " No Sir ", answered the Jawan. " Don't you want to go on leave ? " " No Sir ", the Jawan replied unhesitatingly. " Are you cross with your family ? " asked the Commander. " No Sir. But ..... " " But what ? enquired the Corps Commander.

With determination in his eyes, looking straight at the Corps Commander, the Jawan spoke valiantly : " I would rather finish this Chinese business before I go home on leave, Sir, and relax a bit. "

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Whether at the hazardous Himalayan heights where our troops keep lonely vigil, or in the calamity stricken areas of South India, the Indian Air Force boys have endeared themselves by the silent but efficient manner in which they have gone about their multifarious tasks courageously and even at the risk of their lives.

AT about 11.30 A.M. on the Republic Day this year, rose petals sparkled against the blue winter sky over Rajpath, in New Delhi, and the air resounded to the roar of jet engines, as the Indian Air Force helicopters showered flowers and its jet aircraft provided the stirring finale to the Republic Day parade in a spectacular fly-past.

Ordinarily, this is the closet view the lay public gets each year of the power and prowess of its Air Force. This is because by and large, the Air Force works in the background, away from the public gaze, backing up the troops, standing vigil in the forward areas, or rushing succour to the civil population in distress.

The memories of "Operation Dhanushkodi" launched by the Indian Air Force a month ago are still fresh in the public mind. Within hours of a cyclonic tidal wave having hit Rameshwaram and Dhanushkodi, IAF dakotas were on the job for relief operations. Inspite of inclement weather, the first aerial reconnaissance and food dropping sortie was flown on December 24, within hours of receipt of news about the calamity.

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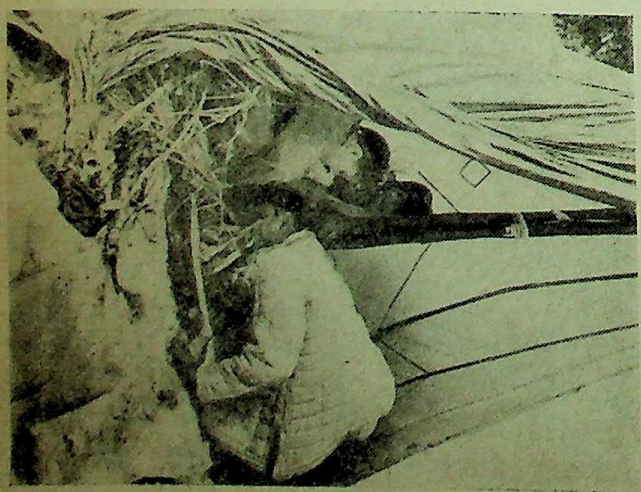
The Avro-748, an air-craft manufactured at the State-owned Aircraft Manufacturing Depot at Kanpur, is a pressurised plane po by two turbo-prop engines. It has a fail-safe structure and is specially designed to land and take off from unprepared surfaces.

Photo shows the Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, boarding the Avro-748 at Palam, when it was used for him for the first ti fly on a long journey to Tripura.

Helicopters were flown out from one end of the country to the other for rescue work. By the time the operation ended a total of 32,000 pounds of supplies had been air-dropped over the affected areas.

Two months earlier, at the end of September, IAF transport aircraft and maritime reconnaissance aircraft went into operation to bring relief and succour to cyclone victims in Andhra Pradesh. Besides rushing food and medical supplies, the maritime aircraft located 500 fishermen who had been swept out to the sea.



Air Force personnel, undergoing training in snow survival, try to build a fire in a parachute tent pitched in the snow

Guarding our freedom

But the guarding of our free remains the main task of the Force, and for this it is continu trying to expand and mode itself.

Training is an essetial par the process of expansion. C a month ago, at Hakimpet, Hy bad, the Defence Minister, Shri Y Chavan, reviewed a passing parade and awarded co ssions and "wings" to the la course ever to pass out from Transport and Jet Training W This was the result of the incre recruitment in all categories o Force personnel following the C nese invasion. Earlier, in 1 similar large courses passed out the Technical College at Ja and the various ground tra

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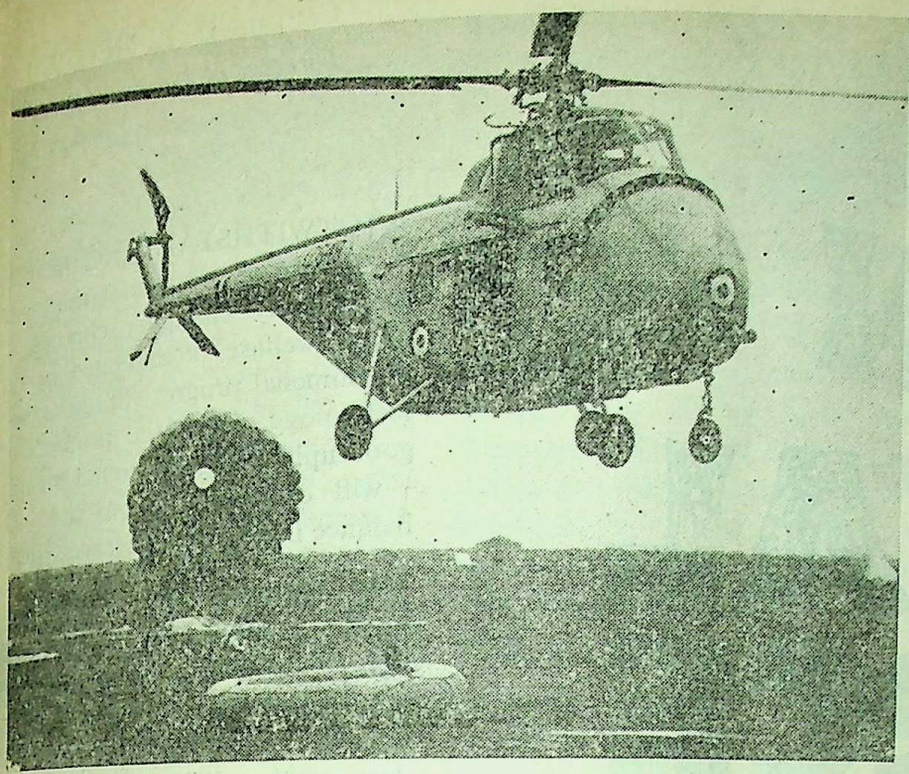

The first helicopter unit of the I.A.F., comprising three pilots and three American S-55 helicopters, made its first public appearance at Tilpat, near Delhi, when the Air Force celebrated its 'coming of age' on April 1, 1954. Here is one of these original Sikroskys (S-55S) giving a demonstration of a simulated air-sea rescue, at Tilpat.

schools and other Air Force institutions.

A modern air force must have modern aircraft. One lesson which was learnt from Exercise "SHIKSHA" held in 1963 related to the need of supersonic interceptor fighters in the country's air defence system. Efforts continue to be made to equip the Air Force with Mach-2 supersonic aircraft. Meanwhile, India has built her own Mach-1 supersonic aircraft at Bangalore (HF-24). Christened as *Maruta*, the first two of these fighters were handed over to the Air Force on May 10 last year.

Work is also in progress on the three factories in the MIG complex for the manufacture of MIG 21 aircraft. In the meantime, agreement has already been announced between India and the U. S. S. R. for the import of a certain number of MIG 21 aircraft.

The installation of the radar system supplied by the U. S. A. is expected to be completed in the next few months. This will provide a radar screen, with the necessary communications equipment, for aerial defence of our country from the north.

Logistics support

On the transport side, the mounting logistic support commitments of the Air Force, since the Chinese aggression in 1962, have been met by putting into service additional aircraft purchased from the USSR and Canada, and those given as aid by the USA and Canada. More AN-12s, which have been standardised as the heavy transport equipment in the IAF, were purchased from the USSR and put into service. The 16 Caribous contracted for from Canada, have been arriving in the country, flown by our pilots,

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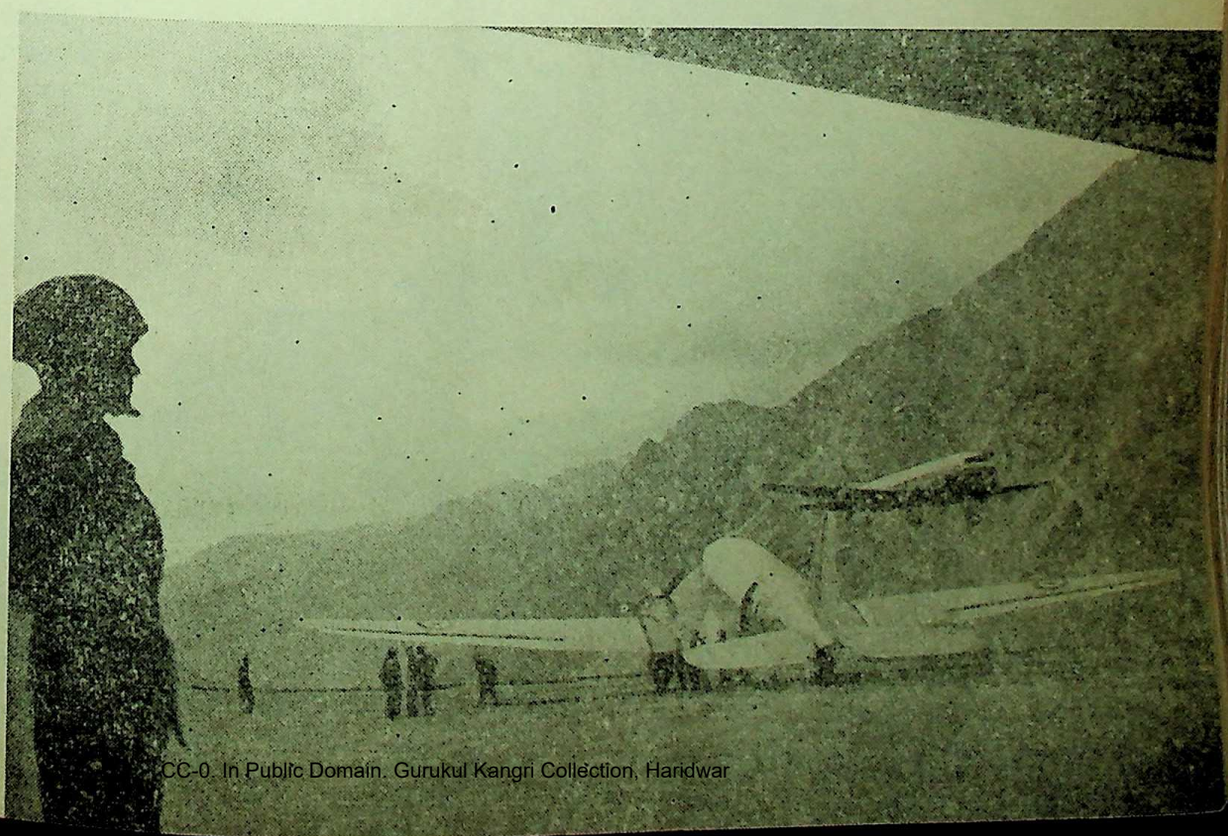

Indian Air Force transport squadrons give valuable support to the Jawans guarding the Himalayan frontiers by ferrying men and supplies speedly to distant outposts which cannot be usefully served by surface routes. Photo shows an I. A. F. Dakota being unloaded while another takes off. In the foreground is an alert Air Force boy ready to man the aircraft starting unit the moment the flying machine is ready to take off

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—CAPTAIN D. R. MEHTA, I.N.
Director of Personnel Services,
Indian Na

INDIAN NAVAL FORCE

NOTWITHSTANDING the app arance of the newest ships a the rapidly changing concepts naval welfare necessitated by t phenomenal progress of science a technology, men—the products good upbringing and sound trian —will over continue to hold t balance in an effient defence syste

Having undertaken to build a Navy commensurate with maritime defence needs, India, l other modern countries, is co centrating on entering in the Servi the right type of huma

Whenever an Indian Navy ship goes abroad it takes to foreign shores a bit of India. The ship is like a small town, and this town's population makes a homogeneous community—a living example of national integration. This is the image of India which they project abroad.

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material and then moulding it by proper training to suit her requirements. In this process the emphasis is not only on producing men of technical efficiency, but also men of character and integrity. It is only such a body of men that can ensure efficient manning of our modern ships.

No small credit

The size of our Navy has at present to be limited by our financial resources and the industrial potentiality of the country. In spite of those limitations, the Navy can claim with justification that it is operationally prepared to fulfill its role. Ample testimony is provided by the fact that our naval personnel have by themselves operated, for the past few years, the modern ships and aircraft acquired by the Service. Similarly, it is no small credit to the Navy that its personnel are no longer sent abroad for training, except for a very few advanced technical courses. Even for these courses, facilities are expected to be made available in this country in due course.

"Three-Dimensional" duties

Meanwhile, with the acquisition of new and modern ships, including an aircraft carrier—INS VIKRANT with modern combat aircraft, the taking over of garrison duties in the Andamans and manning the coast batteries along our shores, the Navy has now truly become a "three-dimensional" Service. But while operating in the three elements, it is primarily trained and equipped to discharge its responsibilities on the high seas, in the air over them and soon, we hope, in the depths below. The ships and aircraft, and the men who man them, are therefore the main ingredients.

All Naval ships and shore establishments are manned by sailors drawn from all parts of India. Thus from the time they join the Navy, our soilors have the opportunity of living and working as a composite community of Indians. The Navy is open to all and the old myth realating to the suitability of only certain traditional sea-faring communities or classes is dead. This is as it should be, and nowhere it is better illustrated than in our worships which by their very nature have on board all the branches and departments necessary to fight and sustain any combat unit.

The concept of "catching them young and dashing salt water in their faces" is as true today as it was in the past. As soon as they have completed their initial training ashore, our officers and men are sent to sea "to find their sea legs".

Young officers are introduced to the sea as midshipmen. In this

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rank they are neighter "fish or fowl". They work with and take charge of the men, often performing duties which are of the most arduous nature so that while learning their command. Yet "Snotties", as they are called, also perform duties and shoulder some of the responsibilities of the commissioned rank they will ultimately hold. It is only after this period of apprenticeship and further service at sea that they eventually specialise in the various fighting arms of the Navy, including flying. Thus they are seamen first

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NAVY'S FIRST INDIAN BUILT SURVEY SHIP

THE first Survey Ship built in India for the Indian Navy, INS DARSHAK, which has the proud privilege of being the only ship in India to be fitted with diesel electric propulsion, was commissioned at Vishakapatnam on December 28 last by the Chief of the Navy Staff, Vice-Admiral B. S. Soman, at the Hindustan Shipyard.

As INS CIRCAR'S band played the national anthem and the Naval Guard of INS DARSHAK presented arms, simultaneously the Naval Ensign was hoisted and the commissioning pennant broken. Captain D. C. Kapoor, Commanding Officer of INS DARSHAK read the comissioning warrant.

Shrimati Soman, wife of Chief of the Naval Staff, performed the naming ceremony by unveiling the ship's name plate.

INS DARSHAK which has a complement of 22 officers and 270 sailors is one of the most modern vessels afloat in the Indian Navy. She is equipped with modern electronic equipment both for Hydrographic and Oceonographic Surveys. With an overall length of 320 feet, breadth of 44 feet and a full load displacement of 2700 tons, INS DARSHAK is the first fully air-conditioned ship of the Indian Navy. Her special equipment includes a helicopter for aerial photography and reconnaissance duties in survey. About six miles of pies, 35 miles of electric cable, 1,100 tons of steel and 70 tons of timber have gone into the making of the ship. Captain Darshan Chander Kapoor, the Commanding Officer of INS DARSHAK is a seasoned hydrographer and surveyor. Immediately on joining the Indian Navy in 1942 he saw active service with the Coastal Forces in the Burma operations. Member of the Institute of Survey of India, he has held, of all the Survey ships of the Indian Navy and was responsible for the completion of charts of the ports of Madras, Tuticorin and a number of other ports including the recent one of Goa. In 1961 he represented India as a delegate at the United Nations Coastographic Conference.

Vice Admiral B. S. Soman addressing the gathering at the commissioning ceremony said that the commissioning of INS DARSHAK was a red letter day not only for the Indian Navy but for the country as a whole. Survey of the Subcontinent was a task of vast magnitude. DARSHAK was the first major naval ship produced in India which embarks on its task of surveying the Indian waters from today.

He appealed to the ship's company to maintain the Naval traditions and thanked the Hindustan Shipyard for producing a beautiful ship for the Indian Navy.

Earlier welcoming the gathering, Shri H. C. Raut, Managing Director, Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., said that a total of 37 modern ocean-going merchant vessels have been produced so far in the Shipyard but the DARSHAK was the first major naval construction undertaken by it. It had thrown up a major challenge to our technical know-how and ingenuity. This challenge was gallantly met by the combined efforts of the technical officers of both the Shipyard and the Indian Navy.

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profession, they develop an understanding of the men they will and specialists afterwards. The training of any seaman develops in him self-confidence, a knowledge of the elements, reliance on his own skill—in fact "a seaman's eye"

Our sailors too must develop the qualities already mentioned. Every sailor is a seaman first and a specialist tradesman afterwards. No wonder, therefore, that the sailor is so versatile and sought after by all.

Sailors do not necessarily remain in their non-commissioned rank throughout their service. Early opportunities exist for them to be picked out as potential officers and thereafter their training is so channelled as to prepare them for commissioned ranks as early as possible. Those who do not achieve this early, have a further chance of rising to commissioned rank about the age of 30. A career in the Navy, therefore, is a worthwhile one for any ambitious young man.

"Personality" of a warship

The Navy is essentially a seagoing service. Ships are not just vehicles but complete and self contained fighting units. It has always been said that the sailor has two loves ; many a naval wife has sadly had to compete with her hustand's "grey mistress". This special affection can only be understood if one realises that a ship has a special character of her own ; in fact she develops her own "personality" through her officers and men. She has a tradition, much of which is inherited from all the forerunners which borne her name. She also wears the battle honours won by her predecessors.

A ship, then is a sailor's unit and his home. He lives in her, maintains her, travels in her and goes into battle with her. When in action, her fortunes are his, so are her successes and her fate too. As a combat unit, a ship takes into battle all her seamen, engineers, signalmen, cooks, bakers, supplies, stores and medical personnel. In action they all have their part to play—there are no front and rear echelons, no uncommitted reserves ; all are involved in the front line, all are under fire and all are subject to the same hazards.

Whenever our ships go abroad, they take with them a bit of India. A warship is like a small town and almost every civic department and community industries found in a town have their counter-parts in a ship e.g., police, power and water supply, butchers, bakers and barbers, a hospital, school, market, post office and cinema. People in foreign countries meet the representatives of any Indian town when they meet our sailors. Living and working as they do in one mixed but homogenous community, our sailors learn at a very early age, what our citizens are being exhorted to acquire—national integration—and this is the image of India which they project abroad.

It is, therefore, this fusion of men and ships which makes the Navy unique among our fighting services.

A PEOPLE'S AIR FORCE SERVES THE PEOPLE

(continued from page 21)

and have been sharing the task of keeping our troops supplied in the remote mountain areas of Himalayas. The high altitudes at which the C-119 Packets have to operate have necessitated the installation of an additional jet engine on these aircraft to provide an extra margin of safety.

As in the case of transport aircraft, so also in the case of helicopters, the flying conditions in the forward areas are extremely hazardous. The valleys of the Himalayan mountains are difficult to fly in, the weather is fickle and unpredictable. However, the pilots who are entrusted with the responsibility of reaching succour to the sick, have become more experienced with the passage of time and are able to handle their jobs with increasing confidence.

A number of airfields have been renovated and additional facilities provided. Also, new air strips and landing grounds have been constructed so as to make remote areas of our northern border more easily accessible.

When the Air Force celebrates its 32nd birthday on April 1, this year, India's increasingly large family of airmen can legitimately pride themselves on their remarkable achievements during the two difficult years since the Chinese invasion.

For their part, the people of India will gratefully remember that but for these airmen and their feats of daring, our troops in the Himalayas might still have been far from well-equipped to fight a possible threat from our treacherous neighbour in the North.

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TRAINING ARMY FOR NEW TASKS

Over 3,00,000 Jawans and more than 10,000 officers have been recruited to the Indian Army after the declaration of the emergency. Recruitment of 3,00,000 men has meant the screening of 14,00,000 to 15,00,000 volunteers—a task the magnitude of which can well be imagined. This article explains what it has meant to train the large numbers finally selected from raw young men to tough soldiers.

RARELY in history has an Army been called upon to double its size in a short period and at the same time to arm itself with new weapons and equipment. The Indian Army can pride itself on the fact that its large-scale programme of recruitment of officers and their training has been effectively carried out accordingly to plan.

The raising of new Army Divisions to meet any possible Chinese challengehas not only necessitated recruitment of a large number of young officers and men but also resulted in considerable expansion of the training programme in several Army training centres and schools scattered all over the country. In certain cases new training centres have been set up to meet the large training requirements.

The training of an army depends upon the training of three components ; firstly, the troops who have to be trained to use effectively the weapons and equipment of their trade; secondly, the leaders, especiaally the officers have to learn the use of the weapons and equipment of their troops and to instruct their troops in their use and at the same time have to be trained in leadership of their men ; and thirdly, is the training of the units, which means welding the leaders and their men effectively together to enable them to carry out different kinds of operations.

New training centres

In order to meet the additional manpower required for the raising of new divisions for the Indian Army, a large number of people who were recruited for different branches of the Army were sent to training eentres to get their basic training. The type and period of their professional training, howhver, differed depending on the branch for which they were selected. For example, in the Corps of Signals, the soldier after getting the basic training has to be trained in his trade like operating a wireless set and telephone exchange.

Recruits learning to handle the rifle and familiarising themselves with 'ammunition boots'

The raising of new centres means selection of new locations, construction of buildings, provision of equipment for training of the soldier and getting items like clothing, boots, etc. for equipping the young recruits.

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The first and foremost problem faced was to get men to serve as instructors in these training centres. Trained personnel from existing units had to be brought out to form the nucleus of the ' hard core' for the new units which were to be raised: this process in Army parlance is called " milking ".

In order to meet the urgent need for raising additional units, the period of training of recruits was reduced. Longer hours of work and intensive use of the limited equipment available helped to ensure

FLAG DAY

Token of nation's gratitude to Service-Men

EVERY year on December 7 the nation observes Flag Day as a mark of gratitude to its brave Servicemen.

All over the country people purchase token tri-colour and car flags on this day and contribute to the Flag Day Fund which is used for the welfare of Servicemen, ex-Servicemen and the families of deceased service personnel. In the last two years the average Indian has become much more conscious about the defence of the country than ever before and this awareness is reflected in the record amounts collected on Flag Day in 1962 and 1963.

With the Chinese threat still looming large on the northern horizon, Flag Day this year is being observed with still greater zeal and enthusiasm. The need for remembering the Jawan guarding the Himalayan frontier, serving at high altitudes and in sub-zero temperatures where almost everything freezes is, greater today than ever before.

The Flag Day Fund is used both for Servicemen and ex-Servicemen. Bulk allotments are made from the Fund to the three Service Headquarters which spend 70 per cent. for the benefit of ex-Servicemen and the remainder for serving personnel. In the case of ex-Servicemen the money is used for grant of such scholarships and financial assistance in deserving cases. In the case of men in service, it is used for providing amenities such as radios and gramaphones to troops posted in the high altitude areas where life is dangerous, difficult and lonesome. Every paisa collected thus goes towards helping those who come forward in response to the call of the nation and gave valuable years of their life so that the country might remain free.

While we in the plains bask in the pleasant December sun, our thoughts naturally go to the Servicemen braving the Himalayan winter—in bunkers which are partially or wholly underground, in posts isolated from each other by the snow with no tree, no building to break the monotony of the bloak landscape. It is for us all that they are braving these difficulties.

We have to realise that what little we do for the Jawan and his dependents is not an act of charity but humble recognition of the debt that the nation owes to him. We have to remember that the Army, the Navy and the Air Force are the Armed Forces of a democratic nation, manned by volunteers who came forward in response to the call of the country so that everyone of us might continue to enjoy the fruits of freedom. Every one of us has therefore a duty to perform towards members of our Armed Forces and towards the ex-Servicemen. It is a debt of gratitude but it has also its value in boosting the morale of the armed forces.

In the serie stillness of the Himalayas where communications are meagre, the Jawan is for days isolated from the outside world. His thoughts must naturally turn to those he has left behind. The confidence that they are not forgotten serves in removing his feeling of solitude and puts new confidence into him. This aspect is important because in combat it is the man who finally counts and a man with high morale is the key to ultimate victory.

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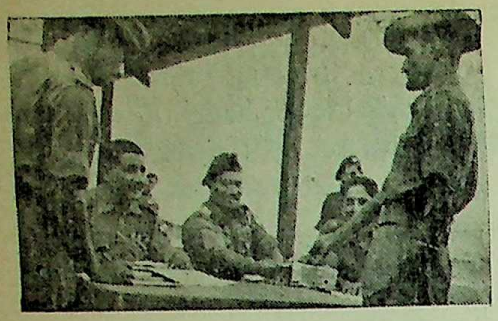

All the community activities of the Jawans are systematic and well-organised. Hence they are called 'Parades'. Picture presents a view of one of such parades—Salary Parade.

adequate training of the recruits. The training, however, placed heavy burden on all the instructors who had been inducted in from the units to cops with the expansion; for example, the Artillery Centre at Deolali had to deal with four to five times its number of the pre-emergency capacity.

Another important problem was to train sufficient men in technical trades since such training takes longer than the training of men for units. Full advantage was taken of the training facilities available in civil institutions for the technical trades particularly in training motor drivers for the Army. This has helped the Army to a considerable extent.

Training schools

The problem of training the leaders who were required very urgently to man the expanded Army was one of the biggest one. A large number of young men came forward to join as officers. These young men were tested at Selection Boards before being sent for training as officers. Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun was the only institution for training of officers. This was expanded and its capacity raised to four to five times that it had been before the emergency. Two Officers' Training Schools, one at Poona and the other at Madras were started in January 1963 so as to meet the need for training a large number of officers required for the expanded Army. The training of the Emergency Commission officers was for six months. It is gratifying to note that these young men who came forward to join the officer ranks undertook to the training with enthusiasm which not only eased the task of their instructors but also enabled them to be trained to the required standard during this short period.

Training of JCOs and NCOs

The expansion of the Army also resulted in the promotion of a large number of Junior Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers in units who, in many cases, were raised to two ranks above their previous ones in a short period of three to four months. It was therefore necessary that these officers had to be given training to be able to instruct and train the young soldiers who were coming to join the units. Such training was given in different schools of instruction such as the Infantry School at Mhow. The capacity of all the schools of instruction was therefore expanded to deal with the training not only of young officers who were coming out of the Indian Military Academy and the two officers' training schools but also of the Junior Commissioned Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers from units.

Grooming for mountain warfare

The training at schools and centres has also to be re-oriented to meet the requirements of the changed situation. The officers and men have to be groomed to the peculiarities of operation in mountains such as lack of roads, difficulties of terrain, presence of numerous natural obstacles; quicker stiring of personnel and wearing of equipment, sharp climatic changes, adversely affecting the conditions of armaments and technical equipment, the occurrence of landslides and snowslips.

A High Altitude Warfare School was set up where training is given to operate under conditions involving movement of skis, rock and glacier climbing. Other schools have also been devoting a good deal of time in orienting the leaders in being able to function effectively in the mountains.

Officers and men belonging to different religions and professing various beliefs hold in to hear the sacred words when a Roman Catholic priest visits a unit in forward area on a Sunday

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and jungle terrain in which we may have to fight.

Training in the use of foreign weapons

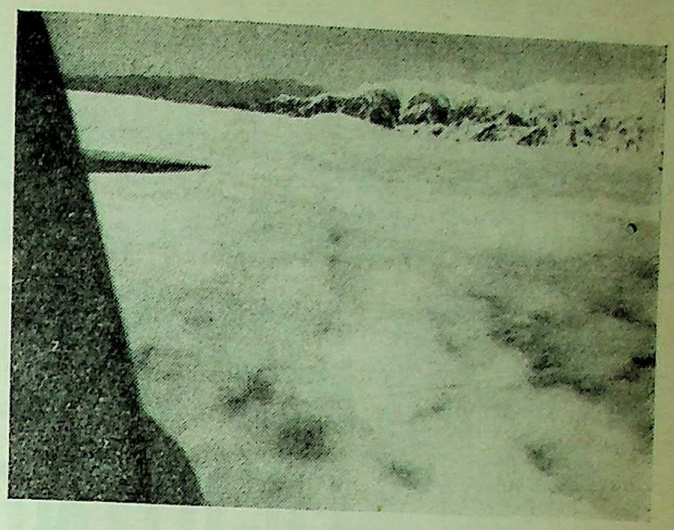
Our men and officers were also required to be trained in handling new weapons and equipment—we had received from U. S. A. and U. K. after the emergency. Training was therefore imparted not only in the use of new weapons and equipment but also in their maintenance.

A number of our officers were sent on courses to U. K. and U.S.A. to learn the use and maintenance of the equipment which these countries had given to us. After attending these courses, these officers returned to the schools of instruction for training of our officers and men.

"Battle inoculation" course

The final task is now to weld together these leaders and men so that the units can function effectively Instructions are imported on models and on the ground as to how to plan an operation and handle the units in war. This is followed by units and sub-units going out and being able to do exercises and to carry out practically all that they had learnt in theory. During such exercises, conditions are made as akin to war as is possible. Exercises are held which give an opportunity to commanders at Brigade and Divisional level to work out and implement plans against the 'enemy' who is using the same tactics, as those with whom our nation may have to fight. Every effort is made to lay these conditions as realistic as is possible in peacetime.

To familiarise our troops to the noise of battle and to prepare them psychologically to being fired at by the enemy, they are put through what is called a 'battle inoculation' course. Troops are made to carry out exercises where fire from rifles, machine-guns, mortars and field guns is brought as close to them as is possible with safety. Units and sub-units also carry out firing with live rounds during exercises and this gives them a chance to carry out in training what is expected of them in war.



The Air Force transport pilots have to hazard penetrating through the sheet of cloud to the valley below in the Himalayas in order to carry out their mission successfully

Acclimatisation to heights

The problem of acclimatisation of our troops to live and fight at high altitudes where our troops have to be located in the Himalayas have been studied in great detail by the Army Medical Corps and scientists. Our troops are now suitably trained before they are sent to these places. The method used is to take the units to higher altitudes in stages carrying out exercises and training at each stage, so that they are physically conditioned to work as required of them during the war under sub-zero temporatures and at heights where there is lack of oxygen. Experiments have shown that the troops acclimatise themselves well if they are taken to the heights in stages. In fact, our troops who are located in these regions are carrying out their duties with no ill-effects whatsoever.

The expansion of the Army was the first task in the context of the Chinese aggression which brought into focus grave danger to the security of this country across the Himalayas. The expansion called for quick adjustment in the policy of recruitment as well as the modes and methods of training. New training facilities were created and training programme was modified both in respect of their content as well as duration. The Army as a whole was given an orientation in the type of training best suited to meet the new challenge. This is being carried out in a variety of ways including intensive training of troops in warfare in Mountainous areas and in high altitudes.

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Jawans crossing a river in the NEFA by means of a twine

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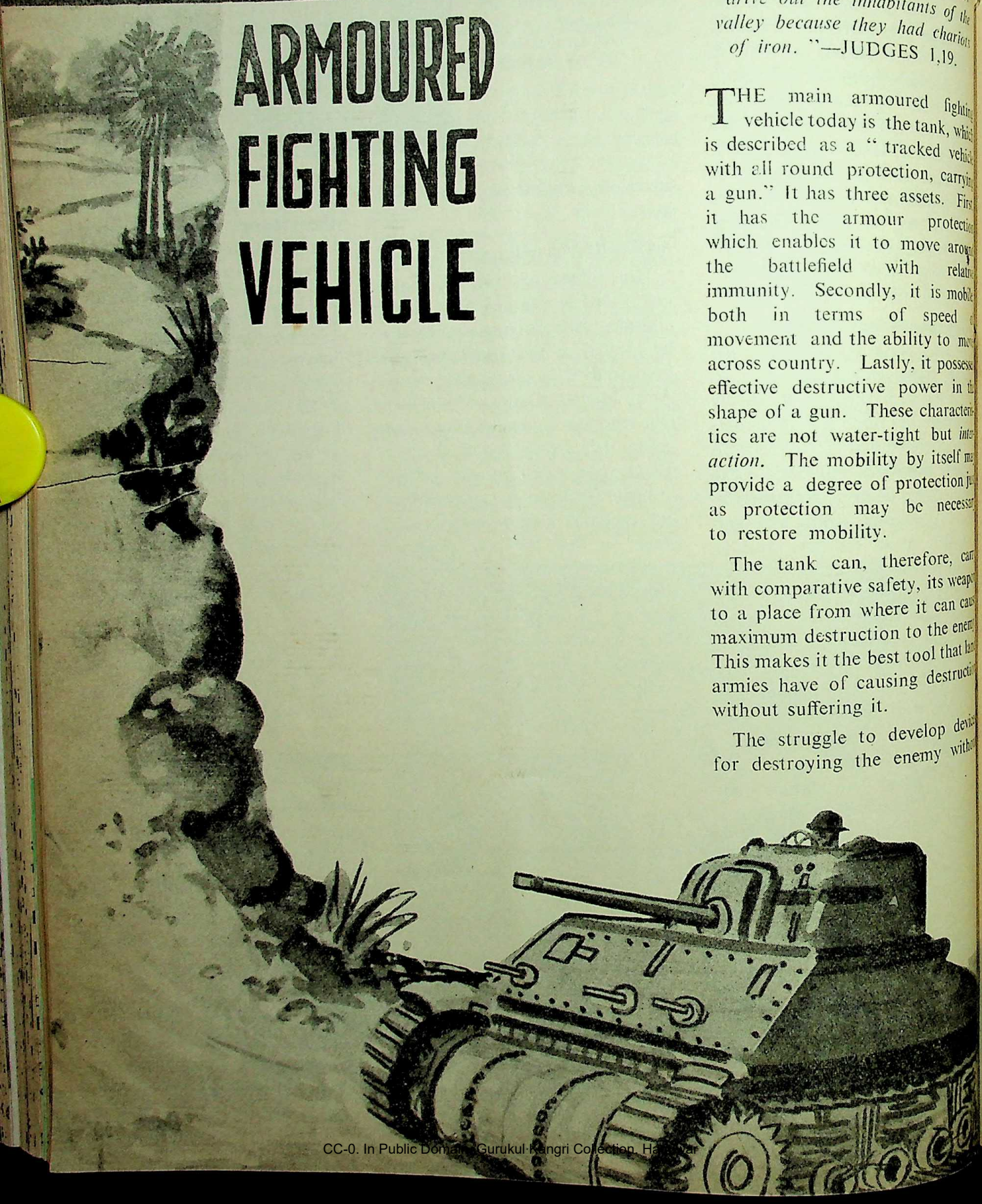
Evolution OF THE ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLE

"And the Lord was with Judah, and he drove out the inhabitants of the mountain, but he could not drive out the inhabitants of the valley because they had chariots of iron."—JUDGES 1,19.

THE main armoured fighting vehicle today is the tank, which is described as a "tracked vehicle with all round protection, carrying a gun." It has three assets. First it has the armour protection which enables it to move around the battlefield with relative immunity. Secondly, it is mobile both in terms of speed of movement and the ability to move across country. Lastly, it possesses effective destructive power in the shape of a gun. These characteristics are not water-tight but *interaction*. The mobility by itself may provide a degree of protection just as protection may be necessary to restore mobility.

The tank can, therefore, carry with comparative safety, its weapon to a place from where it can cause maximum destruction to the enemy. This makes it the best tool that land armies have of causing destruction without suffering it.

The struggle to develop devices for destroying the enemy without



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being destroyed oneself is as old as warfare, and will continue as long as wars continue to be waged. A study of successful devices shows that their basic characteristics are the same as those of the tank, namely, relative protection, mobility and destructive power. The tank, the armoured fighting vehicle of today, in fact, represents only the present generation of a very old family of ancestors. It will undoubtedly, have its own descendants which, in changed circumstances, will dominate the land battle with the basic assets of protection, mobility and power of destruction.

The oldest ancestor is the war chariot. The epic of Maharashtra mentions chariots. Recorded history in the West credits Ninus, the King of Assyria (2059 BC), with being the inventor of the war chariot, and there were many types invented and built for different tasks. For instance, while the light ones we were used to carry messengers, or for slashing at the enemy's sides, the larger ones formed the main attack. Two or three horses were used to draw the chariot.

The crew consisting of driver, bowmen and shield bearers, wore helmets and body-armour. The hull of the chariot was protected by layers or raw hide or metal. In the same category, as the war chariot, one can place the aromoured elephants carrying a partially armoured canopy.

After the chariots came the war carts with protection for the crew as well as the horse. The Chinese Emperor, Sun-Tse (12th century BC) is supposed to be the first one to have used these armoured carts. They were four-wheeled and armoured with leather.

The next ancestor in line was the medieval knight who dominated warfare in Europe from the 5th to the 15th century AD. The chariots initially gave way to the unarmoured horsemen who were able to dispense with protection through their mobility. However, the need for protection arose again and this brought in the knight who wore heavy armour, and had his horse similarly protected.

Personal armour began to lose its value with the introduction of gun powder. Interest in war carts, quite often referred to as armoured cars, revived again. The difference was that the armour plating was heavier and the horses were also protected. The *Holzschuher* car of 1558 is typical of this age, and the tactical use of these cars appears surprisingly modern. Leonardo da Vinci who built many armoured chariots, outlined their tactics as follows :

> "I am building secure and covered chariots which are invulnerable and when they advance with their-guns into the midst of the foe even the largest masses must retreatg and behind these chariots the infantry can follow in safety and without opposition."

Then came new methods of propulsion. Steam propulsion was tried in many countries but by and large the resultant vehicles were too cumbersome to be used as armoured fighting vehicles. After Daimler's invention of the internal cumbustion engine, Simms in 1898 built a four-wheeled motor cycle mounting a Maxim machine gun with a shield. In the same year in the USA, Colonel Davidson designed a motor cycle automobile mounting a colt automatic gun with an armoured shield.

Next came the armoured cars as we know them today. Among the earliest was the English Pennington built in 1900. It was a gasoline driven vehicle, powered with a 16h.p. engine and had a 25 inch thick armoured skirt. It carried a crew of three men and mounted two Maxim guns with armoured shields.

In 1901 the French built the *Charron* armoured car armed with a 7.9 mm. Hotchkiss gun. It had a 16 h.p. engine and 25 inch armour. In 1902 Smms built a larger amoured car with an all round armoured the Field Post Office the mail from hull. It weighed 6·25 tons and had a speed of 9 mph. It carried a crew of five, one Pom-Pom, two Maxim guns—10,000 rounds. In 1903 it was modified by the addition of two rotating turrets. The British War Office took no interest in the vehicle!

World-wide interest

Interest in armoured cars now became world-wide. The German *Ehrhardt* (1906) the Italian *Isotta-Fraschini* (1912), the Russian *Armstrong-Whitworth* (1913) and the Improvised *Cadillac Car* (India-1914) are the examples. The military mind was late in accepting the use of tracks for traction instead of wheels. Tracks were used on agricultural tractors in the USA and other countries well before they were used for military vehicles. In fact inventors in many countries suggested tracks for military vehicles but the General Staffs did not consider them worth while except for some heavy artillery tractors.

The tank was born in World War I as the means to get over the trench lines which had reduced the whole front into a static slogging match. It was a direct devlopment from the armoured car involving the replacement of wheels by tracks. It served its purpose by successfully restoring mobility to the battlefield.

During the interval between the First and the Second World War and in the early part of the latte it was realized that the tank was no just a device to cross ditches o a special vehicle to protec infantry from the machin gun. Its full potentialities becam evident—at a great cost to th Franco-British who were slower t visualize this—as a mibile weapo of great devastation that carried th battle away from the roads. Th tank soon occupied the premi

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Where Jeeps Need Pilots

THE winter months are the most pleasant all over India. But in the border areas along the Himalayas where our Jawans are posted, the winter months create peculiar problems. In the eastern sector, apart from extreme cold and biting wind, blinding fog is a common occurrence. It slows down vehicular traffic and also creates other difficulties.

Sometimes the fog is so thick that a guide has to walk in front of a jeep which then crawls through the thick blanket. The headlights are of little use because the fog reflects the light back, dazzles the driver and creates yet one more problem. Even the fog-light gives little help because while it gives sufficient warning to the vehicle coming in the opposite direction, for the driver himself, it fails to light the way. The fog also makes it difficult to pursue other activities like outdoor map reading or firing practices on the ranged.

The weather in these mountain areas is traditionally uncertain and fickle. The fog takes the pride of place for it capriciousness. It is impossible to predict its appearance or disappearance. It can occur any time of the day or night, may clear up in a few minutes and just as one heaves a sigh of relief, it may make its dismal appearance again. Even short stretches of a road may have alternate clear and foggy patches.

Back-seat driving is a subject of frequent jokes. When however a vehicle is being driven through the fog, the person sitting by the side of the driver advises him about the road ahead. Both sit bent forward, peering into the fog through the windscreen trying to make out what is in front of them. Visibility is low and extreme caution is necessary. There is a running commentary like 'Slightly to the left, now to the right, turn left, short turn to the right, bolder to the right .....' so on and so forth. The driver is grateful indeed for this advice because any error could hurtle the vehicle hundreds of feet down into the george.

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place as the most powerful weapon of the land armies—a position once held by its ancestors the chariot and the armoured horseman with whom it shares its chief characteristics of mobility, protection and power of destruction.

Anti-tank weapons

It is only natural that the introduction of the tank produced its antidotes in the shape of a formidable array of anti-tank weapons which include the rocket firing aeroplane, anti-tank mines, small and large anti-tank guns and, of course, the use of the tank itself to neutralize enemy tanks. This has led to doubts regarding the validity of the 'protection' of the tank against modern anti-tank weapons. The incidental protection that flows from the mobility of the tank is also challenged on the grounds that the rest of the army including the anti-tank weapons have become fairly mobile themselves. In fact the mobility itself is questioned in the face of the vast damage that nuclear weapons can cause to the surface of the ground.

It would be futile to deny that these are valid doubts, just as it would be equally wrong to deny that they are, by and large, exaggerated. This is so because the tank is still the best combination of protection, mobility and fire power. This assertion is borne out by the fact that all armies, that can afford it, are investing very considerable capital in the development of new tanks.

The assertion that the tank is still the most powerful weapon with the land army is not meant to imply that it will remain so in the future too. The study of warfare viewed in the context of the rapidly advancing technology of today suggests that the tank should soon give way to better weapon. All that one can assert is that such a weapon must be based on superior mobility, protection and fire-power. On this basis one may even speculate as to the general form of the descendant of the tank.

(continued on page 60)

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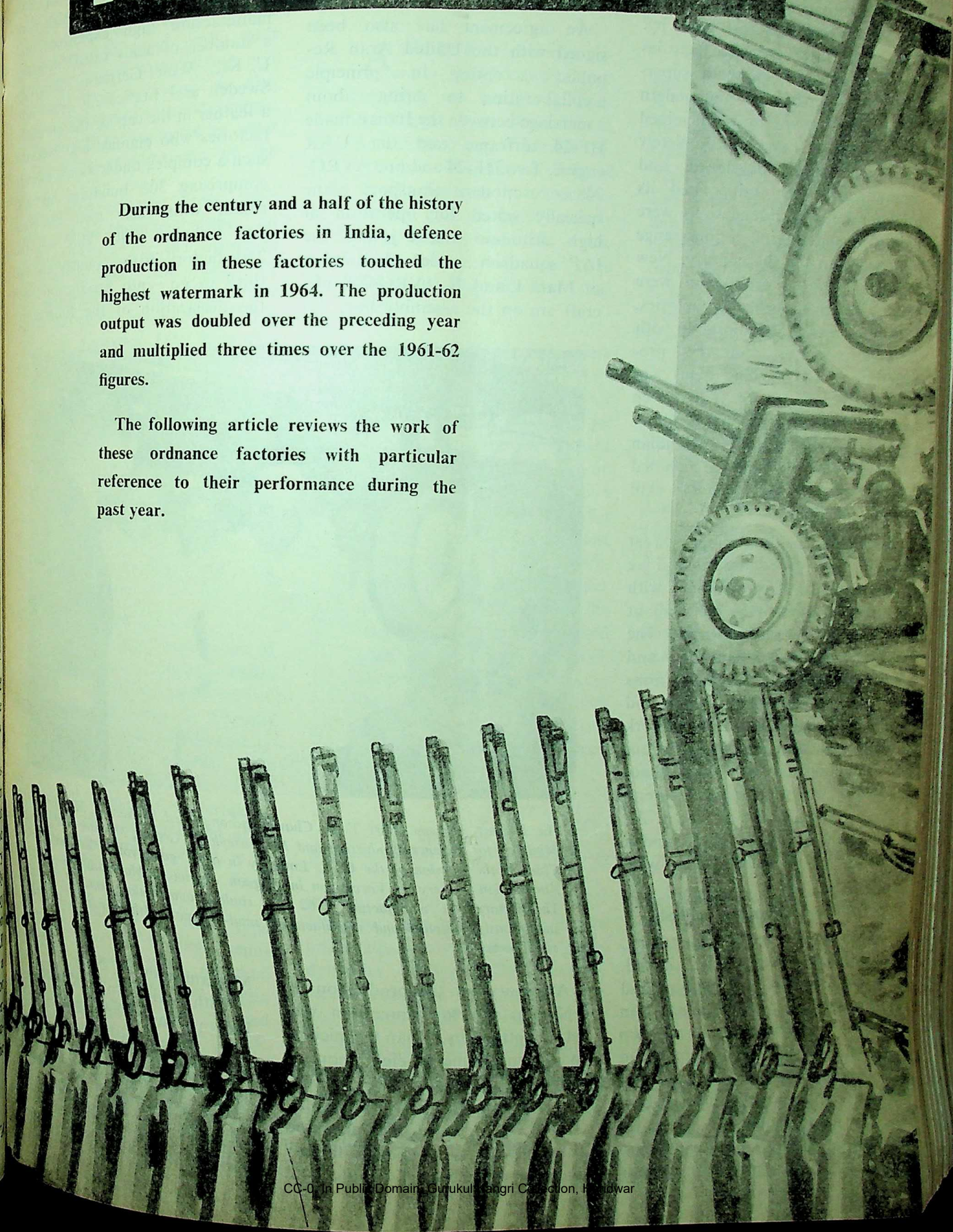
Self-sufficiency in DEFENCE PRODUCTION

During the century and a half of the history of the ordnance factories in India, defence production in these factories touched the highest watermark in 1964. The production output was doubled over the preceding year and multiplied three times over the 1961-62 figures.

The following article reviews the work of these ordnance factories with particular reference to their performance during the past year.



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ACCENT on self-sufficiency in essential defence equipment and indigenous production highlighted the outstanding achievements of the ordnance factories during the year which has just gone by. A number of new ordnance factories were set up, an India-made supersonic jet fighter-bombers and modern turbo prop transport aircraft joined the Indian Air Force. A completely India designed, developed and manufactured jet trainer had its inaugural flight. Foundations were laid for undertaking a long-range defence plan for the country. New lines of defence production were established by the ordnance factories, in some cases in collaboration with foreign countries, and the production of the existing items was adequately stepped up. It had been a year of unprecedented achievements in the history of Indian ordnance factories and will be noted for the triumph of indigenous skill and production.

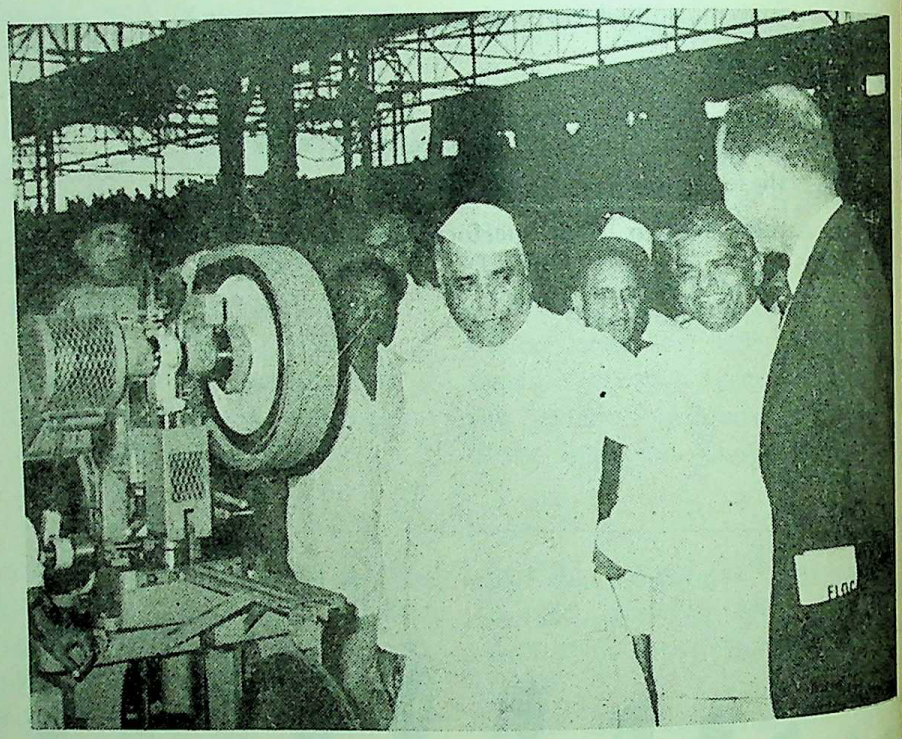
To meet the continuing threat on our extensive borders, a Five Year Defence Plan (1964-69) with a total expenditure of about Rs. 5,000 crores was drawn up. The Plan envisages expansion and modernisation of the three arms of Services, the Army, Navy and Air Force, and an extensive network of roads and airstrips in hazardous mausilainous terrain. The Defence Minister himself visited several friendly countries like the U. S. A., U. K. and the U. S. S. R. and a number of technical teams were exchanged.

Aircraft production streamlined

A new public sector undertaking, the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, has been set up to streamline and co-ordinate aircraft manufacture in the country. The company will run a complex of three factories for the manufacture of a modified MIG-21 and a supersonic jet fighter. It has taken under its wings the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore and the Aircraft Manufacturing Depot, Kanpur. A team of technical experts from Russia is currently visiting the country to help Indian technicians in setting up one of the factories.

An agreement has also been signed with the United Arab Republic accepting in principle a collaboration to bring about a marriage between the Indian-made HF-24 airframe and the UAR engine. Two HF-24 and one AVRO-748 — a modern transport plane specially suited for operation at high altitudes— have joined the IAF squadron service. A number of Mark-I and II AVRO-748 aircraft are on the assembly line.

The ordnance factory at Bhandara which went into production only last month represents an example of international co-operation. The plant for the factory which will manufacture high explosives and a number of acids came from the U. K., West Germany, Belgium, Sweden and France. It was also a feather in the cap of the ordnance factories who planned and executed such a complex undertaking, already comprising 300 buildings big and small, with their own resources and technical skill. This was the 25th factory in the country and the third to go into production since the declaration of the Emergency.



The Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, accompanied by Shri A. M. Thomas, Minister for Defence Production and Mr. Joseph N. Greene, Minister and Deputy Chief of the Mission of the U. S. Embassy in India, going round the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Varangaon in Jalgaon district in Maharashtra. The Factory will manufacture 7·62 mm. rimless ammunition required for the indigenously designed and manufactured semi-automatic Ishapore rifle and other small arms.

A factory for the production of 7·62 mm rimless ammunition was set up entirely by Indian technicians in a record time of eight months. Some of the plant for the factory was offered to India by the U.S.A. The U. S. A. have also promised to supply plant for another factory under construction at Ambhajhari.

Modernisation of Navy

With a view to modernising the Indian Navy, an agreement has been signed with the U. K. for the expansion of the Mazagon Docks in Bombay and the construction of three Loander class frigates. The United Kingdom has promised to help the country

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acquiring a sub-marine. Meanwhile they will loan one of their own sub-marines for training purposes. The Garden Reach Workshops, the other public sector undertaking with a wide experience in the art of the construction of naval craft, built a numbrr of new types of tugs and dredgers. This workshop as also the Naval Shipyard at the Marmagao harbour will be expanded to meet the growing requirements of the Navy.

Expansion of the Army, Air Force and the Navy has meant an additional strain on the ordnance factories. In fact, the task of equipping and arming an enlarged army falls on the shoulders of the ordnance factories. They have also to readjust their lines of production and break new grounds, where necessary, to meet the unprecedented requirements of battle fields spreading on some of the highest mountains in the Himalayas. The usual clive green or woollen uniforms used on the plains will not do for the jawans who have to operate in sub-zero temperature and on acclivitous terrain.

Scientific research

The production of new types of clothing, headgear, shoes, tents, stoves, etc., designed by scientists of the Defence Research Organisation, reached the required capacity in the year under review. Bulk supply of a new variety of light freeze-dried food was undertaken. The food, when reconstituted after a few minutes soak in water, is as nutritious and delicious as fresh food.

The production of new type of rifle—the self-leading semi-automatic Ishapore rifle — designed and developed entirely by Indian technicians, exceeded the planned target of 2,500 rifles per month. An international symposium of scientists was held in Delhi for the first time to discuss the problem and improve the performance of internal combustion engines on high altitudes. Similarly, to exchange information in the field of aerodynamics, meetings of the Commonwealth countries were held for the first time in Delhi and Bangalore.

Production of the defence equipment by itself is indeed an important task. But it has to be ensured that the quality of the material manufactured is always upto the standard specifications and exact defence requirements. Each of the million items manufactured in the ordnance factories is being checked and tested thoroughly before delivery to the Services. This onerous task is being done by the Directorate General of Inspection which functions through its five directorates and over 27 main inspectorates spread all over the country.

India Makes Jet Trainer Aircraft

A MODERN jet trainer aircraft—HJT-16—was put through its inaugural flight at Bangalore on December 12 in the presence of Shri A. M. Thomas, Minister of Defence Production. It has been designed and produced entirely with Indian resources, at the Bangalore Branch of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

The HJT-16 aircraft offers admirable and basic intermediate training facilities for IAF pilots directly on a jet plane. They are at present being trained progressively on HT-2, Harvard and Vampire aircraft. The Hindustan Jet Trainer fitted with the latest equipment and the wherewithal of a modern fighter aircraft, except armaments, by itself provides all the combined training facilities of the HT-2, Harvards and Vampires, taking the I. A. F. officers and airmen through the first stages of piloting upto high speed flight.

The HJT-16 has been entirely designed and planned by Indian technicians under the guidance of Dr. V. M. Ghatage, Deputy General Manager, HAL. It took three and a half years to complete this task and the aircraft was test-flown at Bangalore on September 4 by Group Captain S. Das, Chief Test Pilot, HAL, who reported complete success after flying it and reaching a speed of 250 knots in his first sortie.

At present HJT-16 is powered by the Viper 11 turbojet engine manufactured by Bristol Siddeley Engines Ltd., U. K. The HAL is also working on a prototype of an engine which could be fitted in this aircraft.

The first batch of 24 of these aircraft required by I. A. F. will be produced by the end of 1966 by the Hindustan Afrcraft Limited, now to be called the Bangalore Branch of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

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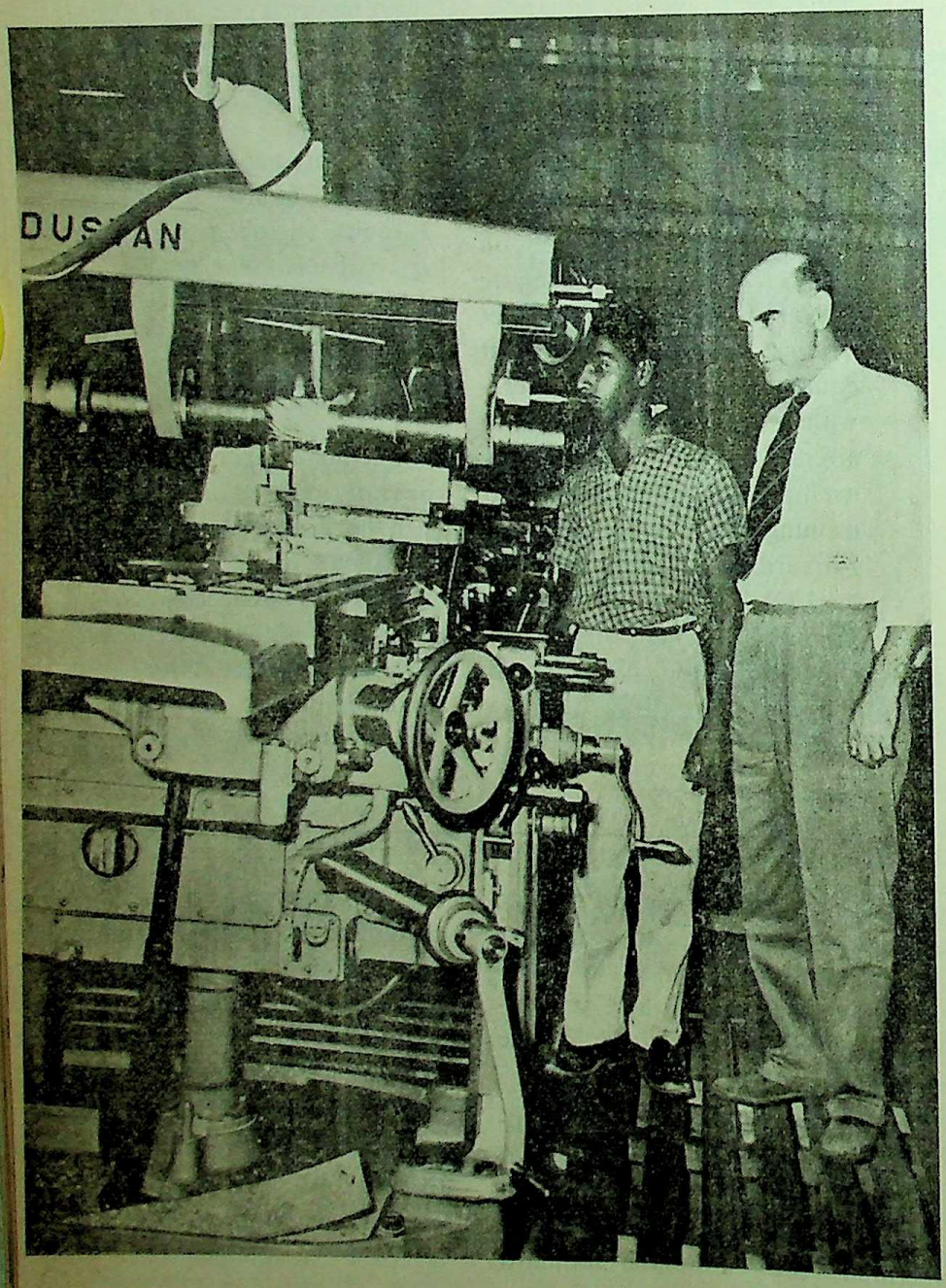
AVADI TANK PROJECT

TAKES SHAPE

SELF-RELIANCE and self-sufficiency in defence industry being the sheet anchor of the Government's policy, the establishment of the heavy vehicles factory naturally formed part of the general expansion of defence production. In realisation of this programme, work has been going apace since December 1961 when the foundation stone was laid at Avadi for the establishment of the factory. The work was given a fresh impetus within a year of the foundation-laying when the insidious Chinese aggression culminated in an open attack on our soil.

The Heavy Vehicles Factory was set up under the Ministry of Defence in collaboration, *inter alia*, w the U.K. firm, M/s. Vickers-Ar strongs (Engineers) Ltd., with wh the Government of India conclude an agreement in 1961. The proje estimated to cost Rs. 16 crore when completed would establ production capacity not only all types of armoured fighti tracked vehicles, but also other ite of heavy engineering equipme required by the Defence Servic When fully equipped, the fact will be a self-contained and in grated unit and will manufact all the major parts of the armou tank including the engine, ge box and the suspension. To beg with, it would be necessary to imp 60 per cent. of the machinery, wh has already arrived.



A lathe in the Avadi Heavy Vehicles Factory

Medium tanks

Medium tanks will be the m item of production of the fact at the beginning. Medium ta as distinct from light tanks w weigh 13 to 20 tons and he tanks above 45 tons, will range weight from 20 to 45 tons. T special steel required for the ma facture of the tank will be produ soon at Rourkela and supp Each medium tank would c about Rs. 10 lakhs. To start w the factory will be making use indigenous materials upto 30 cent. and in the long run it m go up to 90 per cent. Ind for the very nature of its organ tion and programme of manufac of the specialised kind of armo vehicles with a wide versatilit its use from the plains to the altitudes with precipitous ter the factory can be described a unique venture in the w Further, no other factory in

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world is known to produce all the components like the hull, the engine and the turret under one roof. Some 200 Indian trainees are receiving intense instruction and training from foreign experts at the factory in the various stages of production of the tank.

Negotiations are also under way with firms abroad for production of light tanks, which are capable of being transported by air and used in areas inaccessible to conventional armoured cars.

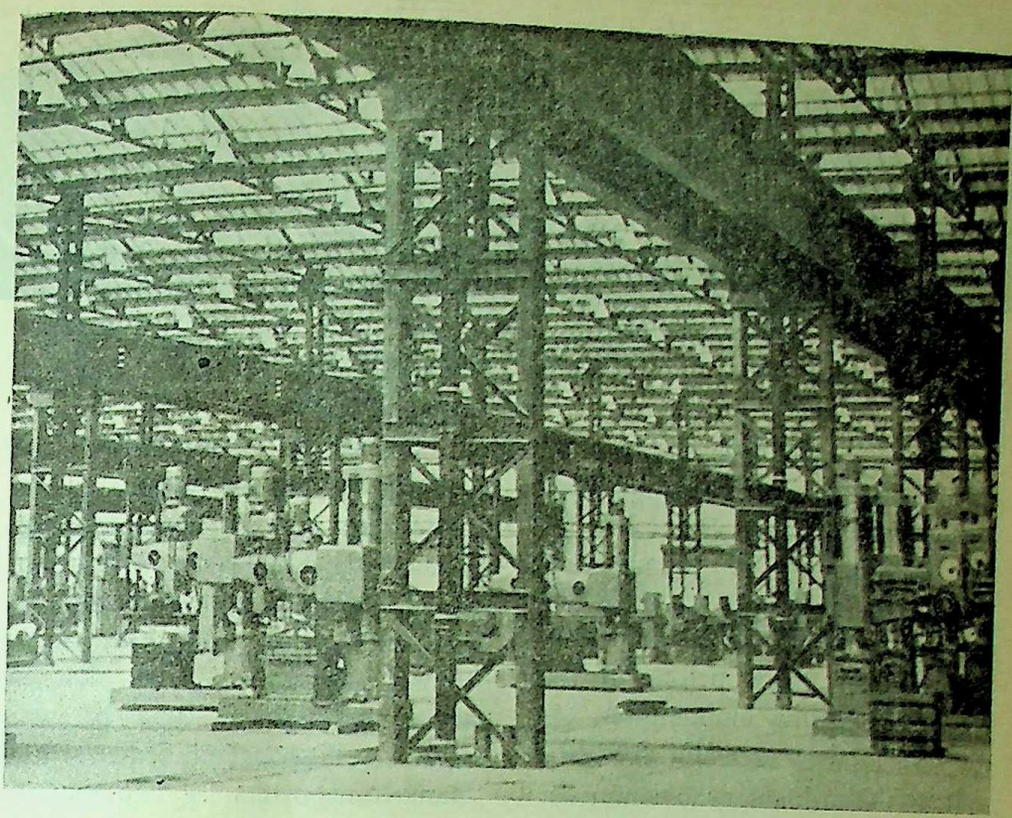
The prototype medium tank designed and imported from the U. K. by the collaborators is now undergoing tests in India, and the first Indian-made tank will roll out of the factory towards the end of 1965.

The Tool Room of the factory commenced production in November last as per schedule and is in full commission now. It is now working in double shift. The other shops are expected to start functioning according to a phased programme.

Training school and township

The Artisan Training School started a little earlier in November 1961 as a nucleus to train skilled workmen with a strength of 100 trainees has now doubled its strength. These trainees have been recruited on an all-India basis after detailed psychological and aptitude tests. When they complete their training for one year in the school, they would be given floor training for another year in the different ordnance factories. The first batch of artisans, who completed the prescribed technical training in the Artisan School attached to the factory are now manning the machinery.

The factory and residential colony are located in a 1,400 acre site, of which the Madras Government have given free of cost 770 acres. The State Government has also made arrangements for permanent water and power supply to the factory. The factory will have a floor area of nearly 12 1/2 acres. Eighty per cent. of this has already been constructed and the rest of the work is likely to be completed by the middle of next year. The estimated cost of the project includes the cost of plant and machinery, accommodation for officers and the workers and the colony. Civil construction including the factory buildings and the township is proceeding according to schedule and is expected to cost Rs. 6 crores. The greater part of the 1,000 residential quarters of all types for employees is nearing completion. The township is estimated to accommodate a population of 5,000.



A view of the hanger in the Avadi Heavy Vehicles Factory

Employment potential

Avadi was a military base during the Second World War for units of South East Asia Command. The present site had several initial advantages like the ready availability of suitable developed land and railway spurs and proximity to Madras. An important consideration was the availability of skilled labour, that is to say, labour that would become skilled. These initial advantages have not only reduced the capital expenditure but have also saved time in execution of the project.

The factory will be one of the biggest industrial establishments in the country with an initial employment opportunity for 3,000 workers both skilled and unskilled. The ultimate employment potential on a single shift basis is expected to be of the order of 3,500.

As one drives to the tank project area one sees on either side on route a number of factories set up to manufacture a variety of items. This tank project is expected to open up opportunities for a number of ancillary and feeder industries and give a fresh fillip to industrial activity in the area.

When the tanks start rolling out of the factory, the two-fold objective of the country's economy—defence and development—will have been realised to a considerable extent.

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PRODUCTION OF explosives at Bhandara

A NEW ordinance factory at Bhandara near Nagpur went into production on December 19 last. The factory will manufacture propellants and newer types of explosives which have not been produced in India before in the chain of existing ammunition, explosives and propellant factories.

It is the third factory to commence work since the declaration of the emergency two years ago—the first two being the Cable Factory, Chandigarh and the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Varangaon.

The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 16 crores with a foreign exchange element of nearly Rs. 4 crores. On full production of all the plants, the factory will be in a position to save about Rs. 4 crores annually for the country.

The factory site covers an area of some 5,000 acres with the Nandora hills of Vindhya range forming the backdrop. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers, Wainganga and Kanhan which will ensure an abundant supply of water required for the manufacturing processes. That was the main consideration which led to the selection of this particular site for the factory.

International co-operation

The specialist plant and equipment for the factory has been purchased from countries like the United Kingdom, West Germany, Sweden, Belgium and France on the basis of global tenders. The import of plant and equipment was restricted only to unavoidable items and the rest was procured or fabricated indigenously to conserve foreign exchange.

The plant and equipment weighs as much as 6,000 tons, more than half of which was moved over roads and fields from Bhandara Road Railway Station to the site by trucks and special type of articulated self-propelled trailers and "tank-transporters". The remaining plant was brought over the newly constructed 11-mile broadgauge railway line connecting the site to the Bhandara Road Railway Station.

The fairly large power requirement of the factory will be met from the Khaperkeda Thermal Station located 40 miles away. The Maharashtra State Electricity Board and the South Eastern Railway authorities deserve special mention for the expeditious manner in which they completed the work.

The project was planned after detailed examination by several expert committees of the country, requirements and potentialities. The Government sanctions for construction of residential accommodation and non-production buildings were received by the middle of 1961 and those for production buildings by the end of 1962. Plant items started arriving at site from the middle of 1963 and actual erection work commenced only in early 1964.

Planned by Indian technicians

The entire planning of the project including the general layout of production and non-production buildings, internal services—such as steam, compressed air—and erection of the plant, was done by the Directorate General of Ordnance Factories. The construction work was undertaken by the Military Engineering Services and provided 10 acres of covered floor space comprising some 300 buildings, large and small.

As the site is located some [illegible] miles from Nagpur and 12 miles from the Bhandara town, construction of staff quarters, hospital, apprentices hostel, shopping centre, Post Office and school was taken up along with that of production buildings.

This is for the first time that a project of this size and complexity has been attempted by the Directorate General of Ordnance Factories and its first phase completed in barely twelve months.

Erection of the plant involved setting up of vessels and weighing as much as 40 tons each, motors of 250 H.P. and stainless towers as high as 50 feet.

An important aspect of planning was that of arboriculture and afforestation to which the Project Officer, Shri Gajendra Singh, paid personal attention. Already about 11,[illegible] trees of 65 varieties have been planted which will provide much needed relief against scorching heat of the summer. The temperature at Bhandara goes up to [illegible] during summer. Already the double row of trees on either side of the approach road has come up [illegible] to six feet high and has changed the entire vista from a barren [illegible] expanse to a green growing [illegible] humming with activity.

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Development of AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

THE Government of India were keen to develop a co-ordinated aircraft industry and had planned for large-sized units of aircraft production in the country, said Shri A. M. Thomas, Minister of Defence Production, at the Vigyan Bhawan, while inaugurating the Eighth Meeting of the Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council some time back. About 30 eminent aeronautical experts from five Commonwealth countries, including India, met in Delhi and Bangalore from November 23 to December 8 to review research in the aeronautical field.

The Minister emphasised the need for aeronautical education, research, development and production which was a highly specialised and sophisticated area of technology. He welcomed the opportunity offered by the meeting of the Commonwealth scientists which would enable Indian scientists to draw on the vast accumulated experience and information in aeronautical research available in the more advanced countries of the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth co-operation

We are glad, the Minister said, to have this opportunity of furthering co-operation in the Commonwealth in an important field, namely, the field of aeronautics.

The value of the C.A.A.R.C. to the developing Indian aircraft industry is manifold. It makes it possible for Indian scientists and engineers to draw on the vast accumulated experience and information in aeronautical research that is available in the more advanced countries of the Commonwealth. While India has already taken some advantage of these opportunities, it seems that our participation could be even more effective in future as the present meetings are likely to help in establishing and renewing personal contacts for our scientists with their counterparts in other Commonwealth countries.

Jet trainer developed

An area in which India has benefitted a great deal from other Commonwealth countries is in planning her own aeronautical research facilities, specially in respect of the wind tunnels and their use. During the development of our Basic Jet Trainer, the HJT-16, we were able to utilise the highspeed wind tunnel test facilities at the Royal Aircraft Establishment in the United Kingdom.

Canada is currently assisting us in the fabrication of the 4 feet by 4 feet trisonic wind tunnel for the National Aeronautic Laboratory. Several scientists from the National Aeronautical Laboratory have been sent for training to the National Aeronautical Establishment in Canada. Australia has given valuable help. We are thankful to all these countries.

Aircraft industry planned

The Government of India are not only aware of the need but are also keen to develop a well-planned and co-ordinated aircraft industry. In fact, we have currently planned for fairly large sized units of aircraft production both for military and civilian use. This needs building up of necessary facilities for aeronautical education, research, development and production. Here, we are in a highly specialised and sophisticated area of technology. Flowing directly from this sophistication is the fact that development in the field of aeronautics is very expensive and time consuming. Achievement of tangible and quick results also demands the participation of a large number of specialists and close collaboration between diverse branches of science and technology. A well developed supporting industrial base is a further essential requirement.

In all these matters, India is still struggling to stand on her legs but the fact remains that our need is very large and very urgent in the field of aeronautics. The fulfilment of such a need cannot be delayed very much. We would, therefore, welcome and could use with advantage all encouragement and assistance from the sister countries in the Commonwealth.

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The Ishapore Rifle — a powerful weapon

The Indian-designed, developed and manufactured semi-automatic Ishapore rifle which can fire 40 rounds per minute is a powerful weapon for the defence of the northern borders. To replace the old boltaction rifle, the new semi-automatic rifle is being produced at top-speed by the Ishapore Rifle Factory, Calcutta. This factory, proud of its achievement, celebrated its Diamond Jubilee on January 11.

THE Ishapore Rifle — a gas-operated, self-loading semi-automatic rifle of 7·62 mm. — which can fire 40 rounds per minute is fast replacing the antiquated 303-in bolt action rifle which was introduced in the Army in 1907.

The production of Ishapore Rifle has already exceeded the planned targets of 2,500 rifles per month.

Completely designed and developed in India, this powerful weapon which will make the defending arms of the Jawans stronger on the border, is being manufactured at top speed at the Ishapore Rifle Factory, Calcutta. This factory as it celebrated its Diamond Jubilee on January 11, can well be proud of this magnificent achievement.

The diamond jubilee celebrations ward presided over by the Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan. The Minister of Defence Production, Shri A. M. Thomas, was also be present.

Increased fire power

Indeed, the new semi-automatic rifle has many advantages over the earstwhile 303-in bolt action rifle. With its speed, accuracy, battle-worthiness and light weight suitable for high altitudes, the Ishapore Rifle has added new strength to the defence of the northern borders.

In handling of the old weapon, a soldier was trained to fire ten to fifteen aimed rounds a minute. With the Ishapore Rifle it is not difficult to achieve a rate of 40 fires per minute with similar training. This increase in fire power of each rifleman has obvious advantages against mass attacks by overwhelming numbers, of the type Indian Army had to face during the Chinese aggression in October-November, 1962.

In the old weapon, again, the manipulation of the bolt after firing each round apart from requiring physical effort leading to fatigue, also caused unnecessary movement and noise thereby giving a clue to the enemy of his position. In a semi-automatic rifle, every time the trigger is pressed, only one round is fired. The weapon automatically removes the spent cartridge case and reloads fresh cartridges ready for fire. When the trigger is pressed again, another round is fired, and the cycle repeats itself.

A full magazine holds 20 cartridges and when loaded into the rifle, these rounds are fired merely by pressing the trigger twenty times.

More effective and economical

It is noteworthy that the semi-automatic Ishapore rifle is more effective than an automatic rifle. In fact, the Indian-made rifle is an improvement over some of the rifles of the same class available elsewhere. In addition, the disadvantages of an automatic rifle have been eliminated. An automatic rifle has to be made more robust for loading to increase in weight which is most undesirable for our jawans who have to operate on foot in mountainous terrain and at high altitudes.

Secondly, in case of automatic fire it is not possible to ensure the same accuracy, and effectiveness as that of the first shot. For battle actions in high altitudes a semi-automatic rifle is lighter, more effective and economical in ammunition expenditure than a fully automatic weapon.

The rifle fires the 7·62 mm. rimless cartridge which has the additional advantage of smoke objection. The indigenous bulk production of the 7·62 mm. cartridge

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has already been established in the country.

Set up in 1904

The Ishapore Rifle Factory, which is producing the new semi-automatic rifle, started production of rifles in 1904. It was erected on the site of the old Gun Powder Factory which had been manufacturing gun powder during the years 1865 to 1869. In 1923, the factory commenced repairs of Vickers, 303 Mark-I Machine Gun. A few years later it produced the first Vickers Bertheir Gun. During World War II the factory produced nearly half a million rifles and the quality and standard of their production was highly commenced by British teams visiting the factory from time to time.

After World War II, the factory undertook manufacture of sporting arms. The work on Ishapore Rifle began in October 1962 and the planned target was reached in December, 1963. The factory has also taken action to switch over production of the bolt-action rifle to take the same 7.62 mm. rimless ammunition as used for the automatic rifle.

The Ishapore Rifle Factory was adjudged the best ordnance factory for the year 1963-64 and was awarded the "Ordnance Factory Efficiency Trophy" for that year. The Co-operative Store of the factory won Dr. B. C. Roy Memorial Shield in 1962-63, being the best-run store in West Bengal.

With an accent on indigenous production of defence equipment in the country, the Ishapore Rifle Factory, is being modernised rapidly. It trains its own young men for production and managerial work and its production capacities have been expanded. The factory offers a number of amenities to its workers who have recreation and sporting clubs, a school and a hospital.

TRAINING THE JAWANS FOR MOUNTAIN WARFARE

(*continued from page 16*)

Heavy machine guns, mortars and engineer equipment and also lumbering vehicles become cumbersome for Mountain Divisions. These have been replaced by lighter guns, equipment and transport with facile portage. Special non-freezing oils are used in machines and guns while the maintenance of their mechanical parts too is done with skilled care.

The loads which troops have to carry, including the weight of their personal clothing and belongings, are kept down to the barest minimum to allow for maximum fighting agility. In this context, mules, who had lost favour with modern mechanisation, have been reinstated in their place of pride, though they now have to share their glory with another Himalayan quadruped—the hairy, sturdy and dependable yak.

Arising out of these manifold formidable conditions are the administrative, maintenance and communication complexities of the Mountain Division. The Signal Corps has had to perfact new techniques in laying high-tension wires, connecting distant, lofty peaks over yawning ravines and gaping valleys. Line and wireless communication had had to be provided over mountainous regions defying human ingonuity. Added to those are problems of solar radiation and atmospheric vagaries.

Self-contained Divisions

Each Mountain Division is a self-contained and highly mobile unit with its own artillery, armour, engineer, signal, ordnance, medical and other supporting arms. The total number of troops in each Division too has been sliced to ensure better administration and mobility.

In the trying conditions under which troops have to live, train and fight, the necessity of adequate medical cover and expeditious casualty evacuation assums far greater importance than elsewhere. Mobile medical teams, equipped with light equipment, capable of rendering immediate medical attention and quick evacuation of casualties to bare hospitals, are attached to the Divisions.

Light aircraft like Otters and helicopters—sometimes used in relays depending on the heights which they have to reach—are used for transporting the sick and wounded. Easily manoeuvrable, small field ambulances too come in handy. The need to resuscitate troops suffering from lack of oxygen and frostbite and the necessity of keeping all Jawans supplied with the extra requirements of daily vitamins etc. are catered for.

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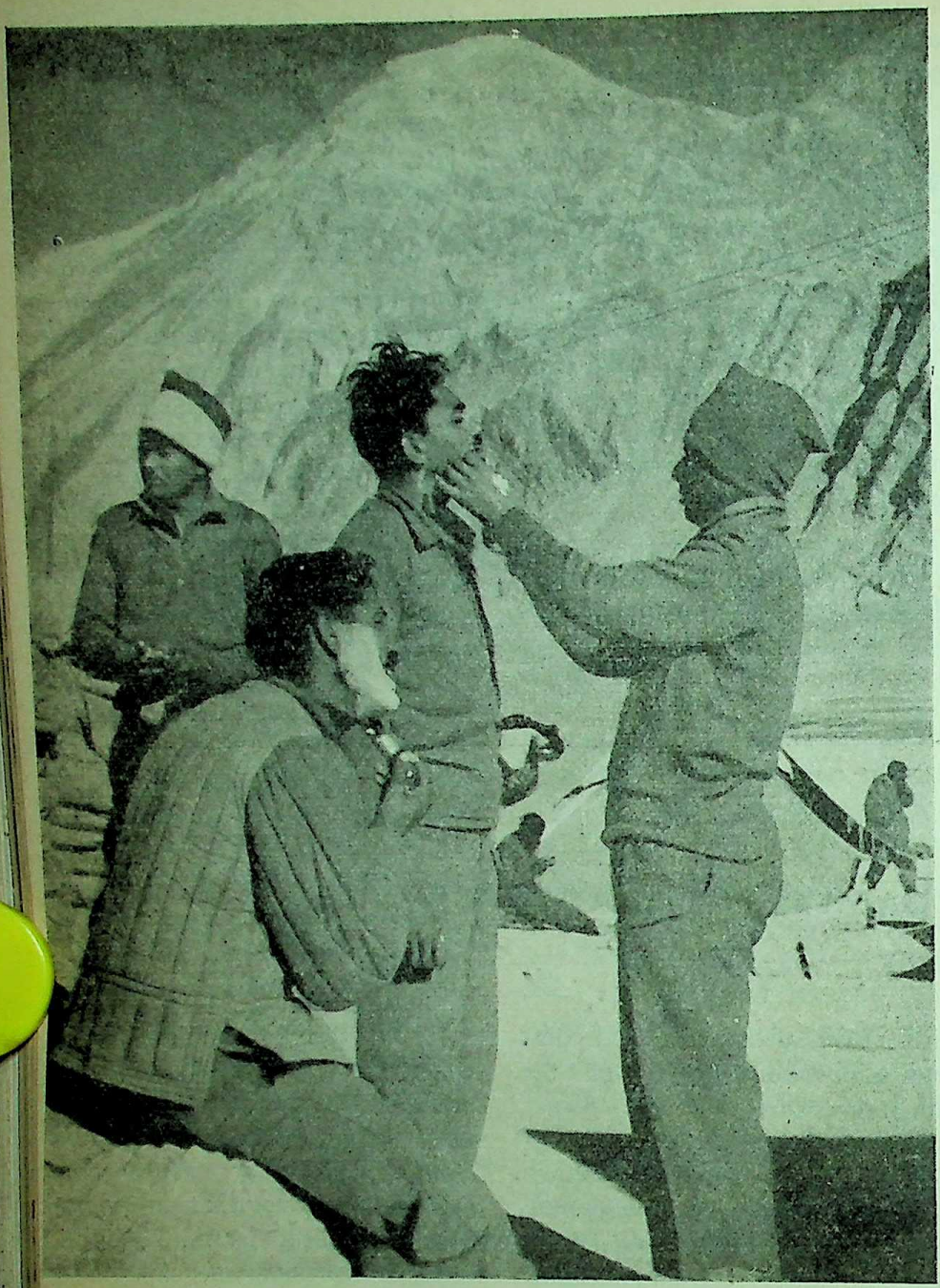

The Shave Parade. *Army insists on a smooth chin. The Unit barber is harassed. Sub-zero temperature of high altitudes freezes scap water ; cold chills; the skins hairy stubs become stubborn ; the barber's blade sleses its edge.*

The Unit barber has worked out a rowdy formula in Ladakh. Get a glass of steaming boiling water, stand near a blazing bokhari, splash and shave fastest. Smartness at all cost !

On a sunny day the problem is mitigated. When the sun has warmed the day, Jawans are lined up on the open ground and with a kettle of boiling water by his side, the barber holds his " shave parade" . But he must catch the sun at noon, otherwise it's too late.

Indeed, the Unit barbers in Ladakh must wish that during winter they be kept near Sikh soldiers !

ARMY'S Back-Room BOYS

DO you know to which Corp or Regiment a Concreto a Dresser, a Farrier or a Secunr belongs ? Have you come acros such a chap as Fitter Case Breeding Overseer, Grain Guilletin Operator, Predicto Number or a Projectionist Serang They are some of the boys the back-room who are scarce seen and whose presence is f by their work.

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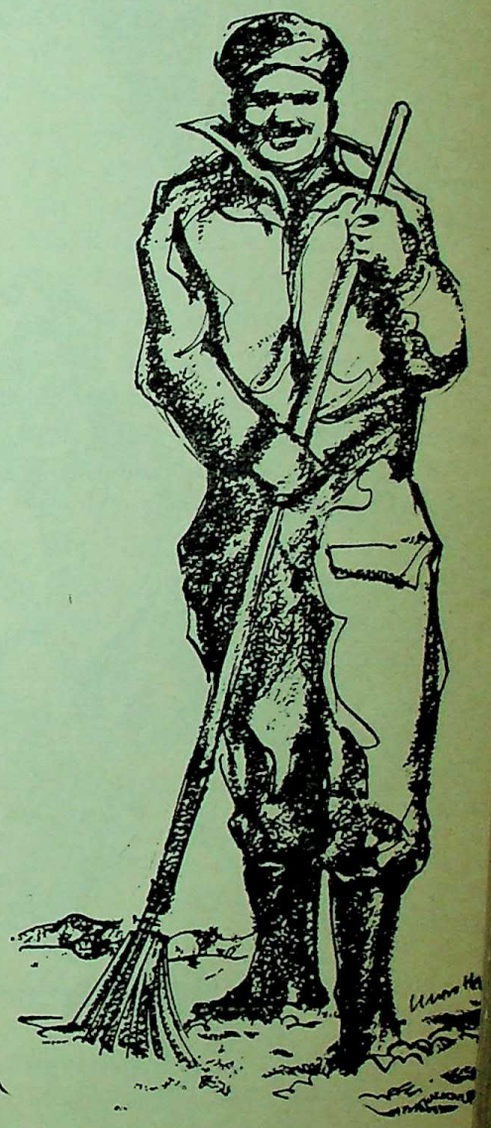
The mention of the word Jawan brings to the popular mind the image of the fighting soldier. But besides the fighting men there are the Army's back-room boys who play a quite but vital role. Their jobs may sound unromantic but without them even the best combat troops would be left high and dry.

This is but a list of a selected few. There are thousands and thousnds of such men with knowledge and training in hundreds of different trades. In their department, they are specialists and carry on their work with quite efficiency so that the army can function effectively

In this respect the army can be compared to a highly complex, gigantic machine. Its parts and assemblies, big and small, have specific functions to perform. Even a loose screw, or a clogged part would make such a machine to falter. These back-room boys may not be called to high adventure as are the fighting men. Their jobs may sound lowly, modiocre or unromantic. Yet without the effective support of these men even the best combat troops would be left high and dry.

Take, for instance, a Farrier. His job is to replace the shoes of horses and mules when their iron shoes wear out or fall off. He may function far behind the battle-front or the border. Yet, the combat troops facing the enemy or doing picket duties on the frontiers and those who depend upon mule-conveys for their rations and equipment have reason to thank him. For, the iron shoes he fits on these mules give them sure foot-hold in steep and slippery tracks. Without these shoes the mule is ' Off-Road '.

Some men such as Laboratory Assistants of Military Hospitals or clerks of units perform highly useful jobs but do not come in the time-light. While the Laboratory Assistant helps in the dispensation of proper medicine, on the efficiency of the latter devolves the administration of the army from the lowest formation to the top. Yet how unassuming these boys are ! They are seldom known outside their laboratories or offices.



In the Corps of E. M. L. there are many technicians and trades men. We can index them from 'A' for Armament Artificier, 'B' for Blacksmith, then on to Carpenters, Drivers, Electricians, Fitters and finally to the Upholsterer and Welders. They, like individual cogs in the wheel, are collectively

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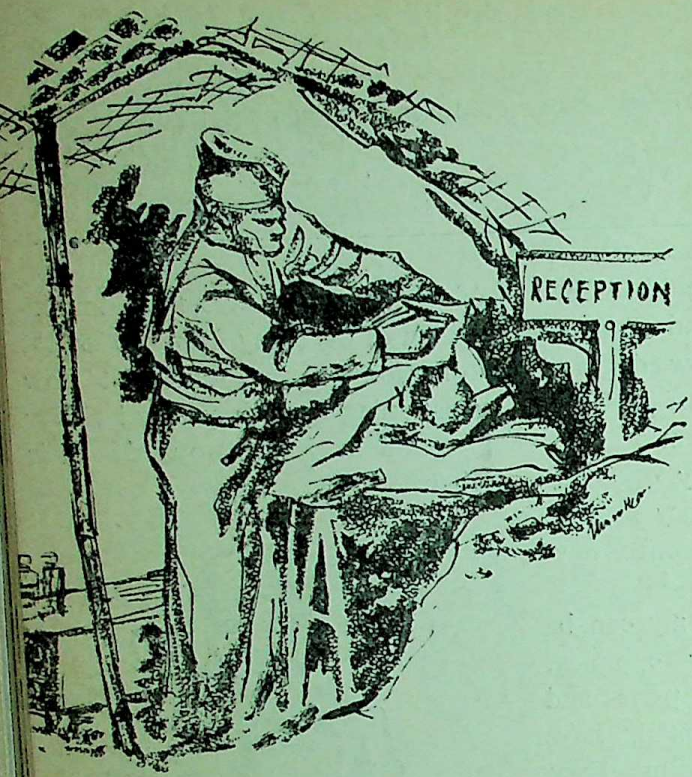
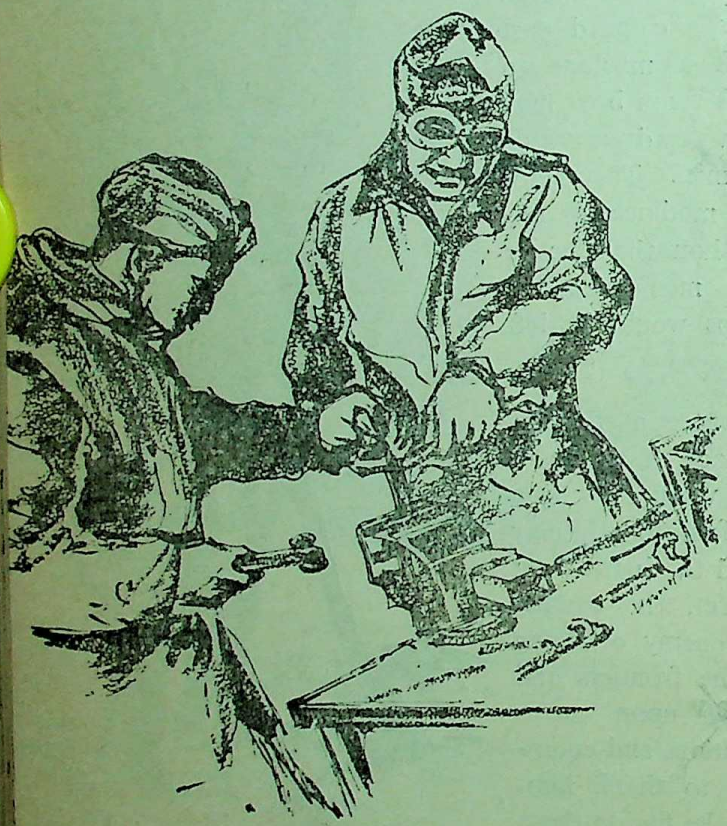
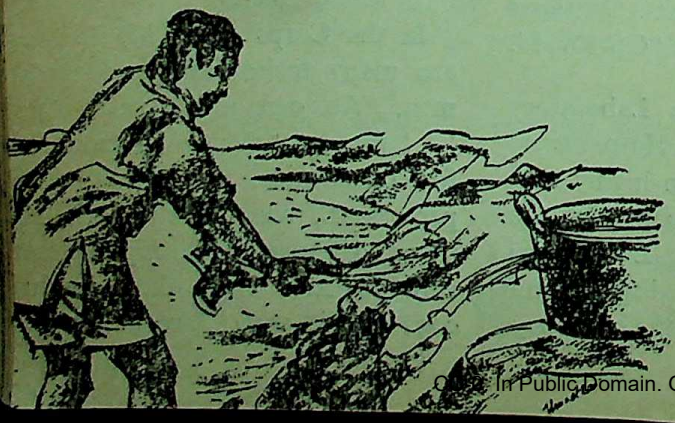


important in activating their Co
which is responsible for the rep
and maintenance of every type
machine and instrument, used
the army.

The Engineers, on the other ha
have men trained in such jobs
drivers of railway engines, rail
guards, marine drivers and sta
dores. We can add to this list
Non Combatants Enrolled like b
makers, tailors, dhobis and swee
without whom no unit is comp

The back-room boys are unkn
beyond their work circle. They
the quite heroes whose task is
less than anyone else's in the A





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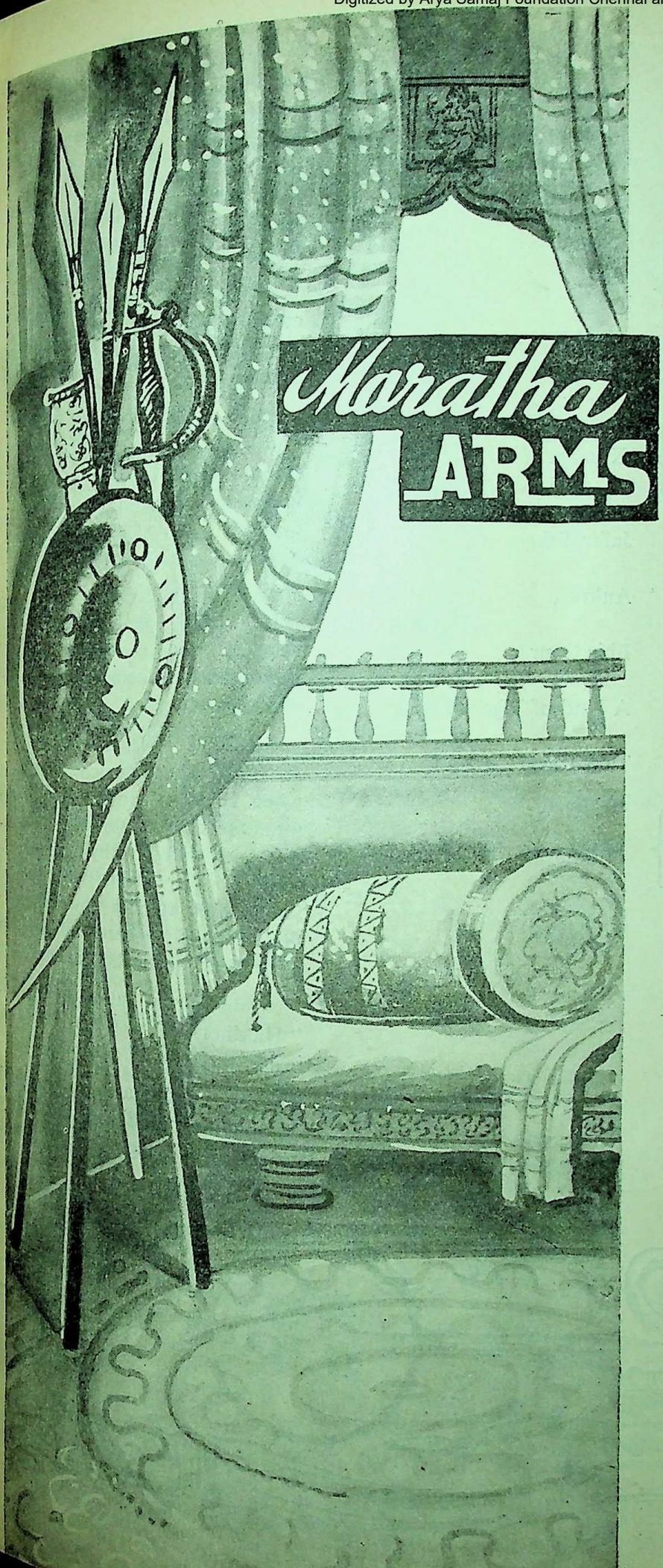

Maratha ARMS

MARATHAS were the last of empire-builders. Their rise and fall was sudden.

The uniqueness of the Maratha movement lies in its national character. It was not the creation of any single individual ; it was born out of virtues of a great people—people stout in physique and inspired by the Bhakti movement.

The geographical hardships of Maharashtra made its sons brave, heroic and patriotic.

The history of Maharashtra begins with the reign of Chandragupta Maurya, who was, perhaps, the first monarch to rule over it. Mauryan rule was supplanted by Satvahan and Chalukya kings. After Chalukya and Rashtrkootas, came the Yadavas and Silhara dynasties, both of Maharashtra origin.

The dawn of 17th century found Marathas occupying high military positions in the adjacent governments ; and in the 18th century the name of Maratha proved to be a terror to the rules. This was because of their successes in military campaigns and guerrilla tactics of warfare.

The Maratha army moved from place to place with such an incredible speed that the bewildered victims credited them with the knowledge of " Black Magic ". " The question is " writes Cosme da Guarda, in *Vida do celebre Sevagy*, " still unsolved whether he (Sivaji) substituted others for himself or he was a magician or devil was in his place."

THE arms and the equipments of the Maratha army were of a heterogenous character. While they adopted new arms they did not reject the old ones.

" Consequently ", says Prof. Ser in *Military Administration o Marathas*, " the weapons used by th Maratha soldiers represented al stages of civilization and some o them were certainly handed dow from the early stone age."

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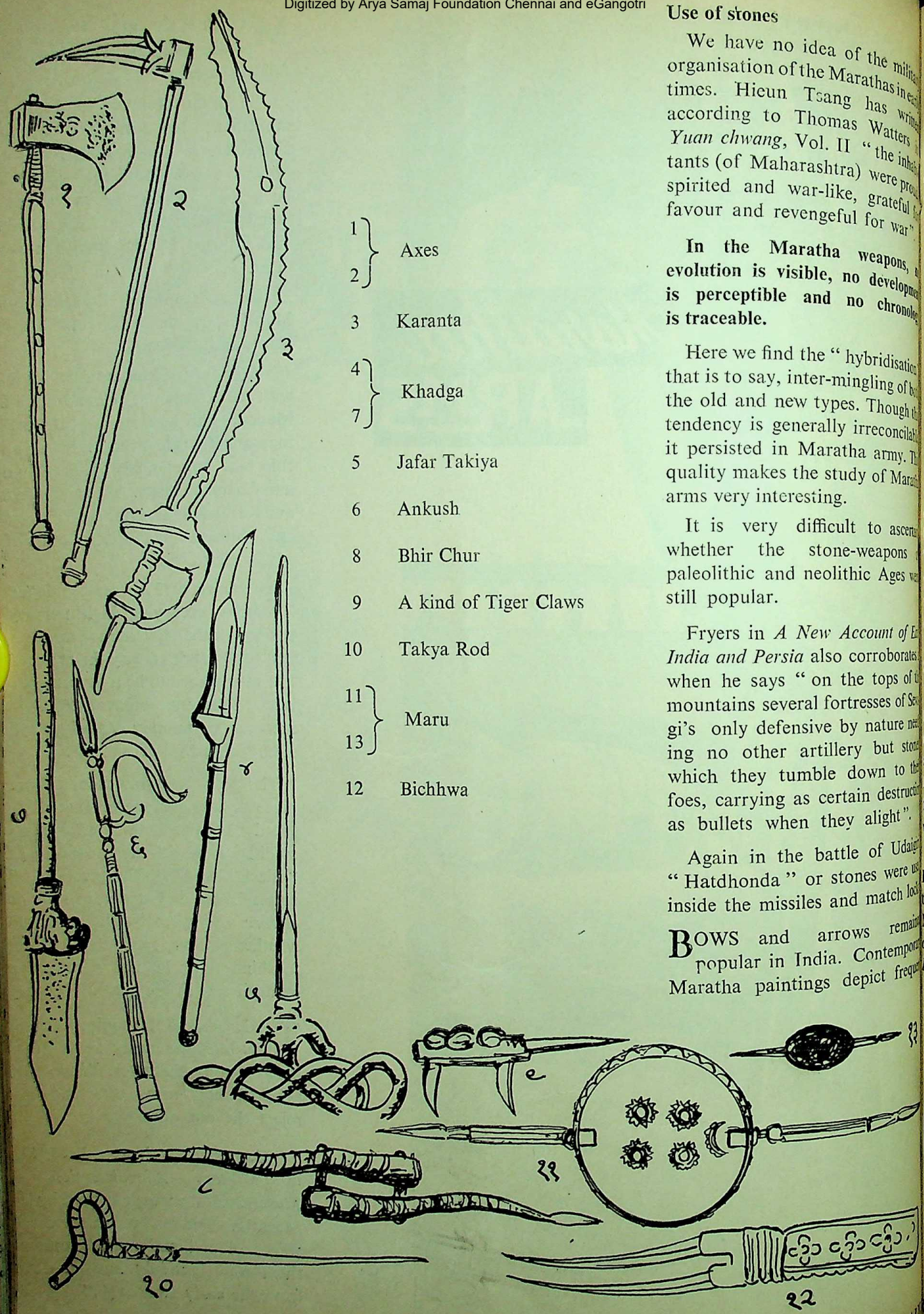

Use of stones

We have no idea of the milit organisation of the Marathas in e times. Hieun Tsang has writ according to Thomas Watters *Yuan chwang*, Vol. II " the inhab tants (of Maharashtra) were pro spirited and war-like, grateful f favour and revengeful for war"

In the Maratha weapons, evolution is visible, no developme is perceptible and no chronolo is traceable.

Here we find the " hybridisatio that is to say, inter-mingling of b the old and new types. Though th tendency is generally irreconcilab it persisted in Maratha army. Th quality makes the study of Mara arms very interesting.

It is very difficult to ascert whether the stone-weapons paleolithic and neolithic Ages w still popular.

Fryers in *A New Account of E India and Persia* also corroborate when he says " on the tops of t mountains several fortresses of Sev gi's only defensive by nature ne ing no other artillery but ston which they tumble down to th foes, carrying as certain destruct as bullets when they alight".

Again in the battle of Udaig " Hatdhonda " or stones were us inside the missiles and match lock

BOWS and arrows remai popular in India. Contempor Maratha paintings depict freque

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use of bows and arrows. John Henry Grose said : "They (Marathas) have also among them excellent slingers and archers".

Nearly 40 years later Tone has mentioned about the use of this weapon among the Marathas. The twang of the string was heard even in 1761. It is certain that the Afghan cavalry under Ahmadshah had more musketeers and archers among them than were to be found in Maratha army.

During this battle, says T. S. Shejwalkar in his book *Panipat*, "by Ahmad Sultan's good fortune an arrow struck Vishwas Rao, killing him outright." Krishnaji Anant Sabhsad, in his *Life of King Sivaji* written in 1695. A.D., described the property accumulated by Sivaji and makes a mention of "4000 quiverful arrows". Bows were available both of bamboo and steel. They were quite conversant even with the use of cross-bows.

Swordsmen

Swords were very commonly used by the Marathas ; rather, they mainly depended on the sword. These swords were generally of good temper. In 1675, Shivaji laid siege of the fortress of Phonda and the chief weapon used was sword.

In the Battle of Panipat, 3,000 Duranis were put to the sword and the rest fled at the fury of the Maratha charge. Tone in *Illustration of Some Institutions of Maratha People*, says, "They are also

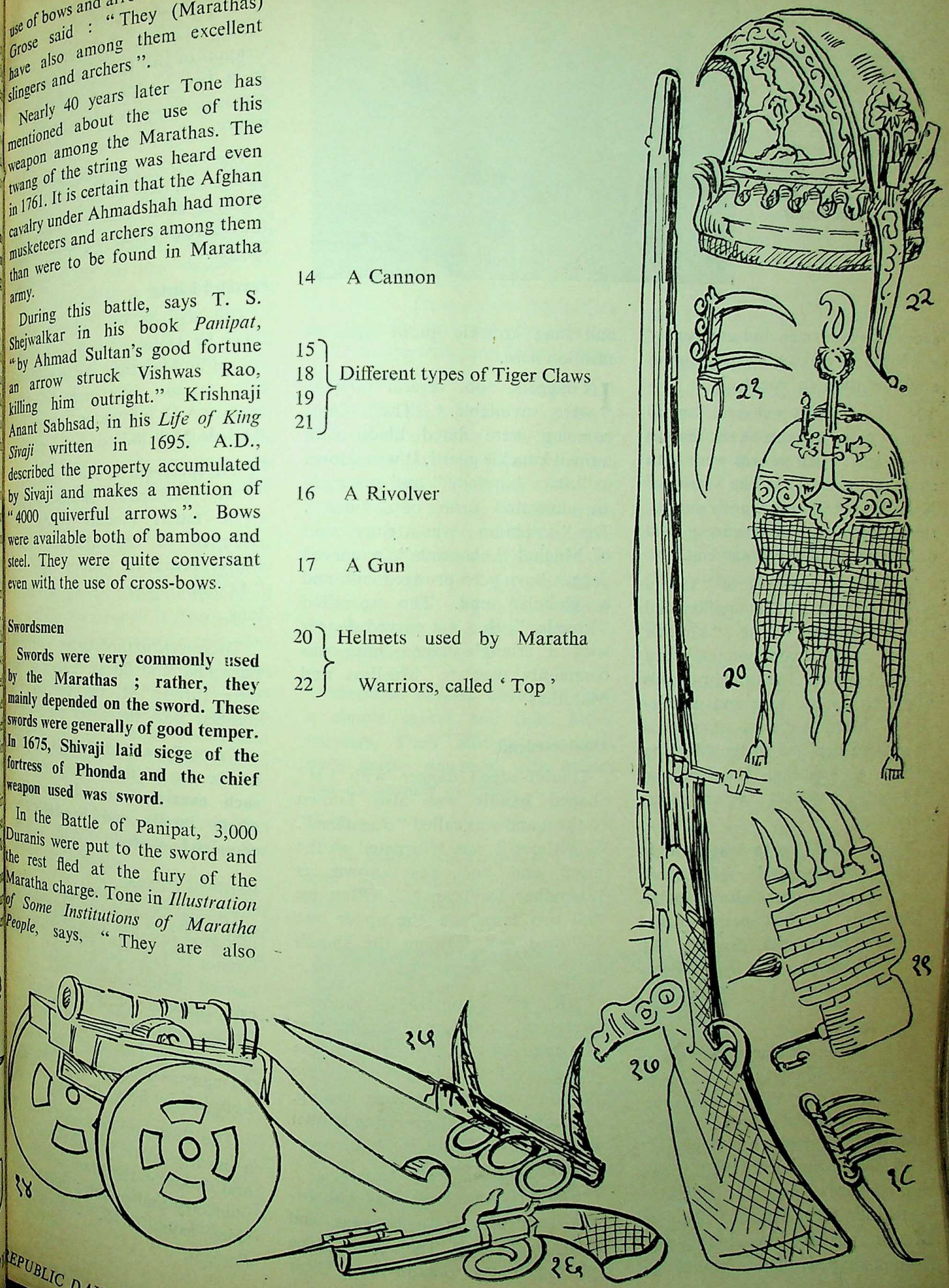
14 A Cannon

15, 18, 19, 21 Different types of Tiger Claws

16 A Rivolver

17 A Gun

20, 22 Helmets used by Maratha Warriors, called 'Top'



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Far away in the lonely heights of Himalayas in a sequestered bunker men of the Indian Army devote a moment to pray. They read the sacred book in the mellow light of a hurricane lamp, a white crucifix, lovingly carved by devout hands, is reverently placed on a solidier's pack.

excellent swordsmen and are usually employed in making a charge upon any confusion in enemy."

IN the cavalry charge, sword was more reliable than musket or *bandook*. Their swords were both straight and curved. The sword of Nana Rao Peshwa is slightly curved, single-edged in the beginning and double-edged at the lower end.

The hilt is generally of "Gilota type" with its straight quillon and round pommel. The "knuckle guard" is also a common feature of Maratha swords. The straight swords are generally too long and double-edged. Many varieties of swords have been depicted in the Maratha School of Painting. The National Museum possesses seven such paintings.

The "Patta" or a long straight sword, double-edged with long knuckle guard was also popular. Sometimes we find narrow-bladed straight rapier with gauntlet hilt. In this weapon, we find western influence.

Many types

The most peculiar variety is of "*Khanda*". Many types of *khandas* had been used by the Marathas such as "*Khanda* with broad blade"; 'with open work brass mount'; '*khanda* having curved blade widening towards the end, etc. The beautiful piece in the National Museum having long double-edged Roman-shaped blade, mount gilt, and long knuckle guard deserves mention here.

IN daggers, too, several varieties were available. The most common were fluted blade with a small knuckle guard. It was known as "Bara Jamdadu" and is simply an elongated form of "katar". The "chilanum" was a conversion of Mughal "khapwah", a curved dagger having tri-pronged hilt and a globular end. The so-called "khanjar", that is a curved dagger with a triangle-shaped hilt, was commonly used by Muslims and Marathas.

Double-edged

Double-edged dagger with 'H' shaped handle was also known to them and was called "*Jamdhar*". Sometimes it was bifurcated at the lower end and was known as "Jamdhar Davlicaneh". Often we find two Jamdhars, the upper one hollowed and forming the sheath for the lower dagger.

"Katar", deeply forked, grooved blade and damascened handle was also used by them. Most often the blade was divided into three to five portions with the help of a spring. A special type of dagger was known as "Bichhwa" and its blade was generally bifurcated.

The Maratha army was not encumbered with much baggage and heavy equipment. The special type of dagger was known as "Bhir Chur", which was used to rescue a soldier if surrounded by a crowd.

The National Museum has weapon of this type made of ho In it two blades are fixed in opposite direction with a grip in centre.

The "Sainti" was also their pro possession. Here the grip was prot ted by a padded basket of steel fro the centre of which projected a sm dagger.

Cavalry battle

This weapon was introduced Spain by Arabs and was successfu copied by Marathas. An example this weapon belonging to 15 century A.D. is found in "Americ Real de Madrid."

THE spearmen or the "Ateka were personally chosen by rajas. Later, Pindaris were a recruited in the Maratha a whose favourite weapon was "Maratha-Spear" of 12 to 18 f long.

These were of three types—Jave Barachha, and Spear. The first were thrown at, the enemy stabbed with the third one.

Generally, a steel blade is attac at the top of the wooden rod, such examples are also avail where javelin and barachha completely of steel.

Battle of Panipat

During Shahu's period, spear marched just behind the king banner "Jari Patta" was al carried before. Raghoba wa crimson and gold tissue, with fringes and tassels, and was to a spear. Lances were pop As many as 600 aitis and 4000 s were left by Sivaji in 1680.

The Battle of Panipat (1761 a cavalry battle, fought with and sword on the Maratha side musketry and archery on the side, says T. S. Shejwalk *Panipat*.

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"Each Maratha of note had possibly a hand gun by his side but he had neither love for it nor expertness in its use. He preferred lance and spear at a short distance to the clumsy bow and arrow, or heavy long matchlocks of those days. (Panipat 1761, P. 89).

That the Marathas were superb spearmen can be judged from the account of General G. C. Mundy in his "Pen and Pencil Sketches of India" "On our way thither, we were preceded by a band of chosen spearmen, who played their elegant exercise before us with long lances tipped like foils with a button".

Tiger Claws

The Tiger claw or *Baghnakh* has attained great importance in Maratha armoury because Afzal Khan was killed with it.

In that weapon, five claws are attached to the pointed plates of steel, lining the palm of the hand to which the weapon is fastened by rings at the wrist and fingers. But a second variety of *Baghnakh* is also seen, where five curved scythe like blades are attached to an iron slab flanked by two finger holes and a curved double-edged blade projects to a side of the finger hole.

TIGER claws of other designs are also displayed in the National Museum.

The mace-bearers used to go between the king and artillery. Their mace generally has a knob on the round bull having 16 ridges.

The handle is cylindrical at either ends and octagonal in the centre. The second category is known as "Garj or "Gurj". It is with a pike, rectangular in section, and a flower of seven (sometimes the number varies) leaves of acanthus design at the upper end of a cylindrical rod with knuckle guard, surmounted by the tapering rod at the top.

The "Gada"

In certain cases, globular head of the mace is surmounted by a quardrangular arrow head of steel and many steel pikes protruding. It was used to strike on the head.

Dr. Edgerton has included "Khunli-Phansi" also into this list. It has a curiously-shaped head of open steel scroll work, and is more akin to a Bairagi Crutch.

Examples are not rare where we find two globular heads, one over the other. These maces have close relationship with the maces found in Chalukya sculptures from Badami, Bagali and Halebid.

SOMETIMES "gada" is a heavy long barrel-like thing with a clumsy handle, or its lower end is composed of a number of vertical bands with a star shaped cross-section. This type of club appears in the early sculpture of Badami and continues in the late Chalukyan sculpture and even afterwards. Persian type of maces were also in common use.

Maratha soldiers wore a turban, a simple jacket and tight fitting trousers. Their officers, no doubt were better protected with helmet and an armour of chain.

Helmets

The helmet was known as "top" and was generally of Damascus steel. It consisted of a recurved pointed cap of steel springing from a circlet of conventional gilt leaves. The front was occupied by a sliding noseguard which is prolonged under the chin and is flanked by pair of portaigrettel.

Sometimes plume-holder is also attached at the top. In one case, the top is surmounted by a rectangular arrow head of steel. The body of the helmet is generally covered with the rich floral arabesques chisilled in low relief.

"Cuirass" or "charaini" is composed of four plates of steel and was used for the protection of the front. Complete suit of arms consisting of coat of steel mail, pair of arm guards of embossed steel and a cuirass or broad belt composed of strips of steel were also available. The "Zirh Bakhtar" completely of small steel rings were commonly used. In the third battle of Panipat, both Sadasivarao Bhau and Vishwasrao were clad in armour from head to foot.

Shields

SHIELD was also used. It was made of rhinoceros-skin. Shields of complete steel were also in use. "As to their targets", says John Henry Grose in *Voyage to East India*, "they are exactly round convexing almost to a point on the outside, light and covered with so smooth and hard a varnish or lacquer that if tolerably good they will easily turn a pistol ball".

A dramatic rescue. Photo shows men running towards an I. A. F. helicopter that has just landed in a flurry of snow flakes blown off by the rotors at a helipad some where in remote Himalayas in response to an urgent distress signal.

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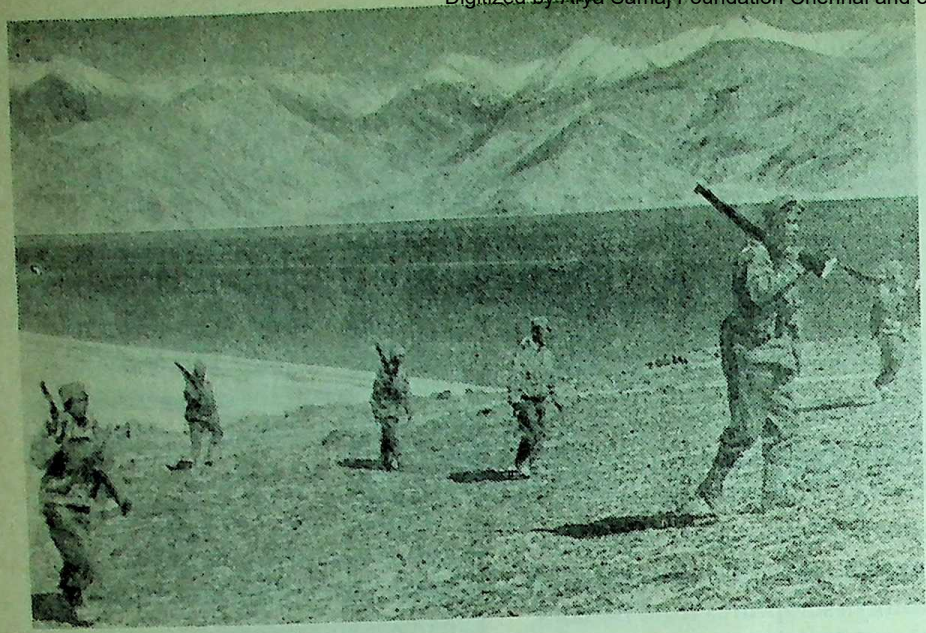

The search for the enemy of Pangog Shore in Ladakh

The Marathas not only excelled in the use of firearms but even manufactured them. Baji Rao had his own foundary in 1739 A.D. William Gorden, according to *Forrest Selection from State Papers, Maharashtra Vol. I*, says, " I visited the foundary, when I saw many coehorn and bomshells said to have been cast there and a form of 13-inch mortar ".

Maratha guns were generally large and heavy. The gun carriages were clumsy beyond belief, and specially the wheels were low and formed of solid pieces of wood.

A march of few days usually shook the carriage. The guns were of all sorts and dimensions and they were named after their gods.

" Cannon ", says Tone, " are never made of any precise calibre but are cast indifferently by all diameters and the ball afterwards adapted to the bore ". (*ibid* p. 54). Instead of cast shots they used wrought iron and could never get precision.

Artillery

MARATHA artillery cannot be regarded a thing of glory. Lieutenant Moor, an English observer writes. " A gun is loaded nad the whole of the people in the battery sit down, talk and smoke for half an hour when it is fired, and if it knocks up a great dust it is thought sufficient ".

The Marathas were quite conversant with the use of pistols and revolvers. Three to five barrelled revolvers were known to them.

They used " rockets ", too. It received its projectile from the same composition which was used in the ordinary fireworks. Straight sword-blade was also frequently fixed to the rocket.

Another offensive weapon which was used by Mohammedans and Marathas alike was the matchlock. The long barrell is usually attached with the stock by leather strips and the stock is strengthened with side plates of steel.

In fact, firearm could not be fitted into the Maratha system of war and by the end of 18th century powder began to dominate in the battles. The national army of Marathas sunk to depths of inefficiency, when traditional tactics became outdated. They had not thoroughly grasped the European system.

Axes popular

Apart from the main weapons, separately discussed, the Marathas were using certain other varieties also. " Axes " were equally popular. As many as 3000 axes were in the Maratha treasury in 1680 A.D. these were of several varieties. The " phrasas " generally was a single-edged concave blade and was attached to a long iron handle. Examples are not rare when the double-headed " pharsas " or the " pharsas " attached with " Gupti " were available.

" Maru " was another peculiar weapon of the Marathas. It was generally of two double-edged blades serrated at the end. The knuckle had a small spearhead attached to it. The central encasing of the iron hilt had curvilinear designs.

" Gupti ", was very commonly used. Walking sticks of many designs have been found with a blade concealed in them. A " gupti " could be divided in many pieces and sometimes a knife, a pistol, a chain and a long blade—all assembled at one place and give Gupti its final shape.

" Kirch " was a long straight double-edged, sword like object with knuckle guard at the upper end. The hilt is mostly of ivory and enriched with floral designs.

" Katta " or " Karanta " was a type of curved sword having serrated blade on one side. Two grooves ran along the blunt side of the blade. The iron hilt has two circular hand guards at either end of the rod.

Techniques

" Elephant goads " or " Ankush " were also known to them. Unlike Sivaji, Sahu preferred elephants to the martial steed. The " ankush " made of three pieces. The spike was of a thick iron sheet with one side and the other long projections on either side. Two-pronged goads were also available. Ivory handle with floral motif were the common features of Maratha gods but these were very rarely used.

(*continued on page*

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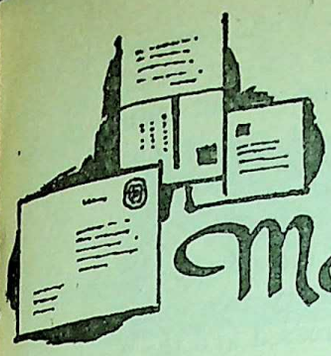
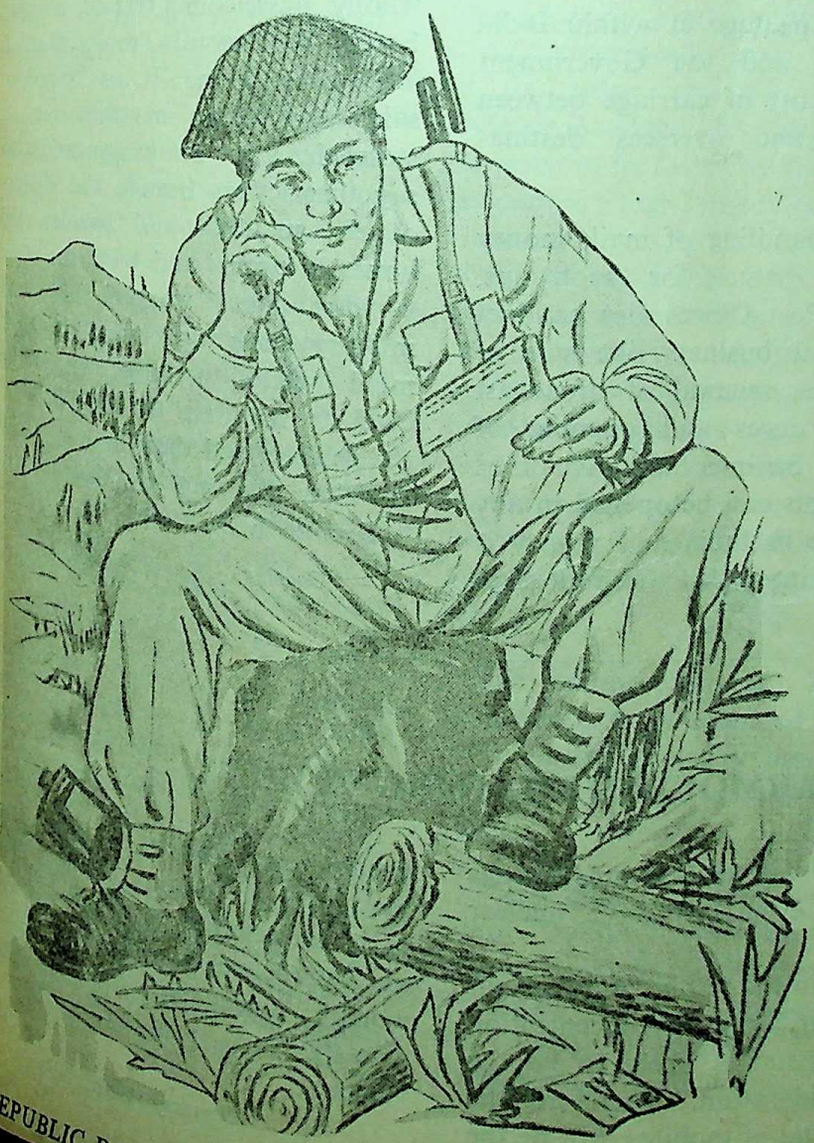


Mail For The Jawan

TWO THOUSANDS of families all over the country, whose kith and kin are serving in the Army or the Air Force, are familiar with the words ' 56 APO.' Whenever units of the Armed Forces are posted to an operational area or even earmarked for such assignments, their mail passes through this Post Office. For reasons of security it is not possible to address mail to such units in the normal manner. A stamp effacement on letters coming from the front could also disclose the location of the unit if the name stamps of civil post offices were used for this purpose. They have therefore to travel homewards through army channels up to ' 56 APO ' where they are transferred to the Posts and Telegraphs network.

The Indian Army Postal Service came into existence in 1856. Between then and now, the service has established field post offices wherever Jawans of the Indian Army have been posted. Through the fighting in Afghanistan, Abyssinia, Egypt, China and Tibet during the last century, all over the globe, in the two World Wars, in Kashmir, Korea, Indo-China, Gaza and the Congo in the years since Independence, and more recently in NEFA and Ladakh, field post offices have functioned as part of the Army machinery, handing mail, money orders, parcels and telegrams with an efficiency almost equal to that of the peace-time postal service.



Round the clock work

The hub of the entire system is the legendary ' 56 APO ', to which mail from all over the country addressed to offices and men in the operational areas comes for onward transmission. It works round the clock, seven days a week. Mail planes, trains and motors bring in 600 postal bags each day. The bags are opened and in the first sorting the contents are distributed according to the various branches of the Army—Infantry, Armoured Corps Artillery, Signals, Ordnance, A.S.C. Engineers etc. The mail is then taken for further sorting and is placed separate pigeon holes tied in bundles labelled with the name of the unit to which it is to be sent. As bags are made for various destinations the master sorter goes round with a list of units at various places. He piles up the mail from the various pigeonholes and piles them in the bag. When the bags are opened at the Field Post Office there is no further sorting involved and the bundles are passed on to various units for delivery to the addressees. The Unit representatives also bring to

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the units for onward transmission to the addressees. They are forwarded to 56 APO where they are sorted and transferred to the P and T network for dispatch and delivery in the normal manner.

Intimate relationship

The relationship between the Army Postal Service and the soldiers is much more intimate than the link existing between an ordinary post office and its clients. Nowhere is this more in evidence than in the matter of delivery of insufficiently addressed letters. Every day more than 5,000 letters meant for the officers and Jawans are received at 56APO with insufficient addresses. The letters pose a problem particularly in the case of popular names like Ram Singh, Bachan Singh, Kishan Chand, Ghulam Mohammed, S. V. Thomas and the like. There are thousands having the same names even in the same arm of service. In the case of officers, tracing the addressee and delivering the letter is comparatively easy because of the small number involved. But in the case of the Jawans, the task is stupendous. In any normal Post Office the letter would be returned to the sender on the ground of insufficient address. In 56 APO, however, this is done only after all avenues of locating the addressee are tried. In nine cases out of 10 the tracing is successful and only in one out of 10 cases has the letter to be returned.

Difficult as tracing of addressees is, much more difficult is the task of keeping track of various units so that mail addressed to them is not delayed on change of location. In the days since the Chinese aggression, with units moving from one place to the other at short notice it required extreme alertness on the part of the Army Postal Service to ensure that the mail is dispatched to the new destinations.

Concessions for the Jawans

Jawans in the operational areas are entitled to send two free letters each week as well as a monthly remittance of Rs. 30 by money order without payment of any commission. In addition, all mail sent from one Field Post Office to another Field Post Office is free. In the case of Indian Contingents sent overseas, non-concessional mail is charged postage at within India rates only and the Government bears the cost of carriage between 56 APO and overseas destinations.

Besides handling of mail, money orders and parcels for the troops, the Field Post Offices also conduct other postal business like sale of prize bonds, renewal of broadcast receiver licences and opening of Post Office Savings Bank Accounts. The accounts can be opened in any Post Office in India and money is deposited into that account free of cost. Withdrawals can, however, be made only at the Post Office at which the account has been opened. Though, it can be operated by a nominee of the soldier.

Volume of traffic

With the advance of literacy in the country the volume of traffic has increased and the Army Postal Service today handles nearly the same volume of traffic as it did during the peak years of the last World War. The Traffic has shown remarkable increase since the Chinese invasion. About 2,50,000 letters now pass through the Field Post Offices and 56 APO every day. In addition, more than 1,15,000 Money Orders of the value of Rs. 1,00,34,000 are also booked and delivered monthly.

For Jawans posted in the forward areas in the Himalayas, amidst biting cold, at dizzy heights and in wholly unwelcome terrain nothing boosts the morale more than a letter from home. If, as Napoleon said, the Army marches on its stomach, it is no exaggeration to say that letters beguile the rigours of the marches and sweeten the hours in camps and bivouacs. This is what postal workers, civil and military have uppermost in their mind while working round the clock to maintain the link between the soldiers and their homes. Very do they live up to their motto " Service before self. "

(Courtesy : Sainik Samachar)

(continued from page 32)

EVOLUTION OF THE ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLE

Mobility may be improved by using better power units, using the principle of travelling on an air cushion or even by flying. Protection will pose a difficult problem but may be improved by air cushioning armour, using radiation resisting metals or by relying on greater speed. Fire-power will tend towards rockets that may eventually have nuclear warheads.

Viewed in the setting of an all out nuclear war, speed of concentration and dispersion is likely to be the chief consideration. Therefore, the characteristic of mobility will be the predominant factor. A likely replacement of the tank would appear to be an armoured helicopter firing nuclear rockets, and this would be a worthy descendant in the long dynasty of armoured fighting vehicles.

(Courtesy : Sainik Samachar)

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Sainik School, Satara

The setting up of Sainik Schools is a milestone in the educational pattern of our country. The Satara Sainik School is a residential institution for boys like its other sister institutions, providing a public school education with a military bias.

It has an All-India curriculum selection and examinations. This school, first among the series of Sainik Schools (now numbering 14 in the country) was inaugurated in Satara on June 23, 1961 by Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, Ex-Defence Minister. The inauguration was presided over by Shri Y. B. Chavan, present Defence Minister.

The location of the School in Satara has its own significance. The city has the historic tradition of the gallant Marathas and was once the capital of Chhatrapati Shahu. The fort of "AJINKYA-TARA" still stands, reminding and inspiring the youth of the glory of its rich historic heritage and inculcating in them a spirit of self-sacrifice and national outlook. The School is situated away from the hustle and bustle of the city life and has a beautiful natural setting, being surrounded by hills on all sides.

Satara is located on the Poona-Bangalore Highway 70 miles from Poona. Maharashtra State Transport operates frequent bus service from Poona railway station. The journey is covered in about three hours. The School is one mile away from the bus standwhere both tongas and taxis are available. Satara Road is a railway station on Poona-Bangalore meter-gauge line of the Southern Railway. There is a regular bus service between Satara and Satara Road, which are 11 miles apart. Last bus leaves Satara Road for Satara at 11 p. m. There are no hotels, etc., at Satara Road.

The School inspires youngmen to take up military career and prepares them academically and physically fit for entry into the National Defence Academy. Its primary aim, however is to foster in the younger generation a high sense of enlightened citizenship, discipline and character. Team-spirit, dedication to duty, patriotic outlook and the desire to serve the country faithfully are the qualities sought to be promoted amongst the boys of the School. All efforts are made to develop in them an all-round personality, qualities of leadership and fair play by leading a corporate life.

The School caters for 275 boys at present. It is intended to raise the capacity gradually increased to 525 boys in the course of a few years.

The School prepares boys for the Union Public Service Commission Examination for admission to the National Defence Academy and the Indian School Certificate Examination conducted by the University of Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate.

The academic year of the School is from January to December. The medium of instruction is English with Hindi as a compulsory subject.

Other major subjects taught are English Language, English Literature, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Social Studies, General Science and Marathi or Sanskrit and Biology. Special coaching classes are held for boys of IX, X and XI Stds. to enable them to qualify for admission to N. D. A.

Admission is confined to boys between the ages of 9 and 11 years. Boys of higher age groups may be admitted to fill up vacancies in higher classes. Boys will only be registered for the Entrance Examination who have at least two clear chances to appear for the Entrance Examination of the National Defence Academy. With this object in view the following age limits, in general, have been laid down classwise :—

Age on 2nd Jan/July depending on the term of admission :

(*a*) 9 years but below 10 years—V.

(*b*) 10 years but below 11 years—VI.

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The trainees in high altitude warfare negotiating a crevasse in a glacier

(*c*) 11 years but below 12 years —VII.

(*d*) 12 years but below 13 years —VIII.

However, boys below the lower age limit are registered for the Entrance Examination. No boy who has crossed the upper age limit is admitted.

Sixth-seven per cent. of the seats at the school are reserved for boys belonging to Maharashtra. A number of seats are reserved for the sons of the Defence Services personnel. Boys from outside the State are also admitted.

Boys are accepted for admission on the understanding that they will remain in the School for the entire year.

Scholarships

There is a notion prevalent that this School is intended for rich boys only. This is not so. In order to encourage poor but deserving boys to avail of the opportunity of a public school education, the State as well as the Central Government have instituted liberal schemes of Scholarships. **These are granted on the merit obtained by the boys in the Entrance examination.**

A number of scholarships are awarded by the Government of Maharashtra each year. These are primarily restricted to boys seeking admission in class V. Scholarships to boys seeking admission in other classes will be awarded, if these are available after awarding to boys seeking admission in class V.

A limited number of Ministry of Defence Scholarships are also granted to the boys whose parents are serving in the Defence Services/ Ex-Servicemen on merit-*cum*-means tests.

The daily routine of the School is so arranged that the boys have sufficient time to pursue their studies and yet participate in physical and cocurricular activities. The School day begins with a call of the bugle at 5-30 a. m. At 6.15 a. m. all the boys are out in P. T. dress on the parade ground for a vigorous physical exercise for thirty minutes. This is followed by a break for break-fast. The school work begins with an assembly and prayer and continues till 1-00 in the afterno when boys go for lunch. Every two hours are set apart for su vised study, one hour in the afterno and the other in the eve This still leaves about two ho leisure for the boys for rest recreation. The School day is at 9–30 p. m. at night.

Co-curricular activities form inalienable part of the trai given at the School. These, toge with physical activities, provide opportunity for the consumma of the overflowing energy of the into healthy channels of constru pursuits. The scheme provides scope for the development of tive faculties and skills and en ment of social and cultural Within the short span of its the School has made provision conducting various creative cultural activities like Fine Painting, Photography, C modelling, Music, Carpentry, W work, Toy-making and Aero-m ling. These have been suit equipped. Every boy is expect participate in some of these acti according to his aptitudes and his leisure hours fruitfully.

Other academic activities are catered for. Thses include de discussions, impromptu-spea quiz-competitions, paper-rea essay competitions. etc. Be the School also celebrates imp national days and festivals.

Physical education

Being a Sainik School, it natural that strees is laid on ciency in games and physical The school provides facilitie cricket, football, hockey, vol basketball, baseball, table-ten boxing. Swimming-pool is construction. The boys also

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athletics. In addition to regular games, P. T. is compulsory.

Inter-House Tournaments are organised in all games throughout the term and athletics are held on the School Day in December every year.

Besides Sundays and holidays, hiking trips are arranged to afford the boys an opportunity to study Nature at first sight and develop a spirit of adventure. Further, to develop qualities of leadership e.g. courage, determination and physical fitness, the School has started a rock-climbing course in December 1962, under the guidance of two Sherpa Instructors from the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute. This will form an annual feature of school activities.

The School has also made provision for instruction in horse-riding and the senior boys are being trained in this sport.

Every boy, irrespective of age, is compulsorily a member of the Junior Division of NCC, and parades are held regularly twice a week. Four troops of the NCC Junior Division, Army Wing, have started in the school and two more troops have been sanctioned. The NCC training of cadets is in the hands of fully qualified NCC officers, assisted by Army Instructors. In due course, Air Wing and Naval Wing Troops will be added.

Boarding house

The School is at present housed in temporary buildings. New buildings, costing about Rs. 60 lakhs, are under construction. In order to provide healthy rivalry, both in school work and recreation, which is so necessary to the development of the team spirit, the School has been organised on " HOUSE SYSTEM ". All boys are accommodated in Houses. There are at present three Houses—Shivaji, Rana Pratap and Nehru House. Each house is under the supervision of a House Master who keeps in close touch with parents. There is a Matron attached to each House, who looks after the boys and watches their food and general health.

Medical attention

Immediately after admission, each boy is thoroughly medically examined, and the Medical Officer's report is forwarded to parents for information and necessary action, if any.

The School has a well-equipped library with books in English, Hindi, and Marathi on various subjects suited to different ages and interests of boys. A large number of magazines and periodicals are received. Important news items are put on the news-boards daily. Besides, cuttings from Newspapers are exhibited every week by each House.

The School publishes monthly news chronicle, " SAINIK SANJAYA " and Annual Number " AJINKYA TARA ". Copies of these are distributed to all the parents/guardians. Articles by students are published in these periodicals.

As for entertainment, the School has a recreation hall where boys enjoy indoor games and also listen to radio-broadcasts. The School possesses its own 16 mm projector. Instructive and interesting films-strips loaned by the British Council and other sources are screened once in a fortnight as a part of their training.

On way to Camp in the snow-clad Himalayas

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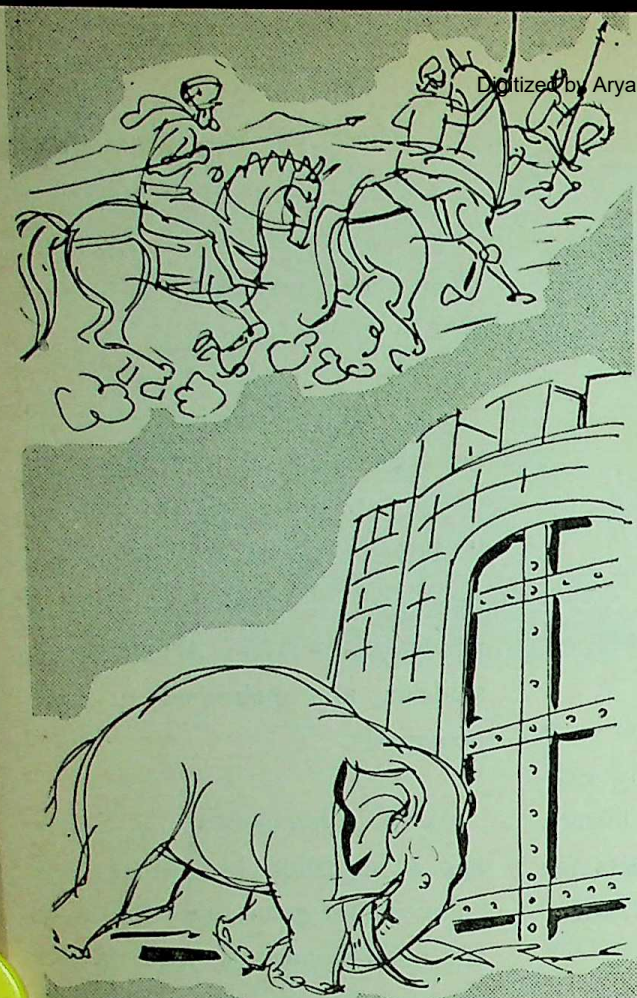

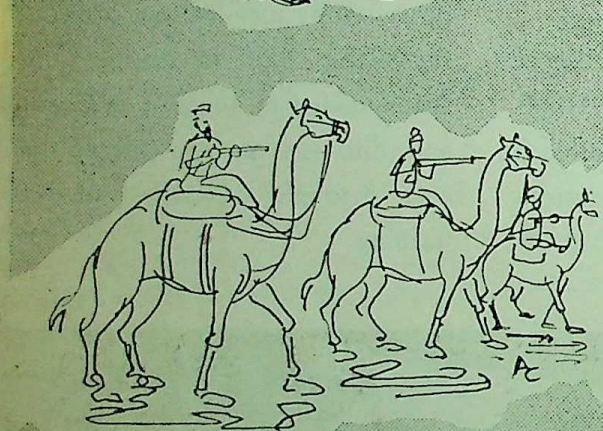

Animals in War

IT WAS Samson who used tactically, wild foxes during his single-handed war against the Philistines.

It is said that he caught 300 of them, and tied them, pair by pair, by their tails. At the knot, he affixed lighted firebrands, and let them loose among the standing crops of corn and vine-yards of the Philistines.

Thus, perhaps, he was the first to initiate the 'scorched' earth policy !

Bullocks had been used in the Army as transport animals from early days. One instance, where they were used for tactical purpose was when Hannibal (about 200 B.C.) came out with a brilliant piece of stratagem in using them.

At one time, he and his men were cornered in a valley with all possible escape routes cut.

To effect an escape, he had torches tied to the horns of a few of bullocks, and at night made the scamper up a slope by lighting the torches.

The enemy troops mistook the bullocks for Hannibal and his men whom, they thought, were making a wild bid for escape. They left their posts to strengthen the hands of the men who they anticipated would intercept Hannibal.

Thus Hannibal and his men had an easy passage for freedom.

REGARDING camels there is one piece of historical record that is interesting.

Cyrus the Great of Persia (550 B.C.) was a great tactician. At the battle of Thymbra, he was worried over the superiority of the cavalry of Croesus, which had a reputation for the skilful use of the long lance and the clever way they handled their horses.

Cyrus hit upon a plan. He mounted his Cavalry men on his baggage camels and stood them in the frontline.

It is said that the horses of the cavalry of Croesus were so alarmed at the sight and smell of the camels that they recoiled in confusion !

Camels have played their part in many wars, especially in the role of baggage carriers.

HORSES were, until mechanisation robbed them of their position, the strength of any side that took the field. However, it was the horse and not the rider—as was generally thought—that was considered important.

To cite expert opinion, here is an extract from an article "Years Versus Ideas" by Major-General W. Baird, CB, C.M.G., D.S.O.

"Nevertheless, it is generally agreed that the horse, not the cavalry man, did dominate war during many centuries for it was the use made of the horse with a rider that often lent decisive power.

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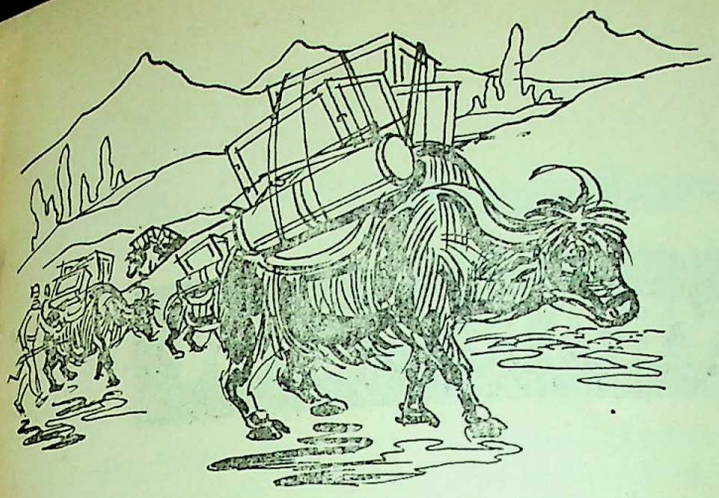

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It may surely be claimed, therefore, that it was the horse, not the 'moral threat' that proved the most powerful weapon of cavalry".

FROM very early times, elephants were extensively used in war. They were not only used to trample down infantry, but were real fighting machines and could be termed the tanks of those days.

To draw an analogy, they wore armour protection and like the modern tanks which belch bullets and shells from their turrets, death and destruction could be rained down from the *howdah*.

It is said that the elephants in service of Chanda Sahib had special head armour. With such armour these elephants were made to butt open the gates of enemy forts.

The most interesting episode about elephants is how they were used to effect surprise.

Elephants of Antiochus (a successor of the great General of Alexander, Selucus) are said to have caused mad confusion amongst the Gauls. The Gauls, 40,000 strong, who never had seen these beasts took to their heels at the sight of these moving mountains of flesh !

DOGS have been an integral part of the Armies of many nations. Historical records, as to their service in peace and war dates back to 4,000 B.C.

Originally, the Army dogs were trained for fighting purposes. The order of battle with these beasts were, a warrior would be preceded by a slave, who used to lead a fierce dog. At the word of command, the dog attacked the adversary. While it thus pinned the enemy in close combat, the master would dash into the fray with a good chance of success.

An interesting account is given by Marius, a Roman Consul, of the Battle of Versolla (*101* B.C.) against the Teotones. The Romans having overcome the defending forces faced a serious menace of hordes of dogs set and urged on them by the "Blonde-haired women of Waganburg."

In modern times dogs are employed in specialised jobs such as tracking saboteurs, guarding defence posts, patrolling borders, in mine-detection and in carrying messages.

IN all the wars he has participated, the paragon of excellence, the mule, finds the premier place.

He has proved indispensable in war. Whatever demerits he may have are offset by his other sterling qualities.

He has come out with flying colours whether the wars were fought in the muds of France, the deserts of Palestine ; on the snow peaks of Himalayas or under the deluge of Assam rains ; burning heat or freezing cold.

Mules are individualists and have a psychology peculiar to their own species.

With the advent of match-locks and machines, the usefulness of all other animals in war faded, but not that of the mule.

His services were high-lighted in the recent Chinese invasion when he kept the life-line alive by shuttling between the front and the base carrying essential supplies.

Men still depend on his sure-footed gait on the hilly tracks or Himalayan border-posts for their rations, arms and ammunition, as also for their mucha-waited mail.

He is still the hero of all the battles and skirmishes.

ONE other animal that finds extensive use in Indian Army these days is the Yak. They are being used as transport animals by our troops stationed in the high altitudes of our Himalayan border.

These animals cannot work at altitude below 8,000 feet, but are useful up to 18,000 feet.

There is a drawback with them. They are bone lazy and malinger at times.

(Courtesy-Sainik Samachar)

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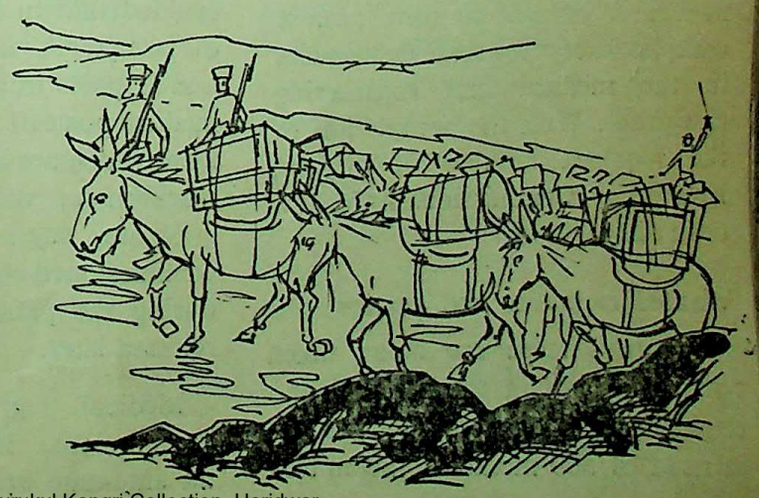

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Army

TOO HAS A FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The most outstanding event of 1964 in the field of defence was the preparation of a Five-Year Defence Plan which envisages for the Army the maintenance of a well-equipped force with a strength of 8·25 lakh men and modernisation of the Army in all respects. This is the story of what the Army has so far accomplished.

RARELY in history has an Army been called upon to double its size in a short period and at the same time to arm itself with new weapons and equipment. The Indian Army can legitimately pride itself on the fact that its large-scale programme of recruitment of officers and their training has been effectively carried out according to a plan.

Over three lakh Jawans and more than 10,000 officers have been recruited to the Army after the declaration of the emergency. This large recruitment of men has meant the screening of 14,00,000 to 15,00,000 volunteers—a task the magnitude of which can well be imagined. Apart from recruitment, it involved the training of these raw young men into tough soliders.

The programme of recruitment of men and officers is now almost complete except for some deficiencies in the medical and engineering categories. With the completion of the required number of officers, Emergency Commissions have now been discontinued.

Wanted engineers and doctors

Vigorous steps are being taken to fill the gap in the medical and engineering side as our Army is still in need of 500 medical officers and an equal number of nursing officers, besides engineering personnel.

A number of incentives have been offered to facilitate the recruitment of engineers and medical officers. Under the University Entry Scheme, Short Service Regular Commissions are granted to candidates studying in the final year of a degree class engineering and medical colleges. To select technical candidates, selection teams visit various engineering institutions in the country and candidates are interviewed by five mobile Service Selection Boards. In case engineers and doctors already employed in the Central Government join the Army their lien, seniority, civil pay and emoluments and other service benefits in their parent organisation are fully protected. It has also been decided that in future 50 per cent. of permanent vacancies in Class I and II posts in the engineering and medical posts of the Central Government which are to be filled by direct recruitment, will be reserved for graduate engineers and doctors commissioned for military service during the present emergency and released later.

Medical graduates, granted commissions, have been allowed an ante-date up to a maximum of six and a half years for hou appointments, post-graduate qu fications, and previous experien Those medical specialists who a eligible for the maximum ante-da of six and a half years are tak directly into the Army Medi Corps in the acting rank of Maj

Engineering graduates are gran provisional Short Service Regu Commissions in the rank of 2½ 2½ during their period of pre-Comm sion training. On the success completion of this training, they a granted Short Service Regu Commission and allowed an an date of 2 years which counts f purposes of seniority, promoti and increments of pay. And th who have previous service to th credit under the Central or St Governments, or in public sec undertakings, are given an addition ante-date up to a maximum of t years. Short Service Regular Co mission is given now for five yea extendable by two years.

Lessons of NEFA

The inquiry into the reverses our Army in NEFA brought a number of useful lessons. Th have been weighed, assessed, a assimilated. Improvements in tra ing, equipment, communicatio supply and logistics, tactics a

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India's Secular Army — SYMBOL OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION

The Indian Army is a true symbol of national integration and a secular society. There are as many as 1,58,000 officers and men in the Army belonging to various minority comunities. Officers alone number 14,000. They work, play and fight together as one team.

PERHAPS the most eloquent testimony to the secular nature of Indian democracy is the number of officers and men of minority communities serving in its Armed Forces.

This not only proves that there is equal oportunity for all, but the fact that recruitment to our Armed Forces has no bar of religion or community is a significant proof of India's implicit faith in the loyalty of all her citizens, irrespective of their caste, creed or religion.

Statistics show that there are 1,57,897 members of the minority communities, including Muslims, in the Army alone of which 13,989 are officers. Many of these officers are very senior and are in positions of trust and confidence.

By way of contrast it is interesting to note that in the Pakistan Army there is not a single non-Muslim officer or soldier in the main fighting units like the Infantry, Armoured Corps and Artillery, whilst in the rest of the Services the percentage of minority community members is as follows: Engineers, 2 per cent.; Signals, 2 per cent.; Army Service Corps, 1 per cent.; Army Ordnance Corps, 2 per cent.; Army Medical Corps, 1 per cent. and Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, 2 per cent.

Soldiers from minority groups in the Indian Army are not banded together separately, but are completely integrated in every strata of the arms and services of the Army.

Even in those fighting units which are drawn traditionally from particular types like Gurkhas, Gash walis, Kumaonis, Sikhs, Marathas and so on, officers and administrative staff are from all communities. For the most remarkable fact of like in the Armed Forces is the strong feeling of comradeship and entity in which religious differences have little place.

As comrades-in-arms, officer and men of all communities live and play their games, serve and fight together guided by the twin beacons of country and regiment; their lives are dedicated to the safety, honour and welfare of the country and the glory of their regiments.

Amongst men whose lives are governed by such high ideals, ideals for which they are prepared to give their lives gladly, there is no place for the petty bitterness and futility of religious intolerance. It is common to see Hindu soldiers celebrating Id, Muslim soldiers celebrating Hindu festivals and Christian soldiers visiting temple, gurudwara and mosque on religious occasions. They are not only brothers-in-arms but brothers in spirit as well.

Our Armed Forces can be likened to a giant cauldron in which many different cultures and religions are not and fused into the golden metals of tolerance and service. They are indeed the greatest factors working towards the integration of our people into a single emotional entity, striving towards Jawaharlal Nehru's ideal of a truly secular nation in which individual liberty and tolerance are the guiding principles.

—LT. COLONEL C. L. PROUDFOOT

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strategy, and the concepts of warfare have been effected. Psychological conditioning of the mind and the physical conditioning of the body to the terrain and the climate peculiar to the northern borders now form an important part of the training. Emphasis is now on field training under actual battle conditions, and on achieving increasing mobility.

Modernisation of weapons and equipment

Suitable action has been taken to provide greater fire power to troops by introducing new weapons. Attention has, side by side, been given to improving communications, expanding the network of border roads, and other connected facilities. The Army has been equipped with self-loading rifles, small-arms with a standardised calibre capable of taking 7·62 m.m. ammunition, lighter and long range mortars, mountain guns with better range, medium and light tanks and light machine-guns. A plant for the production of 7.62 m.m. ammunition, set up with USA aid went into production last year at Varangaon.

To ensure an uninterrupted flow of material during combat, and to raise the level of reserve stock of various categories of equipment, decisions have been taken to standardise weapons and communications equipment with which the Army would be equipped.

A phased programme of replacement of old vehicles by the Shaktiman and Nissan vehicles produced by the ordinance factories, as also the 3-ton Tata Mercedes Benz and 1-ton Dodge wagons of Willys jeeps, has been drawn up.

The expansion of the Army led to a sudden increase in the demand of clothing items such as parachutes, tents, and a variety of general stores. The capacity in the ordnance factories has been stepped up.

Expansion of the Army also involved urgent construction of accommodation for various units like field workshop, ordnance depots and training establishments and also the provision of married accommodation for a large number of officers, JCOs and other ranks. In order to cope with the expanded works programme, an emergency works procedure has been adopted to cut down delays, both in the technical and administrative scrutiny of budgets and in their execution.

Training goes on, no matter where the Jawan is posted or how long he has been in the Army. Here we see a weapons training class in progress under the shadow of a snow-capped Himalayan promontory, somewhere in the forward areas.

Organisational changes

Certain organisational changes at various levels have been carried out in 1963 and 1964. Apart from the creation of a new Central Command with headquarters at Lucknow, the Military Intelligence Department at the Army Headquarters has been considerably expanded and strengthened. A new directorate of Combat Development has been set up to consider and formulate future tactical concepts and to indicate how organisations and material should be developed to meet the challenging concepts of warfare. A new recruiting directorate has been functioning for quite some time now as part of the Army Headquarters. A Procurement and Progressing Organisation has been set up under the Master-General of Ordnance for the procurement of equipment and stores from foreign countries.

Mountain divisions

An answer to the complex problems of defence in the Himalayan terrain has been found in the newly raised mountain divisions which are being specially tailored to the needs of mountain warfare. The emphasis is on extreme mobility, increased fire-power, and rigorous training for mental and physical fitness demanded of a soldier at high altitudes. The divisions are equipped with animal transport and lighter vehicles, fewer and lighter pieces of artillery, and automatic weapons. Apart from raising new mountain divisions, some of the existing ones have been converted into mountain divisions.

The work of training new divisions and converting the old ones is proceeding according to plan. Three divisions have been raised, while another three would have been raised by March this year. A

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A LOVER'S GIFT

———R. V. NAIK

THEY were not betrothed on the seventh auspicious day of March. Although the two of them, Gopal and Sita, were waiting for it almost breathlessly, things had taken a different shape. Sita's grandmother had expired on the day they were to be betrothed. The father was deeply grieved at the death of his mother, whom he loved as no son had ever loved his mother. And for ten days he was in mourning and would hardly talk to anyone in the house.

After a couple of months as the brunt of the misforture was gone, he began to think slowly of the world around him and of his daughter Sita in particular. Being superstitious, he thought over the proposed betrothal again and again which was not quite to his liking. From the beginning he had raised a voice of protest against Gopal who in his opinion was only a do-nothing fellow. The only point in his favour was a small estate he owned in the town, which could keep him alive on a mere subsistance level. However, Sita's mother liked Gopal especially because her daughter had fallen in love with him and nothing could make her forsake her lover.

Sita's father, as always, had to yield to her monther's persuasions. But the death of his mother seemed to change his attitude of mind. At first it made him persive, then hesitant and dubious about Sita's lover and at long last stern and decisive. He told Sita's mother to revise her opinion as a better match for their daughter could be found. The lady would not agree. At last she wept for her daughter who soon came to know what was going on in the house.

Gopal, for his part, knew nothing that was taking shape against him. Blinded by love, he kept on visiting his beloved as usual, and delighting himself with his blandishments of love. Once he told her that the postponement of marriage had disturbed him for a bit. But now he was himself again. May be something good lay in store for them. The postponement" he said "may further consolidate his position in her house. God's ways are mysterious."

Sita merely smiled. She did not want to reveal what was going on and to hurt him at an improper moment. But three days later she took courage in both hands and said, "Gopal, I have something to say."

"Do" he smiled "I can guess what you are going to say."

"What's it?" she asked wrinkling up her nose. "I mean," he answered. "You want to say I am being impatient, unlike your; impatient to get married."

"No"

"Then what's it, dear?" he said with seriousness. "Father says", she said after a pause, "You are a do-nothing man."

She looked at him, his eyes were bent to the ground.

"You do nothing" she went on .? you only fall back upon your father's estate like a limp'ng man on his crutcher. As a man you have nothing to do. You had better join the Army and help throw back the Chinese who have invaded the country." Sita stopped short, watching the effect of her words on her lover. Gopal kept silent. A serious look had come on his face. Sita felt sorry for him, sorry that she had to utter the words she had uttered. "Your father is not wrong to say what he had said," Gopal remarked, lifting his eyes to her face. His face was drawn, his eyes were screwed up.

"I didn't mean to hurt you," Seeta said in a pleading voice.'. I just said what further had to say. But you need not be touchy, Gopal. You only have to keep quiet and thus respect the elders."

"Yes, I must respect them," he sighed. "I must, at all costs."

After a pause he turned, waved his hand and was walking away.

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"Gopal ..... my dear .. don't be gone .. like that. Gopal.... you are angry.... and .... offended come .... Gopal ...." She cried after him but Gopal did not care to look back at her. In a few moments he was gone out of her sight.

After a couple of days she came to know that he had gone off to the city. But the purpose of his sudden departure was not known. At last she went to see Gopal's mother who knew everything but kept it deliverately from the gift. Sita wept hard and the old lady tried to console her without success.

Sita's mother too came to know of her dauthter's sufferings. She was equally helpless. Sita's father knew nothing. He was only thinking of a better match for his daughter.

As for Gopal, he had gone off to the nearest Recruiting Office in the city. When he went there he saw a rush of applicants lined up at the entrance. And he had to wait for an hour and a half till his turn came. He told the officer that he had an old mother and that it was at her instructions that he had come to the Recruiting Office. The officer was astonished and at once patted Gopal's shoulder lovingly. He said there were two more instances of the kind which had astonished him previously. He expressed his good wishes and hoped Gopal should certainly rise to the expectations of his mother and prove a worthy son of the motherland.

After three days Gopal returned to the town with a feeling of satisfaction. Just as he entered the house his mother greeted him with a dismal look, in her eyes which baffled him. "What happened to her ", he though. But soon she explained all that had transpired between her and Sita a couple of days ago. She also revealed the agonies that the latter was experiencing ever since Gopal left the town. Gopal peered at her and passively said he would meet his beloved.

In the visit that took place in the nearby garden a little later Gopal told Sita that he had joined the Army as her father had wished, and would certainly prove what stuff he was made of. Sita sighed, moaned and said between her sobs that he had only made a mountain of a mole hill. But he assured her that his new venture would stand him in better stead and her father would feel proud of him in a course of time.

After a week he left the town. The news of his departure astonished everyone, even Sita's father. But he was not merely astonished. He felt happy that a hurdle had been removed and that he was now free to look for a suitable match for his daughter.

Gopal and a hundred more recruits were sent to Dehra Dun where they had to undergo a period of training. The training lasted almost a year. It was rigorous, but manly and inspiring. It seemed to imbue every trainee with lone of his people and the country that reared him. I put fresh spunk into him against the Chinese ; the monster invaders who had astonished the wolrd by their unprecedented treachery. Gopal wrote all this in his letters addressed to Sita, which were delivered to her by his mother secretly. The training had made a new man of him, a full blooded patriot. The letters that he despatched were a curious blend of his love for Sita and for his country. Sita was happy over his transformation and she was of late seized with apprehension, looking to the secret activities of her father. He had been moving from town to town in search of a son-in-law. Sita's mother had tried to dissuade him from his hasty resolve ; she had explained to him that Sita loved Gopal and if the girl was married off to a man she did not love, she would be miserabe a her life. Sita's father had merel smiled at her argument.

"Poor fool," he had remarked "Love like fancy is a deceiving sel A man or girl who loves, merel fancies that he or she loves. Fo 'love alters when it alteration finds' True love is rare, and still in th Sputnik Age of Ours" He laughe as he stopped short. He wa evidently condemning love betwee a man and a woman. And he kne that his wife had understood hi But the tears in her eyes disturbe him at once.

"Poor fool," he repeated, strok ing her cheeks.

"Don't misunderstand me. I a not as you think, certainly not a enemy of true love. But what i true love after all ? May be yo don't know it. But I will tell a about it. Indeed love is a nob sentiment, the one that is cherishe for a cause. But I am sure Gopal incapable of such sentiment."

He stopped, laughing. His wif realised that her husband was onl ridiculing Gopal. And that gave her pain which she could not hide But without looking at her drawn face he went on. Besides Gopal i a coward. He can't walk by him self in the streets at midnight, h can't stay alone in the house if hi mother is away. Often he ha walked out of his dream crying i terror like a child.

"How do you know" his wif said, thinking he was lying as wa his habit.

A friend of his told me.

"But he has hardly any friend b one who knows him intemately."

"Oh, don't make a fuss darling he said evasively. "I know wh he is going to do in the Arm He will run away from the battl field or get killed. If he runs awa as a coward mostly does, he w come back to tell a different tal

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He will say he was dismissed because he infringed the rules of discipline military life. And may be he will do it and get a discharge from the Army, trying to prove he is not a coward. Yes, Yes, that's what he will do. I know what is made of. Yes, believe me ; he is made of the dung of fear and idleness. And what he seems to be doing in the Army is just an eyewash. So don't go by what he says, writes or does. Its bunkum! A coward is a coward at all times. His behaviour however country makes no difference. And his enlistment is a joke, a huge joke he has hurled against himself. I can't help laughing !"

As he finished, he broke into a guffaw and went directly from the kitchen into the living room, clapping, swinging around in excitement.

During the period of his training Gopal wrote several letters to his beloved Sita, without of course expecting any reply in return. He wrote them for his own satisfaction. In almost all of them he gave vent to his feelings. Sita on her part realised how much he loved her and felt proud when he told her at the end of every letter of his that her love was raising him to a new height by inspiring in him nobler instinct of the love of the motherland. Sita was happy to think that Gopal's brave, patriotic life would prove to be an eye-opener to her father. But, as ill-luck would have it her father told her one evening that a new match was found for her and that she was not to voice her disapproval but to do what she was required to do. And the poor girl had had to give in !

In his last passionate letter Gopal wrote airily that he was getting back home on short vacation. He thought the news would send a thrill of joy through Sita's heart. But unfortunately the letter never reached her. It so turned out that on the day Gopal's mother received the letter, Sita was married off to a man, pock marked face gave rise to several speculations in the town. Sita's mother wept for long after her daughter took leave of her. Gopal's mother was no less grieved. She wept both for the girl and her son whose lives were ruined for ever.

Gopal's arrival a week after Sita's departure from the town was received with a mixed feeling. The townspeople felt pity for him and sympathy with the luckless girl. But Gopal was kept in the dark about everything. So when he returned, he was happy and rejoicing. He had been accompanied with a friend of his, a Jawan from the Army. The Jawan had no relations whatever in the world and had consented to go with Gopal to his native town.

Pointing his finger at the friend Gopal said to his mother "This friend of mine a rare thing, mother, a jewel so to speak. Although alone with no one left in the world he loves the people and the country. He says true love is selfless and altruistic. Love that subsists between a man and a woman is altogether selfish. That is to say, a loving man or woman expects something from his or her partner. And that is the reason why this man has remained a bachelor. He does'nt want to marry and keep loving awoman only to raise some expectations about him in her."

Gopal stopped short, smiling and rapped on the friend's shoulder. The latter felt embarrassed and sniggered a little. Gopal's mother thought her son was joking. "And he so happy being a bachelor" Gopal went on with enthusiasm "Not only that. He's proud that he has joined the Army. He says true love is nothing but the love of the motherland. In loving your country you don't have to raise or cherish any expectations. You only have to work for her unflinchingly. The spirit of work and sacrifice is the real meaning of love which knows no expectations I wish. I were a bachelor—a bachelor."

As if you are not "his friend burst out laughing."

"Eh, you are joking, are you ?" Gopal added "You know. I am in love with a girl and I am marrying her. Not now but only in proper time when I will have given a good account of myself".

Then suddenly turning to his mother, he said "Mother how is the old man Seetaw's father ? I am sure he will come round and vegin to take a fancy to me. I know he wants me to do a heroic deed. And I will by all means !

Only I wish Chinese should venture to commit aggression again. Then they will know what Jawans will do to a treacherous foe." He broke off, his face flushing with rage.

His friend nodded ; his mother however bent her head restlessly. She seemed bewilderhed or may be she was feeling nervous and apprehensive.

"How is Sita ?" he said "A girl with a sensitive skin but so loving ! I might as well go to see her directly. But may be her father will not like my intrusion especially not until I have proved my merits !"

He laughed again, but drew back at once as he glanced down at his mother's tear-stained face.

"Why, what's the matter ?" he explained distressfully. The mother did not speak for a while ; however at long last she pulled herself together and told him between sobs all that had happened in the town since his departure. Gopal listened without giving vent to his feelings. He could keep back his

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tears, even though he was overwhelmed with grief at the plight of his beloved. He knew that he was as helpless as her and that nothing could change what had happened. He realized for the first time the true mening of love. He realized that his grief was mainly due to certain expectations that had arisen out of love. It dawned on him suddenly that " true love knows no expectations " and that if he was sorry on account of it he was himself to blame !

" What are you thinking Gopal ? About love ? " his friend said suddenly, grasping Gopal's hand " Love is a noble sentiment. He who works without expectations is a true lover. And you are one. Take it from me ! A role there is for you. Not here but on the battle front. And you are ordained to hear not the cries of a tender heart but the report of guns, the creaking of trucks, the silent call of trenches and the rumbling of aeroplanes. Your destiny is in the terrains. Mother calls you th True love wants you there to deem yourself ".

The Jawan said this with glum resignation of a general the pathetic moment of helpless fled at once. Something str Gopal inside of him and sudde he looked his friend in the face.

A smile there was in his eyes light across his temples.

Then the two Jawans exchang glances and smiled as though th had understood each other.

Army Too Has A Five-Year Plan

(*continued from page 72*)

together, there will be a total of ten mountain divisions.

Training, a formidable challenge

The training of a large number of recruits from raw young men to tough soldiers has been a formidable challenge. Training is a time-consuming, uphill task. The large-scale recruitment has involved considerable expansion of the training programme in several Army training schools and centres, scattered all over the country. In certain cases, new training centres have been set up to meet the large training requirements. Fifteen new training centres for artillery, signals, Army Service Corps, electrical and mechanical engineers and Army Medical Corps have been opened.

Facilities available in the various industrial training institutes, poly technics, and public sector undertakings in the country have also been fully utilised for training Jawans in many technical courses.

Toughening course

In March 1964, the Infantry School at Mhow introduced a new course which has been specially designed to toughen young officers, mentally and physically, to enable them to lead patrols for long periods in jungle-*cum*-mountain terrains. This was necessary to meet the present requirements when high altitude and jungle warfare have assumed considerable importance. The training capacity of the High Altitude Warfare School, which was opened in March 1962, was stepped up.

To avoid units moving from their locations, a mobile Army Headquarters training team now moves from place to place, imparting instructions in jungle warfare to various units at their own stations.

To prepare our troops psychologically for battle conditions, they are put through what is called a " battle inoculation " course.

Staff training

The stress on field training, however, meant no lessening of staff training. Besides strengthening Defence Services Staff College Wellington which trains selec officers for graded staff appoi ments, the National Defe Academy at New Delhi, the high Services training establishment the country, which was closed some time, was re-opened in Janu last year, and has recommen its useful work. Selected officers being sent on a programmed b to foreign countries for advan training in specialised subjects which facilities do not exist India.

In brief, the training has b re-orientated to meet the requirements posed by the Chin aggression. This has called re-orientation of ideas of ove strategy. The requirements weapons and equipment have b changed. Numerous and complic problems relating to the accli tisation of men and mate at high altitudes are b solved.

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

★

★*Official Languages Act published*

★*Concession to Children of Jawans*

★*Drive for membership of cultivators*

★*Account Code for Zilla Parishads*

★*State Art Exhibition at Aurangabad*

★*District Census Hand-books*

★

THE new term of the Bal Bhavan has started from January 1. Parents and guardians of the regular badge-holders are advised to pay their quarterly fees of 50 paise and renew their badges as early as possible.

The Bal Bhavan will also admit some more new children. Parents and guardians desirous of their children availing of the opportunity of utilising their leisure time in the best way possible, may fill in their application forms, available from the In-Charge, Bal Bhavan, Netaji Subhash Road, Bombay 4 (Telephone No. 30389), on all days except Mondays between 4-30 and 6-30 p.m.

Ample facilities are provided at the Bal Bhavan for children's recreation in the form of a library, indoor and outdoor games, story-telling, dramatics, cinema shows and other programmes, as well as outings and excursions.

Regular classes for teaching of fretwork, paper and cardboard work, drawing and painting, dance and music are also conducted for the benefit of the badge-holders.

Certificates for self-employed goldsmiths

The certificates issued to self-employed goldsmiths under the provisions of rule 126 HA of the Defence of India Rules were valid only up to December 31, 1964. They have to be renewed by the goldsmiths concerned on presenting their applications together with the Central Excise revenue stamp of Rupee one only.

The Government of India have decided that such applications may be made on plain paper and presented, together with the Central Excise revenue stamps affixed thereon, to the certificate-issuing authorities either by the goldsmiths concerned individually or by their associations or groups of goldsmiths together for renewal. Time has been renewal for this purpose up to March 31, 1965. Pending formal renewal, the goldsmiths concerned are permitted to continue their business unless they are informed that their certificates cannot be renewed.

Norms Committee for Co-operative Societies

The time limit for sending replies of the questionnaires issued to co-operative societies and trade unions by the Norms Committee for Employees in Co-operative Societies is extended up to February 6, 1965.

The authorities of the co-operative societies, trade unions and the interested persons to whom the copies of the questionnaires have been issued are advised to send full replies of the said questionnaires to the Secretary, Norms Committee, for employees in Co-operative Societies, Framji Cawasji Institute Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay-2, by that date.

Account Code for Zilla Parishads

The Government of Maharashtra has drafted Account Code for Zilla Parishads. Under the code all financial transactions relating to the Zilla Parishads and all accounts matters including preparation of the annual accounts and maintenance of all accounts and financial records will be dealt with in the Finance Department of the Zilla Parishad. The Code provides that

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the Chief Accounts and Finance Officer will be the Head of the Finance Department of Zilla Parishad.

The draft rules containing the code entitled the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samities Account Code have been published in the Maharashtra Government Gazette, Extra-ordinary, of December 31, 1964. Objections or suggestions, if any, may be sent to the Secretary, Rural Development Department, Sachivalaya, Bombay-32, on or before January 31, 1965.

District Census Hand-books

The Government of Maharashtra is publishing district census handbooks—one for each district—on the basis of the material collected during the 1961 Census. So far, handbooks for nine districts,namely, Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Bhir, Ratnagiri, Akola, Chanda and Kolaba have been published. The remaining 16 will be published shortly.

Each handbook contains an introductory note, the village directory, census tables and other official statistics. The introductory note covering about sixty pages describes the present administrative set-up and some socio-economic facets of life in the district.

The district census handbook also contains information on topics like population growth, education, health agriculture, industries, welfare, of Backward Class, housing, forest, fisheries, mining, power, communications, trade and broad aspects of economy.

It is profusely illustrated and contains a map of the district in four colours, taluka maps showing location of every village, and maps showing fairs and weekly markets in the district. It also contains charts and graphs on literacy, variation in population, land utilisation, crop pattern etc.

Each handbook contains a wealth of information regarding almost every aspect of economy in the district. This is a volume of valuable reference for all those concerned with the administrative, planning and development work in the district. This would be of special interest to industrialists, social workers and persons engaged in business.

The handbook covering in all about 200 pages is available at a price of Rs. 8 at any Government Book Depot.

Marathi versions of these volumes are also being issued separately.

Gur and Khandsari Manufacturers' Licensing Order

The Government of Maharashtra has issued the Maharashtra Gur and Khandsari Manufacturers' Licensing Order, 1965 which has been published in the Maharashtra Government Gazettee Extra-ordinary of January 12, 1965.

By this Order the manufacture of Gur and Khandsari within 20 kilometres of any sugar factory has been regulated and will be allowed only by persons holding licences to be issued by Licensing Authority viz. Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris in districts.

The salient features of the Order are that it comes into force immediately and requires that person intending to manufacture 50 quintals or more of gur at a time or who already manufacture this quantity or more must apply for and equip themselves with licences before January 25, 1965. Only new comers in the industry will be required to take out fresh licences after that date. Existing manufacturers must apply immediately.

The intention in issuing this order is to obtain correct information of the quantity of sugarcane going into gur manufacture within the factory-areas. The Licensing Authorities will grant licences fairly liberally. But if it becomes necessary to promote sugar manufacture and if it is found to be suffering adversely, the Licensing Order will be useful for regulating manufacture of gur.

Sugar rationing order published

The Maharashtra (Local Areas) Sugar Rationing First Amendment Order, 1965, has been published in part IV-A of the Maharashtra Government Gazette, Extra-ordinary of January 6, 1965.

Under the amending Order the following local areas have been substituted in the schedule appended to the Maharashtra (Local Areas) Sugar Rationing Order, 1965 at serial numbers 6 and 7.

The local areas are—the Ahmednagar Municipal Borough, Cantonment area, Vadarwadi area, Dargah Dayara, Barababhali village, Hari Malyacha Mala and the Kolhapur Municipal Borough and Gandhinagar colony under revenue village Valiwada in Karvir Taluka.

Pamphlet of King Mahendra forfeited

The Government of India has prohibited the publication, printing, sale or distribution of the pamphlet entitled " India, Nepali Congress and King Mahendra ", written by Shri J. B. Singh of Bahraich and printed at Shri Gopal Printing Press, Lucknow, as it contains prejudicial reports as defined in the clause (7) of the rule 35 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962. The Government has also declared that every copy of the pamphlet or any extract or translation from it should be forfeited to the Government. It has directed every person possessing any copy of the pamphlet to deliver the same to the local police authorities.

Restrictions on manufacture of poha and kurmura

In order to stop large scale wastage of paddy due to manufacture of poha and kurmura, the Government of Maharashtra has issued the Maharashtra Poha and Kurmura (Restriction on Manufacture) Order, 1964 in December last. This precaution has been taken as in the absence of any restrictions on the

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manufacture and movement of poha and kurmura, large quantities of paddy were lost to Government and it was necessary that the manufacture of poha, kurmura should be regulated until the rice position in the State shows substantial improvement.

According to the order, before giving any authorisation to any person for manufacture of poha or kurmura, the Collectors will ascertain the quantity of poha and kurmura manufactured by him during the year 1964, by reference to the past records. Not more than 25 per cent of average monthly manufacture of the year will be Permitted to anybody for the manufacture of poha and kurmura. No paddy will be supplied by the Collector from the quantity of paddy procured for the manufacture of poha or kurmura.

There will be price control on poha/kurmura corresponding to the price of paddy. The collectors will notify the prices.

British Industries Scholarships

The Federation of British Industries, London, have offered six scholarships to the Indian Nationals for practical training in all branches of Engineering.

The scholarships, tenable for six to twelve months, are of the value of £700 per annum. The cost of passage will be borne by the scholars themselves and/or their employers.

The candidates should not be below 35 years on September 1, 1965. They should possess a second class degree or an equivalent diploma in Engineering and five years' industrial or practical experience after obtaining the degree. Only those candidates who are recommended by their employers are eligible to apply.

The application forms and other details can be had from the Ministry of Education, Government of India, Section CS.2, 'A' Barracks, Curzon Road, New Delhi. The intending candidates, other than those in Government service, should forward their applications direct to the Education Ministry, Government of India, New Delhi so as to reach that Ministry by January 31, 1965.

Drive for membership of cultivators

The Government of Maharashtra has decided that an intesive drive for enrolment of all eligible cultivators as members of concerned co-operative credit institutions and for collection of additional share capital contribution from members and prospective members should form part of the drive for procurement of paddy and jowar which is now in full swing in the State. In the case of districts which have no marketable surplus for paddy or jowar, it has been decided that intensive drive for additional membership and share capital contribution should be taken up in such districts also along with the other districts which have marketable surplus of such commodities. Necessary instructions for organisation and launching of the drive have been issued to the Commissioners of Divisions and Collectors of all districts.

The Government has always attached the greatest importance to the question of increased agricultural production. The agricultural production cannot increase unless the cultivator has adequate finances and it has been the policy of Government to ensure that the finances needed by the cultivator

CONCESSIONS TO CHILDREN OF JAWANS

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to extend additional concessions to the children of jawans to enable them to receive further education at primary and secondary stages.

It has directed that the children of jawans of the ranks of Combatant Junior Comissioned Officers and other ranks in the Army and equivalent cadre in the Air Force and Navy, studying in primary and secondary schools in this State should be paid grants towards the cost of one set of books and three sets of clothing during a year.

According to the concessions, the children reading in standard I to VII will get Rs. 50 towards book grants and Rs. 25 for the 3 sets of clothes per year and those reading in standard VIII to XI will receive Rs. 30 towards book grants and Rs. 50 for 3 sets of clothes per year, from the next academic year during the present emergency. The Government has directed that grant towards the cost of one set of clothes should only be paid to them during the remaining part of the current academic year.

The Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona will prescribe the form of application, procedure for payment of grant to the Educational Institutions, etc., in this respect. The children of service personnel applying for the above concession should produce a certificate of eligibility from the Collector and the President of the District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board or the Collector of the district in which they reside.

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are provided by co-operative societies as this will make the rural community self-reliant and free from the clutches of the money-lender. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that all cultivators join the primary agricultural credit co-operative societies of their villages.

The Third Plan target for provision of loans to cultivators was Rs. 100 crores (Rs. 90 crores short term loans and Rs. 10 crores medium term loans). At the end of the co-operative year on June 30 last the loans disbursed amounted to about Rs. 56 crores. The membership stood at about 23 lakhs. Intensive action is required to be taken to reach the target of Rs. 100 crores. This target cannot be reached unless there is a substantial increase in the membership of the co-operative societies and in their share capital.

Official Languages Act published

Following the receipt of assent by the Governor, the Maharashtra Official Languages Act, 1964, has been published in Part IV of the *Maharashtra Governmnet Gazette*, Extraordinary of January 11, 1965.

The Act provides for the use of Marathi for all official purposes from the day to be appointed by the State Governments which shall be notified in the Gazette. It also provides for the continuation of English in addition to Marathi and also use of Hindi in exceptional cases.

Gujarati Drama Competitions

Out of the five Gujarati dramas staged at the Maharashtra State Natya Mahotsava, held at Rang Bhavan, Dhobi Talao, Bombay these have been awarded prizes, the first of Rs. 1,000 going to the drama "Koino Ladakvayo" presented by Indian National Theatre, Bombay, the second of Rs. 500 to the drama 'Ghar Footye Ghar Jay' presented by Rangmanch, Bombay and the third of Rs. 250 to the drama 'Parineeta' presented by Rangbhoomi, Bombay.

The first prize of Rs. 250 for direction has been awarded to Shri Pravin Joshi for his direction of 'Koino Ladakvayo' and the second of Rs. 150 to Shri Tarak Mehta for his direction of 'Ghar Footye Ghar Jay'.

Individual prizes for best acting consisting of a cash award of Rs. 101 and a silver medal have been awarded to (*i*) Shri Harihar Jariwal in 'Koino Ladakvayo', (*ii*) Shri Krishna Vasavada in 'Ghar Footye Ghar Jay', (*iii*) Smt. Usha Santheria in 'Parineeta', and (*iv*) Smt. Tarla Thakore in 'Koino Ladakvayo'.

The panel of judges did not recommend any prize for author. A prize of Rs. 51 for best setting has been given to Shri Chhel Vayda of Rangbhoomi for 'Parineeta' and a prize of Rs. 51 for best lighting to Shri Nagin Rajput of Indian National Theatre for 'Koino Ladakvayo'.

The panel of judges has recommended merit certificates for acting to (*i*) Shri Arvind Joshi in 'Koino Ladakvayo'; (*ii*) Shri Jayant Vyas in 'Swapna Hatu Je Khulli Ankhe'; (*iii*) Smt. Devyani Mehta in "Maharashtra State Natya Mahotsava 'Parineeta'; and (*iv*) Smt. Devyani Thakkar in 'Ghar Footye Ghar Jay'.

The panel of judges has also recommended one additional merit certificate to Shri Kishore Dave for 'Swapna Hatu Je Khulli Ankhe'.

Smt. Deena Pathak (Gandhi), Shri Mohanlal Mehta (Sopan) and Shri Amritlal Yagnik acted as judges.

State Art Exhibition

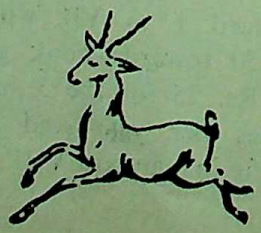
The exhibits for the 8th Maharashtra State Art Exhibition which will be held at Aurangabad in February and March, 1965 will be accepted till the end of January 1965.

Shri R. Karandikar and Bros., Near Dr. Bhalerao Marg, Girgaum, Bombay 4 and Shri Madhukar Paralkar, Artist, Paralkar Bhuvan, Subhash Road, Nagpur 2, have come forward to help exhibitors for submission of their exhibits for the exhibition.

There is no compulsion whatsoever on the exhibitors to submit their exhibits through these agents. They can make their own arrangements independently without taking help of these agents, if they so desire.

The exhibitors taking advantage of the arrangements made by these agents will do so at their own risk and the sponsors of the exhibition will have no responsibility at all in the matter.

The exhibitors from the districts where agents are not available can send their exhibits independently. The exhibits will be accepted at the Town Hall, Aurangabad, in case of artists and art students and in the case of secondary schools and primary schools they will be accepted in the Maratha High School Building, Chaurah, Aurangabad.



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★ *Governor's Visit To R.—Day Contingent Camp*

★ *Maharashtra Police Congratulated*

★ *Role Of Co-operative Marketing Society*

★ *State Marathi Drama Competition*

★ *Prizes For Industrial Skill*

★

DR. P. V. CHERIAN, Governor of Maharashtra, accompanied by Smt. Cherian, recently visited the N. C. C. Republic Day Contingent Camp at Bombay now being run in the campus of the Ismail Yusuf College.

Addressing the cadets, the Governor said that military training inculcated a sense of discipline in the trainees. Military training was essential for the youth for defending the country against aggression.

Earlier, the Governor took the salute from the cadets and inspected the camp area. Brigadier N. D. Billimoria, Director, National Cadet Corps (Maharashtra, Goa, Diu and Daman), took the Governor round the camp area.

The aim of the camp is to make a final selection of cadets from Maharashtra and Goa for the contingent attending the Republic Day celebrations in New Delhi on January 26, and give them special training in drill, bayonet-fighting and cultural shows for which, competitions are held in New Delhi.

Two hundred cadets, boys and girls of Senior and Junior Divisions from Army, Naval and Air Wings from all over Maharashtra and Goa are attending the camp. In addition, there is a small proportion of sainik and public school boys. About half of this strength will be selected for the contingent.

Diplomas to Cost Accountants

The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, awarded diplomas at the convocation of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India, at the Indian Merchant Chamber Hall, at Bombay recently.

Speaking on the occasion, the Governor said that in a developing economy, cost accountants had an important role to play. For the successful implementation of various projects the need for trained personnel like cost accountants could not be over-emphasized.

The Vice-President of the Institute Shri V. K. Srinivasan, welcomed the Governor. Shri R. S. Sadasivan Iyar proposed a vote of thanks.

Maharashtra Police—Pride of India

The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, recently complimented Maharashtra's and especially Greater Bombay's Police for the excellent work and the sense of duty which they had shown at the time of the Eucharistic Congress and said that they not only won a place of pride in India but in the world too. Shri Desai was speaking at the inaugural function of the Goregaon Police Station, Bombay.

He said that the people should change the old attitude toward

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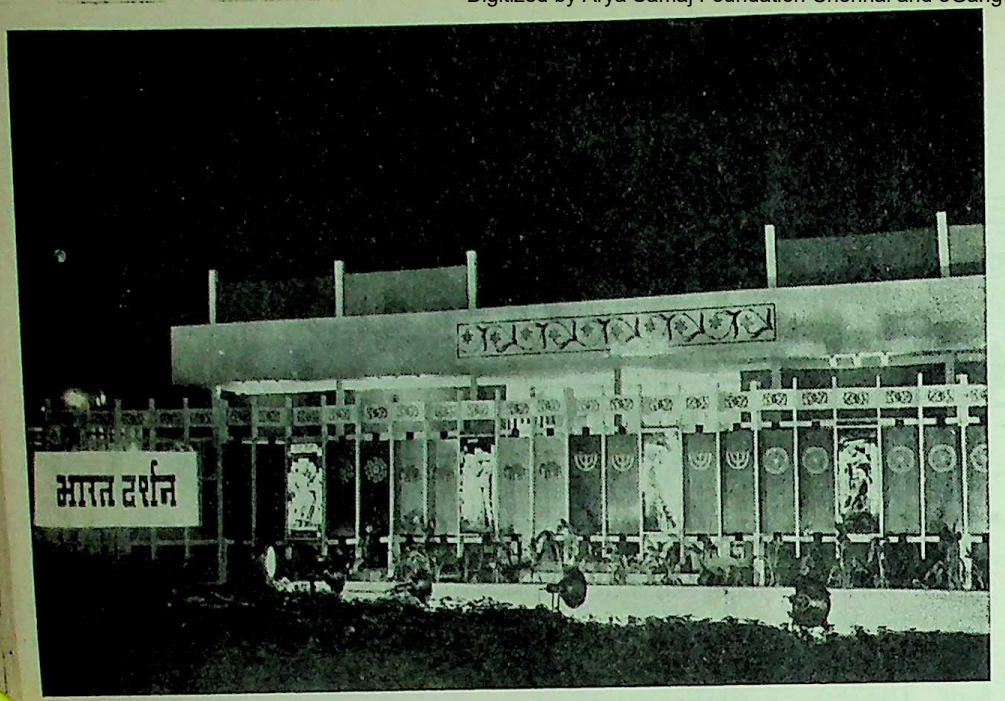

A view of the majestically designed Government of India Pavilion at the 'Our Heritage' Exhibition recently held at the Cross Maidan, Bombay

police and try to appreciate their duties. Explaining the steps the Government had taken in enhancing the allowance paid to constables and the concession in education given to their children in the secondary stage, he said that out of 65,000 personnel in the police force of the State, about 10,000 belonged to the category of constables and, as such the Government, was keen in their welfare.

Shri S. Majeedulla, Commissioner of Police, welcoming the Home Minister, said that this new police station would be just a link in the series of police stations to be opened in the north of Greater Bombay.

The Commissioner of Police further said that sanction had been already granted for reorganisation of five new police stations and opening of two new police stations. With an area of 175 square miles, it was rather hard task for the Greater Bombay Police to check the increasing crime in the northern suburbs of Bombay. Fourteen wireless mobile vans would be soon on the roads making the total 24, he added.

New venture of 'Kokan Sewak'

The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, complimented the House of Chowgules on their embarking on a new venture of the coastal passenger service at Bombay on 18th January.

The Minister, who was presiding over the welcome ceremony of M. V. Kokan Sewak of Messrs. Chowgule Steamships Limited, held at the Ferry Warf, said that the people in Kokan who were dependent for decades on the coastal ships had no proper facilities of shipping. The new service would serve as a sort of relief to the poor travellers of that area who had hitherto suffered a great hardship. He also thanked the Chowgules for starting the service with all modern amenities without increase in the present fare. The Home Minister assured them that the Government would provide them coastal facilities as early as possible.

Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, hailed the new venture of the Chowgules, and wished them success in it. He appreciated the spirit of the Chowgules in extending a helping hand to the millions of poor people of the Konkan area by making available better and modern transport facilities. The example of the Chowgules was worthy of emolution by the other rich people, he said.

Shri M. A. Vairale, Deputy Minister for Buildings and Communications, complimented them on behalf of the Government. The State Government would provide amenities to the passengers on the shore. It would provide sheds for embarking and disembarking passengers, he assured. The Government was taking steps to develop the ports of Konkan area, he said. Shri V. D. Chowgule, Managing Director of Chowgule Steamships Limited, welcomed the guests.

Among those present were Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Civil Supplies ; Shri S. V. Sonavane, Minister for Prohibition ; and Shri H. G. Vartak, Deputy Minister for Public Health.

Literary Society inaugurated

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Urban Development, inaugurated Bombay on January 12 the Indian Literary Society of the Indian Institute of Technology.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister expressed satisfaction for having this sort of society in this technological Institute. He further emphasised the importance of technocrats in the society. Speaking on "Intergration through Literature", Dr. Zakaria narrated in detail as to how the theme of integration was predominant in our ancient literature and also in the teachings of different religions of India.

The Minister concluded his speech with an appeal to the students that they should contribute their mite towards bringing about this integration.

Role of Co-operative Marketing Society

The Minister for Civil Supplies, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, urged

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the staff of the State Co-operative Marketing Society at Bombay recently to work with a missionary zeal and devotion to fulfill the target fixed by the Government for the monopoly purchase of jowar and rice in the State.

The Minister, who was addressing them at the Society's premises, noted with satisfaction the work done by the society in the national and international spheres. The members of the co-operative machinery should not feel that they were merely a cog in the wheel but were an important factor of the organisation.

The Minister was confident that the State Co-operative Marketing Society, through its network of centres would help the Government in reaching the target.

Shri Taleyarkhan said that the price of Rs. 45 per quintal fixed by the Government for the purchase of marketable surplus of jowar of 6·5 lakh tons in the State was the highest in the country. The Union Government's price support rate for jowar was Rs. 34 per quintal. Shri Taleyarkhan also said that he had authorised the society to open more centres for the purchase of foodgrains in Maharashtra in addition to the existing 300 centres.

No change in basic prohibition policy

The Minister for Prohibition, Shri S. V. Sanavane told the Nashabandi organisers, recently that the liberalisation of Prohibition policy of the State Government did not mean change in the basic prohibition policy.

The Minister was addressing the organisers when he visited the office of the Nashabandi Mandal at the Old Custom House. Shri Sonawane said that there were workers in the Mandal who had faith in the policy and added that they had enough scope in their work.

Dr. T. R. Naravane, Chairman of the Maharashtra State Nashabandi Mandal welcomed the Minister. Shri Buvasaheb Gosavi, Secretary of the State Nashabandi Mandal and Shri Madhavrao Deshpande, Chief Organiser of the Bombay City Nashabandi Mandal, acquainted the Minister with the activities of the organisation. Shri G. B. Mahashabde, Secretary of the City Nashabandi Mandal, proposed a vote of thanks.

State Marathi Drama Competitions

The Maharashtriya Kalopasak, Poona, has been awarded the first prize of Rs. 2,000 for its drama 'Katha Kunachi Vyatha Kuna' and the Progressive Dramatic Association, also of Poona; the second prize of Rs. 1,000 for its drama 'Sharada' in the Marathi final drama competitions, organised by the Government of Maharashtra as part of the fourth Maharashtra State Natya Mahotsava.

The fourteen dramas selected from among the 78 dramas, participated in the finals.

The three consolation prizes of Rs. 101 each have been given to—(*i*) Ranjan Kala Mandir, Nagpur for its drama 'Ghar Katha Ek Vyatha'; (*ii*) Indian National Theatre, Bombay for its drama 'Phas' and (*iii*) Sahakar Natya Mandal, Malad for its drama 'Rambha'.

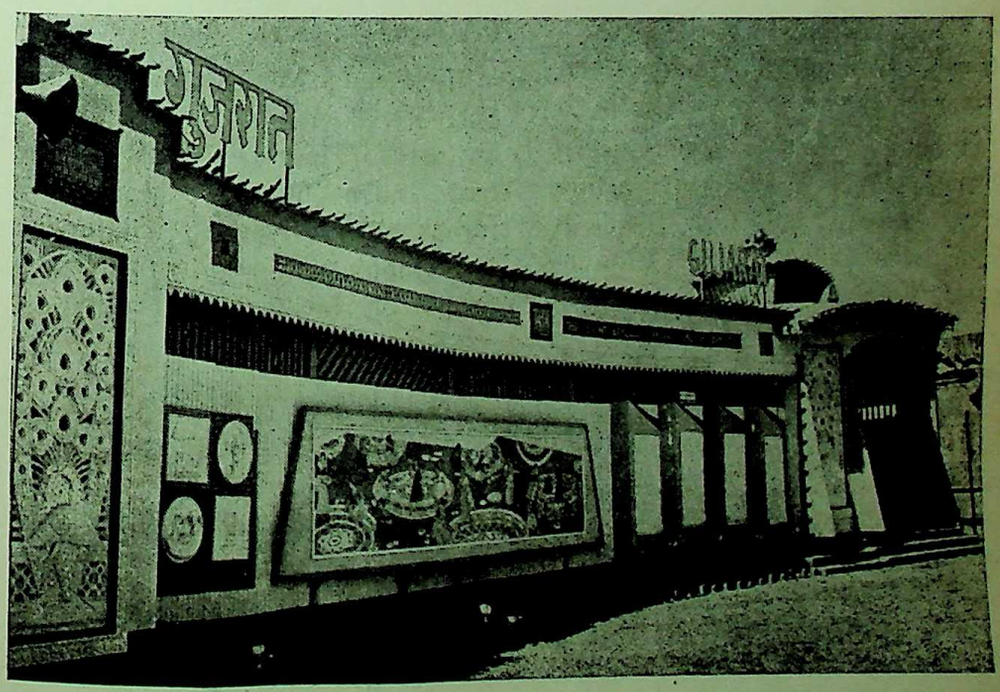
Shri Raja Natu has been awarded the first prize of Rs. 500 for best direction for the play 'Katha Kunachi Vyatha Kuna'; Shri Purushottam Darvekar the second prize of Rs. 250 for the play 'Char Katha Ek Vyatha'; Shri Vasudeo Palande the third prize of Rs. 150 for the play 'Sharada' and Shri Ram Tipnis the fourth prize of Rs. 100 for the play 'Phas'.

Shri G. G. Parkhi has been given the first author's prize of Rs. 500 for the script 'Katha Kunachi Vyatha Kuna' and Shri Purushottam Darvekar has been awarded the second author's prize of Rs. 300 for the script of the play 'Char Katha Ek Vyatha'.

The panel has not recommended any prize for music.

The prize of Rs. 101 for best lighting has been awarded to Shri Vijay Lagu for the play 'Sharada' and another prize of Rs. 101 for best setting has been awarded to Shri Raja Natu for the play 'Katha Kunachi Vyatha Kuna'.

The eight individual prizes for best acting comprising Rs. 101 and a silver medal each have been awarded to (*i*) Shri Hindurao Patil for his role of 'Annapa' in



Frontside view of the spectacular Gujarat Pavilion at the 'Our Heritage' Exhibition

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'Rambha' (Sahakar Natya Mandal, Malad); (*ii*) Shri Anthani Dias for his role of 'Dhere Saheb' in 'A maldar' (Vikas Mandal, Bassein); (*iii*) Shri Dhananjay Bhave for his role of 'Tatya Turture' in 'Char Katha Ek Vyatha' (Ranjan Kala Mandir, Nagpur); (*iv*) Shri Subhas Godbole for his role of 'Mukund Pradhan' in 'Katha Kunachi Vyatha Kuna' (Maharashtriya Kalopasak, Poona); (*v*) Smt. Seva Chauhan for her role of 'Ratna' in 'Katha Kunachi Vyatha Kuna' (Maharashtriya Kalopasak, Poona); (*vi*) Kum. Jyotsna Potdar for her role of 'Mai Turture' in 'Char Katha Ek Vyatha' (Ranjan Kala Mandir, Nagpur); (*vii*) Kum. Rajani Mutha for her role of 'Kalpana' in 'Koriv Leni' (Kalopasak Mandal, Latur) and (*viii*) Kum. Anjali Phadke for her role of 'Sharda' in 'Sharda' (Progressive Dramatic Association, Poona).

A special prize of Rs. 101 and a silver medal has been awarded to Shri Ram Tipnis for his role of 'Amrit Jadhav' in 'Phas' (Indian National Theatre, Bombay).

Smt. Durga Khote, Prof. K. J. Purohit, Prof. S. G. Malshe and Shri Dnyaneshwar Nadkarni acted as judges.

Results of Sanskrit Drama Competitions

Out of the fourteen Sanskrit dramas staged in the Maharashtra State Natya Mahotsava, held at Sydenham College Hall, Churchgate, Bombay, three have been awarded prizes, the first of Rs. 500 going to the drama 'Swarajsya Mantra' presented by the Vidya Prasarini Sabha's Bharat High School, Poona; the second of Rs. 300 to the drama 'Deepdanam' presented by the M. E. Society's Girl's High School, Poona and the third of Rs. 200 to the drama 'Sanshay Kallolam' presented by the Sanskrit Literary Association, St. Zavier's College, Bombay.

Individual prize for best acting consisting of a silver medal have been awarded to Shri Arun Athalye in 'Sanshay Kallolam' by Literary Association, St. Zavier's College; and Kum. Shashilekha Vazalwar in 'Sanshay Kallolam' by the Sanskrit Association Secondary Training College, Bombay.

The panel of judges has recommended merit certificates for acting to (*i*) Shrikant Shankar Bahulkar in 'Swarajsya Mantra'; (*ii*) Shri Laxmikant Jambhorkar in 'Kalingveera'; (*iii*) Kum. Sanjivani Ranade in 'Deepdanam' and (*iv*) Kum. Suhasini Kale in 'Malvikagni Mitram'.

Prin. T. K. Tope, Dr. G. K. Bhat and Smt. Suhasini Mulgaonkar acted as judges.

Prizes for Industrial Skill

The Deputy Minister for Revenue, Shri R. A. Patil, presented three awards for industrial skill to the best student fitter, machinist, and turner of Maharashtra State at a ceremony sponsored by the Directorate of Technical Education at Elphinstone Technical High Scho Bombay recently.

The prizes are kits of precis instruments valued at about R 1,000 per tool kit, awarded the U. S. Agency for Internatio Development (U.S.A.I.D.) and Government of India. The winne are Mr. S. V. Potdar (fitter) of Industrial Training Institute (IT Ulhasnagar, Thana district; Mr. S. Dixit (machinist) of ITI, Aur Camp, Poona; and Mr. S. Shivalkar (turner) of ITI, Ratnag

As the Chief Minister Shri V. Naik, who was to be the ch guest at the function, could attend due to important assig ment, his speech was read by t Deputy Minister, Shri R. A. Pa

In his speech, Shri Naik said t new methods of production a processing would be employed if t workmen at the lower level w properly trained and technic equipped. Technical Education to serve the growing needs industry at all levels. He said t Maharashtra provided for an int of approximately 1,600 Engineer graduates in nine colleges, 3,3 Diploma holders in the six polytechnics in the State, 10, Craftsmen in our Indus Training Institutes.

Shri G. V. Sapre, Director Technical Education, welcome guests. Mr. Emil G. Lindahl, c of the Labour Division of the U.S I.D. Mission in Delhi, also sp Principal A. G. Ghaisas prop a vote of thanks.

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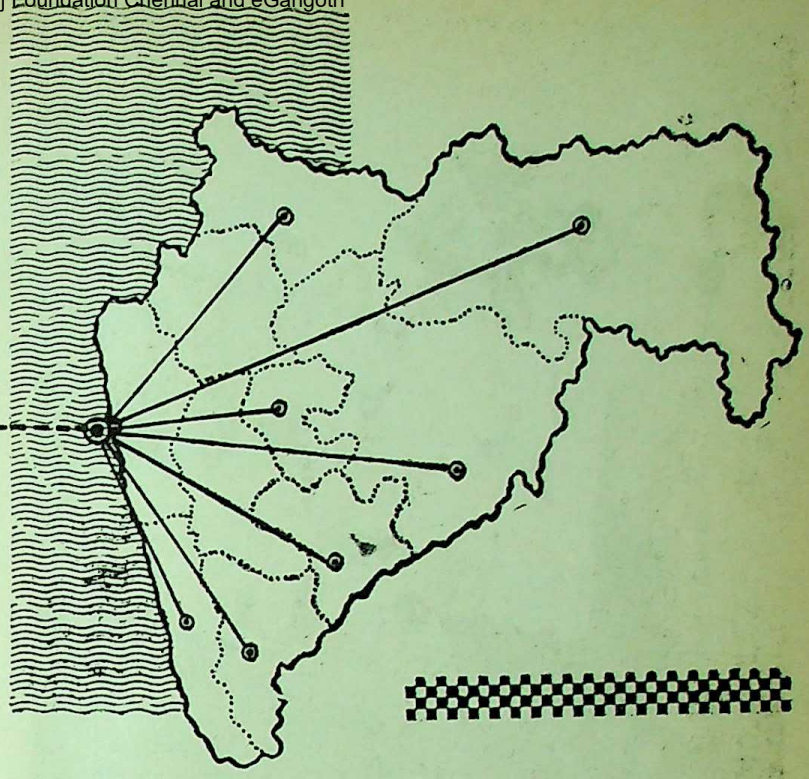
NEWS FROM DISTRICTS



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- ★ *United efforts to meet foodgrain problem*
- ★ *Grid power for Aurangabad*
- ★ *Change in rural economy necessary*
- ★ *Russian experts in Akola*
- ★ *Mechanised farming in Dhulia*
- ★ *Rice procurement in Thana district*

★

THE people should make united efforts to meet the present foodgrains problem before the country in the same way as they had done at the time of the Chinese aggression, stated the Minister for Civil Supplies Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan at Erandol in Jalgaon District recently.

Addressing a meeting in connection with the jowar procurement campaign, Shri Taleyarkhan said realising that more production was the only effective way to meet the foodgrains problem, the Government had started major and minor irrigation schemes for increasing the agricultural production in the State. He complimented the Erandol taluka on offering 1,200 bags of jowar for the campaign that day. He said that Jalgaon District, which had so far offered 27,000 bags of jowar, was on the forefront in the procurement programme.

Shri Taleyarkhan said that the Government had decided to procure

Jalgaon district topped the list during the Monopoly Procurement of Jowar Campaign launched in the State by collecting 28,000 bags of jowar. Picture shows the Minister for Civil Supplies, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, congratulating the people of the district while inspecting a purchasing centre at Erandol.

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The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, inaugurating the Water Supply Scheme of the Mahatma Phule Society at Phulewadi in Kolhapur district

Cartloads of jowar being brought in procession to the purchasing centre at village Ghoti in Nasik district

ten per cent. of the paddy producti in the State and the Central Gover ment would allocate 3·60 lakh to of rice to the State this year.

Resources from Small Savings

The Minister for Small Savin Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, sa that about 40 per cent of the reso ces raised within Maharashtra Sta for the implementation of the State Third Five Year Plan came from t small savings collections and the fore the small savings moveme should be intensified. The Minis was addressing social workers, sm saving agents and officials, at Dhul recently in the two-day small savi seminar.

Shri Taleyarkhan said that t small savings movement was des ned to encourage the habit of th and to utilise the savings for de lopmental programmes. It incide tally yielded rich dividends to t investors in the way of interest. T investment assured security also t the families of the investors, added. He made a fervent appe not to make premature withdraw of investments.

On the occasion, Shri Taleyarkh presented a trophy to the Akk kuwa Taluka for its excellent p formance for the small savi collections during the curr financial year.

Inaugurating the Shibir at Zilla Parishad hall, Shri D. N. Pa Deputy Minister for Social Welf said that the small savings m ment had a great potentiality an should be fully exploited to step resources for the development p He appealed the social workers agents to propagate the sch amongst the adiwasis.

Grid power for Aurangabad

The Minister for Industries Electricity, Shri S. G. Barve, an ced that an important mile in the history of rural electrifica in Marathwada would be rea

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when Aurangabad would be connected with grid power on January 26. He said that the basis of 15 per cent. economic return for extension of electric line had been accepted by the Maharashtra Electricity Board in principle and an announcement to that effect would be made soon.

He was addressing a meeting of Zilla Parishad Presidents, Members of the State Legislature and M. Ps. of the region held at Aurangabad recently, to discuss ways and means to overcome obstacles in the programme of rural electrification of Marathwada.

The Minister said that in the rural electrification scheme priority was given to connecting agricultural pumping load, Committees comprising the Zilla Parishad President, the Chief Executive Officer, the Agricultural Officer and a officer of the Electricity Board, were set up to review the progress of the scheme, he added.

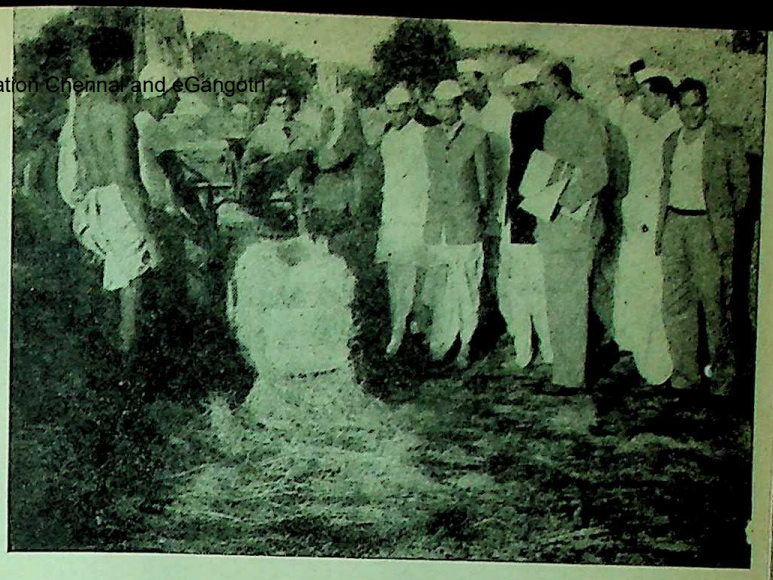
Step up food production

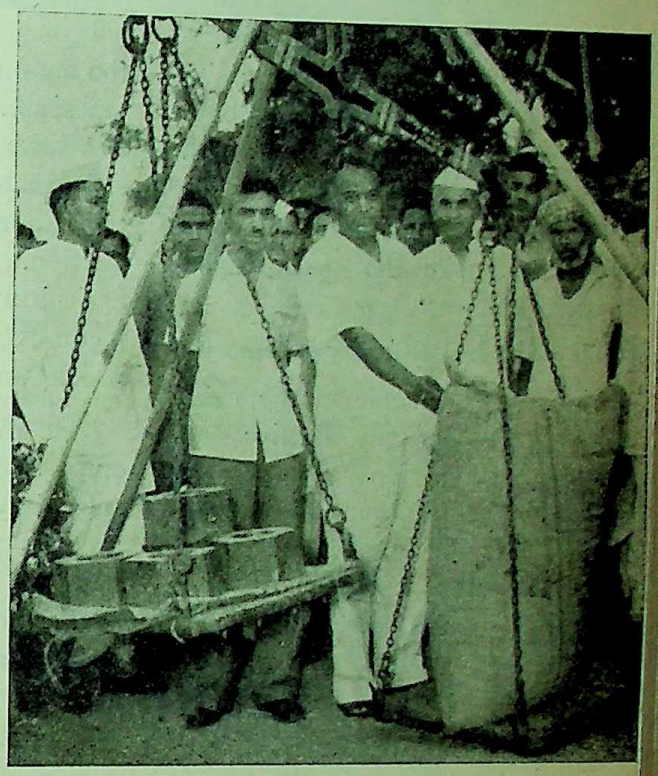
The Minister for Co-operation, Shri K. S. Sonavane, stressed the need for full utilisation of the various facilities extended by the Government to agriculturists for increasing food production. The Minister was addressing a function held in connection with procurement of jowar, at Bembli, in Osmanabad District recently.

Shri Sonavane said that the Government had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 100 crores for the agriculturists by way of loans. He appealed to the rural people to enroll themselves as the members of the land development banks and other co-operative banks and societies to take the maximum advantage of the loan facilities for stepping up farm production.

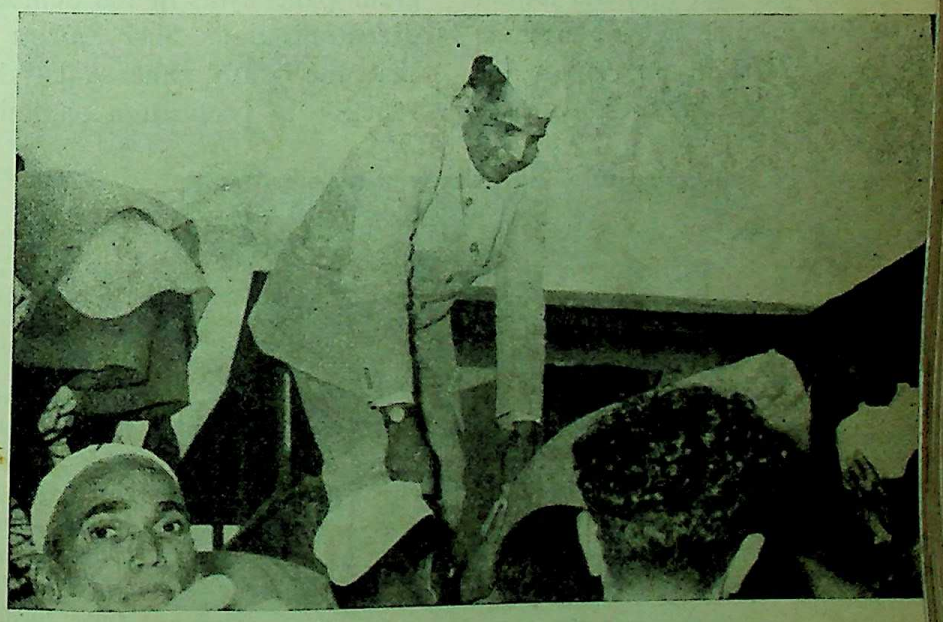
Shri Sonavane gave away a silver cup to the sarpanch of village Padoli for collecting 350 bags of jowar. Five hundred and sixty-four bags of jowar, 108 bags of rice and 15 bags of wheat were collected on the spot.

K. S. Sonavane, recently paid a visit to the Fodder Bank at Laling pasture land in Dhulia district. Picture shows the Minister and also the Deputy Ministers for Revenue as well as Social Wefare, acquainting themselves with the working of the plant and machinery.





Shri L. M. Bongirwar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra State, inaugurating the Monopoly Procurement of Jowar Scheme at Hingoli in Parbhani district by helping in the weighing of the bags. The Collector of the district Shri Halve, is seen on his right.



The Minister for Civil Supplies, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, procured a large quantity of rice at Bhiwandi in Thana district. Picture shows the Minister helping in unloading operations at the Government godown at Bhiwandi.

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The Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri S. B. Chavan, examining the bags of jowar at one of the purchasing centres at Nanded

The total collections made in Osmanabad Taluka were 1,558 bags as against the target of 3,000 bags. The Minister complimented the people who had made sincere efforts to make the procurement drive a success.

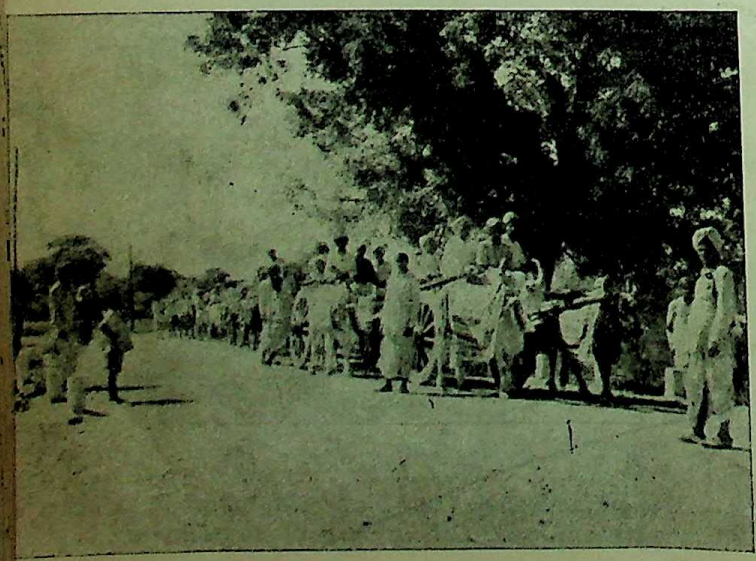
Change in rural economy necessary

The overall change in the rural economy was the only effective way of making nation prosperous, observed, the Minister for Agriculture Shri P. K. Savant, and called upon the rural leadership to pay attention towards stepping up production. The Minister was speaking at a kisan mela at Kohara in the Maregaon block of Yeotmal District recently.

Shri Savant said that the nation has achieved commendable progress in industrialisation but unless the agricultural development was made, the nation would not prosper in the real sense. He urged the agriculturists to realise the need of the hour and strive hard for the development of the nation by steeping up food production. Further he advised the agriculturists to adopt the modern methods and equipments of farming which would yield good results.

The Agriculture Minister also emphasised the need of opening subsidiary agricultural industries such as poultry, dairy and sheep-breeding by the agriculturists which could alone improve the financial conditions of them. He appealed the agriculturists to take the best advantage of the schemes.

Referring to the working of the gram panchayats in the democratic decentralisation, Shri Savant said that the gram panchayats should function as production committees.



A procession of bullock carts loaded with the bags of jowar heading towards the purchasing centre at Parli in Ambe Jogai taluka of Bhir district

Presiding Officers' visit to Ellora Caves

The presiding officers of legislative bodies of India, recently visited the world famous Ellora Caves, 20 miles from Aurangabad. The party of distinguished visitors which included Sardar Hukum Singh, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, spent over an hour in seeing the Kailas cave and also visited caves belonging to Buddha and Jain periods.

Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and Shri V. S. Page, Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council accompanied the presiding officers.

Russian experts in Akola

A 10-member Russian expert team, led by Mr. Kharamoi, arrived at Akola some days back by an I.A.C. plane from Bombay for inspecting the site for the heavy project of air compressor and pumps.

The team was accompanied by Shri M. V. Rajwade, Secretary, Industries and Labour Department, Shri J. S. Goray and Shri J. C. Kapoor of the National Industries Development Corporation and other officials.

The team was received at the aerodrome by Shri S. G. Suradkar, Collector of Akola, Shri Babasaheb Sarnaik, Vice-President of the Zila Parishad and Shri Vineyakumar Parashar, President, Municipal Committee, Akola.

Mechanised farming in Dhulia

A Unique function was organised by the west Khandesh District Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Dhulia, for the collective distribution of Hindustan tractors to the agriculturists at the hands of the Minister for Industries and Electricity, Shri S. G. Barve, at Shahada on January 17.

Fifty-one agriculturists from Shahada and Nandurbar have decided to introduce mechanized system

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farming operations and thereby increase food production.

Good response to jowar procurement

About 500 quintals of jowar were purchased, at the Chikhli purchasing centre in Buldana District recently. The villagers of 30 villages promised to sell over 16,000 quintals of jowar under the monoply purchase scheme within a fortnight to Shri M. A. Vairale, Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, who made a fervent appeal to the cultivators at Chikhli to give good response to the scheme.

Shri Vairale was campaigning in Buldana District to pursuade cultivators to sell jowar to the Government. Shri B. K. Patil, President, Buldana Zilla Parishad, presided over the function.

Addressing another meeting of the Directors of the Buldana District Central Co-operative Bank, here on Monday, Shri Vairale underlined the need for increasing the membership of primary credit societies and the share capital of these societies. The Maharashtra Government had fixed the target of increasing the share capital of societies in the State to about Rs. 10 crores during the year.

Use improved methods in agriculture

The Minister for Finance Shri S. K. Wankhede, said that the farmers had not only given co-operation to the Government by selling jowar at fixed prices but also they had served society.

The Minister was speaking at a levy day function held here at Umbraj in the Karad Taluka recently.

Shri Wankhede appealed farmers to grow more food through improved methods of agriculture by availing of the Government facilities and also check the abnormal increase in population. Congratulating the investors in small savings, he said that the money invested in small savings was used for various developmental activities of the State.

A section of the Agricultural and Cattle Exhibition held recently at Turkewadi in Kolhapur district

The Karad Taluka so far offered 2,750 quintals of jowar and opened 14,500 post office saving bank and cumulative time deposit accounts. Patan Taluka also collected 4,500 bags of paddy and opened 6,583 postal accounts.

Rice procurement in Thana district

The Deputy Minister for Public Health Shri H. G. Vartak, stated at Thana, recently that conscientious efforts should be made to implement the government's food grains procurement policy successfull.

The Deputy Minister was addressing a special meeting of M.L.A's members of Zilla Parishads, social workers and local officials on the eve of launching the foodgrains procurement campaign in Thana District.

Shri Vartak said that while implementing the procurement programme the farmers should not feel that there was compulsion and harassment. They should see to it that no tension was created. Earlier, Shri V. V. Gokhale, Collector of Thana, explained in detail the measures adopted for procuring rice and paddy in the district.

Family Planning drive

A vigorous drive to propagate family planning and to enlist people for vasectomy operations is being carried in Wardha District. Seven mobile training camps have been organised at various places. So far vasectomy operations were carried out during this year. The efforts are being made to complete the target fixed for the district.

Procurement drive in Parbhani

Addressing the sarpanchas and rural workers, at Hingoli in Parbhani District on the occasion of jowar procurement drive, Shri Kalyanrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, appealed to the agriculturists recently to sell their excess foodgrains to the Government.

The Scheme of the Monopoly Procurement of Jowar was inaugurated at Atke in Karad taluka of Satara district by the Collector, Shri A. V. Desai. Picture shows the Collector standing near the scale while the first bag of jowar is being weighed. On his left is seen the President of the Zilla Parishad, Shri Y. B. Parlekar.

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Similar meetings were organised at Basmath and Kalmnur, where the Deputy Minister, appealed to the agriculturists to respond to the drive. He also said that as Government was purchasing jowar through Appex Marketing Society, which was an institution of agriculturists in Maharashtra, the profits would go to the agriculturists only.

Rice procurement in Chanda district

The total procurement of rice in Chanda District so far is 49,459 quintals. The procurement drive was started in the first week of December last. Every effort is being made to reach the target of 20,600 tonnes early. In addition to the existing centres at Chanda, Mul, Desaiganj, Gadchiroli, Bramhapuri and Sindewahi, new centres have been opened at Armori, Talodhi, Nawargaon, Nagbhir, Chimur and Chamorshi. In view of the recent Government orders, ban on export of rice has been imposed and the levy has been increased from 50 per cent. to 10 per cent. with effect from January 8.

(*continued from page 11*)

STATE INCOME IN MAHARASHTRA

the 1961 census of India, 28·2 per cent. of the State's population live in urban areas as against 18·0 per cent. of the country as a whole. Nearly 23 per cent. of the total productive capital employed in industries in India is invested in Maharashtra. Maharashtra derives 17·2 per cent. of its State income from factory sector as against the corresponding percentage of 9·4 for the whole country and this proportion should further shrink if Maharashtra were emitted. In mining and fisheries, however, the State is deficient despite the fact that, with its extensive sea-coast, there is a big potential for production of salt and marine fisheries.

So far as commerce, transport and communications are concerned, they contribute 21·3 per cent. to the State income as against the contribution of 16·8 per cent. at the national level. Bombay port occupies an important position in international trade as 47 per cent. of the country's imports and 35 per cent. of exports are routed through this port. The State, mainly because of Bombay city's dominant position as an important centre in the country's trade and commerce, accounts for 17 per cent. of the banking offices in the country and 23 per cent. of the paid-up capital of joint stock companies in India. Commerce and "other services" each contribute 16 per cent. to the State income.

Backward agriculture and lopsided development

Despite this situation, as the above figures should testify, agriculture plays a dominant role with its maximum contribution to State income in the general economy of the State. The industrialization is not equitably distributed throughout the State, extensive regions of which remain undeveloped and backward while a single city, namely, Greater Bombay, is highly developed industrially with abnormal influx of population concentrated in the city's Small area which naturally leads to Congestion and creation of problems of housing, transport, water supply and drainage for the city's population of over 40,00,000.

The State's economy is not well-balanced inasmuch as agriculture remains backward and undeveloped. Apart from unfavourable soil conditions extended to large tracts, irrigation is inadequate thus necessitating reliance on the vagaries of rainfall which is normally either very heavy in some parts of the State and meagre in others. The second factor of backwardness in agriculture in Maharashtra has its dominant crop pattern of jowar and bajri. The per acre yield of cereal crops is also small and unsatisfactory.

Maharashtra possesses a large population of livestock as shown by the livestock census. But the productivity is low and not in proportion in the numerical strength of the head of cattle. Maharashtra grows cash crops in a small acreage and the acreage under some of these like sugarcane, which caters to the sugar industry in the State, has increased in recent years. However the acreage under this type of crop does not affect the inferior agricultural economy.

The fact that Maharashtra's agriculture contributes only 39 per cent. to the State income as against the corresponding percentage of 48 for all-India is eloquent of the State's agricultural backwardness which necessarily produces its impact on the growth and potentialities of progress of the State's economy and income. Maharashtra's agricultural output, despite its large area and population, makes a contribution of only 8·6 per cent. to the national agricultural output.

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FROM FAR AND NEAR

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★ *Maharashtra Pavilion at Durgapur A. I. C. C. Exhibition*

★ *Kashmiris not against India*

★ *Indian gift to Phillippines*

★ *Thirteen-Year Plan for Goa*

★ *Nehru Exhibition in New York*

★ *D. S. Loan for IFC*

★ *Arab policy towards West Germany*

★ *Hungary on free Europe*

★ *Burduni's Premier assassinated*

★

ALONG with other States, Maharashtra had set up its pavilion in the Khadi and Village Industrial Exhibition at Durgapur. The exhibition lasted for about three weeks.

At the very entrance of the Maharashtra Pavilion, a huge statue of a peasant worker, about 20 feet tall, holding a big wheel in its both hands attracted the visitors. At the foot of the statue was shown a dam to indicate irrigation and power projects. Thus the statue was a symbol of the hydraulic power plus the manpower which are being utilised together in Maharashtra for the progress of agro-industrial economy. Next thing which catched the eye of a visitor was the working model with flying rays indicating allotment of Rs. 89 crores for the various aspects of agricultural development in Maharashtra during the Third Five Year Plan. Every onlooker was full of appreciation when he saw the full-size statue of the fisher-

The Maharashtra Pavilion at the Durgapur A. I. C. C. Exhibition attracted large crowds. Picture presents a view of one of the sections in the Pavilion

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woman with a big fish in her hand indicating development of fisheries in the State.

Near the exit gate the visitors were shown the films on a window-size ground glass screen.

The pavilion had in it various sections elaborately dealing with development of agriculture and horticulture, establishment of new industries and industrial estates, production of electricity, construction of major and medium irrigation projects, mineral resources, cottage industries, places of tourist interest and progress of the small savings movement in Maharashtra State.

A number of dignitories prominent among whom were Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Union Home Minister, Dr. Sushila Nayyar, Union Minister for Health, Shri Balwantrai Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri D. S. Desai, Home Minister and Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Education Minister visited the pavilion. The visitors were highly pleased to see the impressive display.

Public opinion on death penalty

The Law Commission has invited public opinion from individuals and representative organisations on the abolition of capital punishment.

The question whether capital punishment should be abolished has been referred by the Government of India to the Law Commission.

The questionnarie issued by the Law Commission seeks the views of the public on wheather capital punishment is to be retained or abolished ; whether the existing law is sufficient to achieve the object of capital punishment, and, in particular whether the sentence of death acts as a deterrent ; and whether the death sentence should be retained for all or any of the offences under the Indian Penal Code which are now punishable with death.

Opinion is also sought on whether it is possible to divide murders into different categories for regulating the punishment.

Even if death sentence is retained, should certain classes of persons like children below a particular age and women, be excluded from the death penalty.

Kashmiris not against India

The Prime Minister of Kashmir, Shri G. M. Sadiq who was in Bombay for three days, stated that at no time the people of Kashmir were opposed to India.

Shri Sadiq recalled how the people of Kashmir had drawn their inspiration from the Indian freedom movement and sought guidance from Indian leaders. He referred to how the National Conference right from its days of inception worked in close co-operation with the Indian National Conference.

If Kashmiris were dissatisfied it as with their own leaders who did not serve the people of the State with honesty and integrity. But Kashmiris were never dissatisfied with the people of India, he said.

Indian gift to Philippines

India has presented Philippines Atomic Energy Commission with a neutron crystal spectrometer to advance training and research in the peaceful uses of the atom in South East Asia.

The instrument will measure the energy of solid materials or the weave-length distribution of radiation.

It was donated in accordance with an agreement by India, Philippines and International Atomic Energy Agency to undertake a five year research programme on the peaceful uses of atomic energy in this part of the world.

Thirteen-Year Plan for Goa

The National Council of Appl Economic Research, which co pleted a techno-economic sur of Goa, Daman and Diu suggested a thirteen-year devel ment programme, including setting up of an iron and st plant for the former Portugu territories.

The programme, which aims optimum utilisation of territor resources, envisages a total inve ment of Rs. 650 crores.

Goa has two distinct advantages an excellent natural harbour and mineral rich hinterland, wh would result in its speedy econo progress.

The Council has estimated t if the programme it has sugge is fully carried out, the income fr the territory would rise fr Rs. 27·17 crores in 1962-63 Rs. 243·5 crores by 1975-76.

The major investments are c templated in industries, power transport, the projected steel p alone accounting for three-fou of the total outlay. The t indusrtrial investment is expe to rise to Rs. 395 crores by 1975.

Nehru Exhibition in New York

The Jawaharlal Nehru Mem Exhibition which has been orga in New York from January 2 going to be an out-standing suc This exhibition is bound to help Americans to understand on the greatest modern A figures.

Entitled "Nehru—his life his India" the exhibition has housed in the two-storey 1 of the Union Carbadide bu on Park Avenue near the Headquarters. The exhibition remain open till March 11.

Nearly 800 photographs Shri Nehru, as well as paper documents are included in exhibition. Some photograph

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rare and never seen publicly before. The exhibits include those borrowed from British Museum, the Associated Press, the United Press, Reuters, "Time" and "Life" magazines and various photographic agencies.

Shri Nehru's peronal items used in daily life as cushions and clothing, together with his personal papers depict phases of Shri Nehru's life.

The exhibition is an Indo-American project. Three American designers, the husband and wife team of Charles and Ray Eames and Alexander Gerard worked with National Design Institute of India on the exhibition.

The exhibition is the result of hard work all around.

U. S. loan for IFC

The Government of the United States of America has extended a loan of ten million dollars (Rupees four crores and seventy-six lakhs) to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

This is the third dollar loan extended by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to Industrial Finance Corporation of India. A loan of ten million dollars was extended in 1960 and one of twenty million dollars in 1962. The IFC has also received a loan of Rs. 20 crores under US Food for peace (Public Law 480) programme.

The new loan will provide IFC with dollar funds to make medium term and long-term sub-loans to private industrial sub-borrowers. The proceeds of the sub-loans will be used to finance the procuring of equipment, materials and services from the US.

Johnson's advice to Sato

It is understood that President Johnson has advised Japanese Premier Shri Eisaku Sato during latter's recent visit to the United States not to gen too close to Communist China in his "reoriented Asia Policy" which is stated to be under formulation. It is expected that by this policy Japan would adopt a more or less conciliatory attitude towards Communist China.

Reports suggest that Shri Sato on his part tried to induce Shri Johnson to adopt a flexible policy towards Peking.

The US President was however, firm that the United States would not deviate from its policy of strict containment of Communist China and total trade embargo against it until such time as Peking gave conclusive evidence of peaceful intentions in Viet Nam and India.

Johnson's Aid Bill

President Johnson has recommended to US Congress a "minimum" foreign aid Bill totalling 3,380 million dollars.

In a special message to the Congress, President Johnson said "this is a minimum request, the smallest in the history of foreign aid programme. It is 136 million dollars less than requested last year, and will impose the smallest assistance burden on the American people since the beginning of the Marshall Plan in 1948".

Arab policy towards West Germany

At their recent summit meeting held in Cairo, Arab countries have decided to adopt a common policy towards nations which helped Isarel, notably West Germany.

It is not known whether the United Arab Republic will, in pursuance of the decision, expel German engineers and technicians working on rocket, jet engine and nuclear energy projects and whether President Nasser would cancel his proposed visit to Bonn.

According to League of Arab Nations' circle, West Germany was giving massive military and other aids to Israel and that the presence of German engineers in UAR was merely a "smokescreen" to cover this fact.

OFFICERS SELECTED FOR DEFENCE SERVICES

The undermentioned naval officers have been selected to undergo the Staff Course at the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington commencing 12th April 1965 :

Cdr. B. R. Acharya, Ltd. Cdr. K. G. Hazari, Ltd. Cdr. D. B. Mohindra, Ltd. Cdr. G. Nandy Singh, Lt. Cdr. M. V. Agarkar, Lt. Cdr. A. K. Kaul, Lt. Cdr. Y. P. Verma, Ltd. Cdr. N. P. Kulshrestha, Lt. Cdr. C. A. Almeida, Lt. Cdr. J. S. Shahid, Lt. Cdr. K. Subramanian, Lt. Cdr. S. M. Arora, Lt. Cdr. (E) M. L. Mehandroo, Lt. Cdr. (S) J. M. S. Sood, Instru. Lt. Cdr. K. K. Bhaskar, Surg. Lt. Cdr. (D) K. L. Malhotra.

The Arab summit also decided that Lebanon should go ahead with its project for a pumping station on the Hasnabi River to reduce the Jordon waters available to Isarel. It also authorised the Secretary General of the Arab League, Shri Abdel Khalek Hassouna to supervise the work so that it would be carried out according to the schedule.

Hungary on free Europe

Hungary's Foreign Minister, Shri Janos Peter, expressed his desire "to study more profoundly the ideas of the French Government for an independent Europe and an enlarged Europe". Shri Peter made this statement in Paris—the first visit of a Hungarian Foreign Minister to France since the War.

The visit gave rise to speculation whether it had been undertaken with the full backing of the Soviet Union and whether capital-short Hungary would seek to establish economic ties with France.

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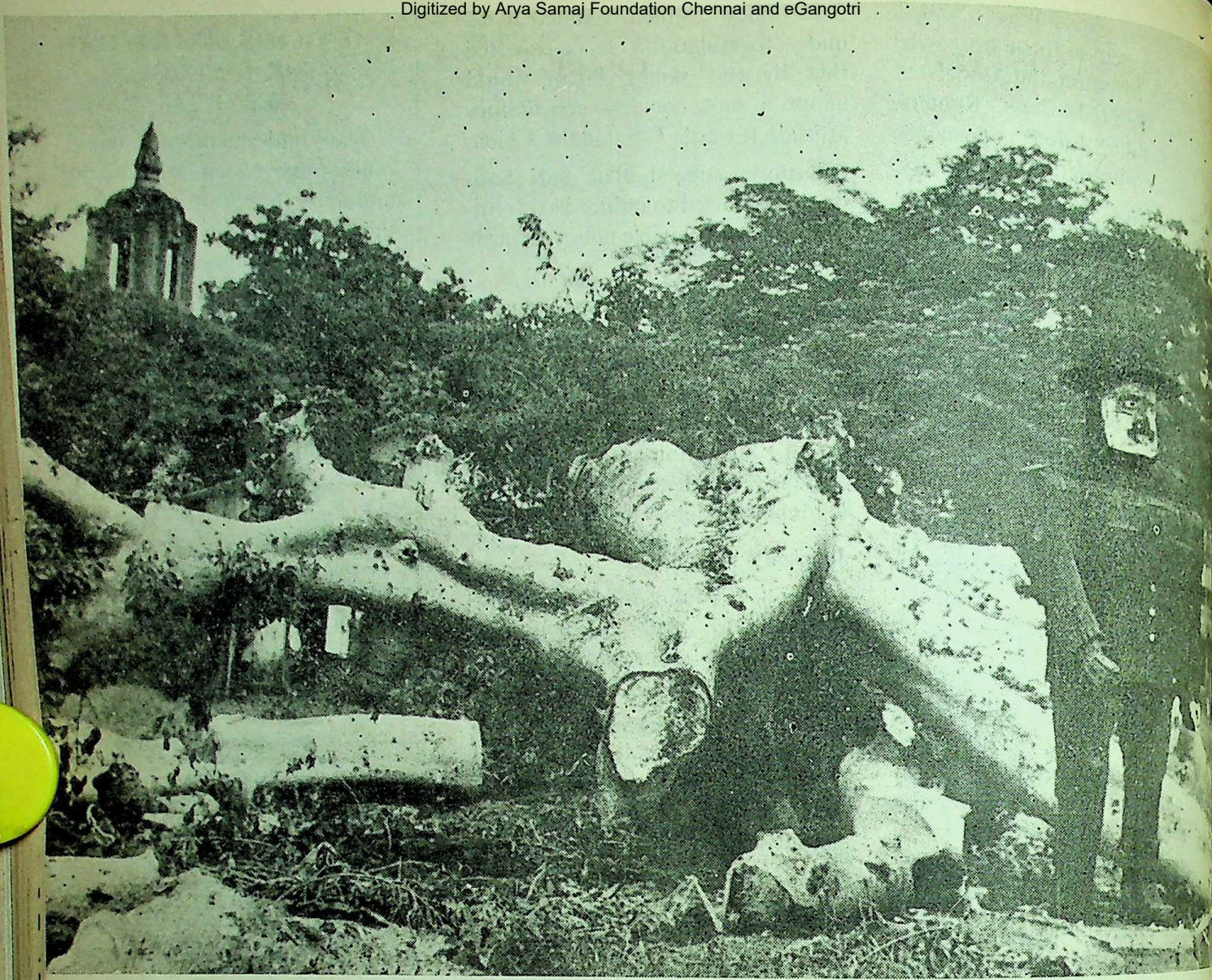

A dummy of a Jawan erected at the outskirts of the Cross Maidan at Bombay as a part of the 'Our Himalayas' Exhibition held there some time ago

No war with Malaysia

While continuing his policy of confrontation against Malaysia and of withdrawal from the United Nation President Sukarno stated that Indonesia would not declare war over Malaysia, but if she were attacked, she would strike back.

Malaysia, however, is not taking any chances with President Sukarno. Although, her army is small and weak compared to that of Indonesia, Malaysia is preparing to meet any eventuality. She enjoys the support of Britain in this respect.

Payment for brides affected

Indonesia's confrontation with Malaysia has adversly affected the custom of payment for brides in some parts of New Guinea.

It is the custom in the Indonesian border areas of West Irian to present costly stone rings to would-be brides as a part of marriage payments. The rings about four inches across and made of white stone, have been traded for hundreds of years through West Irian by Indonesian native traders who used to get them from Malaysia.

Due to Indonesian confrontation policy, the trade of such rings has been affected with the result there has been paucity of such rings in West Irian.

The would-be brides have become unhappy over the disruption in the custom as these rings have been held very auspicious for marriage happiness.

British support to Malaysia

The Government of U Kingdom has retreated its inte to stand by Malaysia in her culties with Indonesia. This reaffirmed by British De Minister, Shri Fred Mulley de to the Malaysians when he v their country. "As the first m of the new Government in country to visit you, I am gl be able to convey to you the s ance that it is our intention to by Malaysia in the present culties. The intensification of frontation activities has give to sorrow and anxiety not o Kaula Lumpur and Malaysia in Great Britain as well."

(continued on page

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(continued from page 8)

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT IN MAHARASHTRA

The plan outlay of Rs. 36·08 crores was, for the same reason, reappraised at Rs. 36·08 crores and is expected to grow up to Rs. 37·11 crores. During 1964-65, the outlay is of the order of Rs. 8·33 crores as against Rs. 17·59 crores during 1961-64. The increased allocations were necessitated by the programme of completing missing links and bridges in Marathwada.

During the year under review, the project of an all-weather road through Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts of the Konkan was taken up. Shortage of cement was not allowed to hold up progress of the work and blacktopping i.e., with tar replaced cement in some sections. Out of the long coastal stretch of 332 miles, 24 miles remain to be completed.

Then, the construction of Karul, Bhuibavda and Malsej ghat works and a bridge each across the Girna, Purna and Krishna rivers was in progress during the year while six other road and bridge works are also to be started. The Rs. 75-lakh work of Sion-Mahim link in Bombay city will be taken up first as part of highway links work which was recently started.

The Rs. 4 crore Thana creek bridge with approaches is in progress. Works similarly of improvements to Bombay-Agra and Bombay-Poona roads costing Rs. 86 lakhs are similarly in progress. The eastern express highway and Dahisar-Ghod under road work is being executed with the aid of an affiliate of the World Bank. The scheme introduced a gran of Rs. 40 lakhs to 20 sugar factories for construction of feeding roads from cane fields to factories a boon to sugar industry.

The Diwa-Panvel-Apta rail-link has been opened up for passengers and the Government has impressed the Railways Ministry the necessity of including in the project the entire railline upto Goa in the fourth Five-Year Plan.

While continuance of national emergency has slackened the pace of building activities, a programme of buildings costing Rs. 10·27 crores was taken up for meeting urgent requirements of the educational, medical, police and agricultural departments. They comprise buildings for housing educational institutions, residential quarters, transit camps for displaced persons from East Pakistan and the buildings of the Satara Sainik School all of which have been completed while a large number are in progress. The work of construction of a library munmun as a memorial to Lokmanya Tilak in his birth-place, Ratnagiri, would be started very soon.

Education

Education has always received top priority in Maharashtra State and its pace of progress has been rapid since 1948 when free and compulsory education was introduced in the then Bombay State. Some of the educational schemes are sponsored by the Central Government Expenditure in at least one scheme has been undercalculated and it is that of educational concessions to economically backward classes with the result that the provision of Rs. 188 lakhs, made for it, is found to possesses an excess of Rs. 839 lakhs.

During 1964-65, the outlay under education is Rs. 452·91 lakhs as against the expenditure of Rs. 534·38 lakhs in primary education during 1961-64. The corresponding figures for other types of education are :— secondary Rs. 207·44 lakhs as against 299·15 lakhs ; higher education, Rs. 86·95 lakhs against Rs. 136·30 lakhs ; cultural programme, Rs. 10·76 lakhs against Rs. 26·01 lakhs ; and scheme for economically backward classes, Rs. 280 lakhs against Rs. 417·02 lakhs. The total provision for 1964-65 thus amounts to Rs. 1,121·46 lakhs against Rs. 1,507·93 lakhs for 1961-64.

Western Maharashtra is ahead of both Vidarbha and Marathwada in primary education and efforts are in progress to bring backward regions in line with Western Maharashtra. Free and compulsory education produces its impact on other types of education culminating in rush of students for secondary schools and involves training of more teachers and provision of school buildings. The educational policy is also oriented towards diversification at the secondary stage in favour of technical and vocational training in increasing demand. At the higher educational level greater demands are made. There has been expansion in the N. C. C., military and physical training under conditions of national emergency.

Engineering colleges have undergone expansion and as against the plan target of 1,190 seats, the number has gone up to 1,610 in 1961-65. During this year, 210 additional seats are to be created. A Government engineering college was to be opened at Amravati with a capacity of 120 students.

The capacity for diploma courses in polytechnics has increased from 1,730 ats to 5,145 seats including those in private polytechnics which receive grant-in-aid from Government. A large number of government polytechnics have been opened and more are also going to be added to them. The polytechnics include one for mining in Nagpur and a food polytechnic was to be started in 1964-65. The number of open merit and loan scholarships has also gone up. ★ ★ ★

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Winston Churchill Passes Away

Sir Winston Churchill

SIR Winston Churchill, former Prime Minister of England died in London on January 24, nine days after suffering a stroke.

Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill was born on November 30, 1874, as the younger son of Lord Randolph Churchill, at Blenheim Palace, the ancestral home of the Dukes of Marlborough. His mother, Lady Randolph Churchill, was one of the famed Jerome sisters of America, daughter of Mr. Leonard Jerome, one-time owner and editor of *The New York Times*.

During a long and eventful life spanning the reigns of Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth II, Churchill distinguished himself as a soldier, war correspondent, author, artist, historian, politician, Cabinet Minister, Prime Minister and world statesman.

Churchill will, however, be remembered primarily for his inspired stewardship of his nation in the World War II. With his peerless eloquence and courage and foresight he kept the flame of resistance burning in his island country in the face of breathtaking advances of Hitler's forces.

A litterateur of many parts he was awarded Noble Prize of literature in 1953.

FROM FAR AND NEAR

(*continued from page 94*)

He added that people in Britain shared Malaysia's enthusiasm in its objective of building a multi-racial society and would do their best to see those objectives were not "jeopardized by the threats of Indonesia".

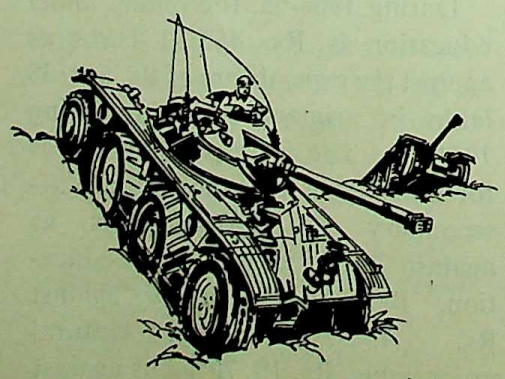
Burundi's Premier assassinated

The Prime Minister of Burundi, Shri Pierre Ngendandumwe has been assassinated. In this connection the former Premier Albin Nyamoya and five officials of new Government have been arrested.

The tiny African country's frontiers have been closed and its main crorss-roads being guarded by troop and gendarmes.

The Foreign Minister Shri Marc Manirakiza stated that Prime Minister's assassination on the of the announcement of the new ministers meant it was political murder".

The Prime Minister was shot the back, while he was leaving maternity clinic where his had just given birth.



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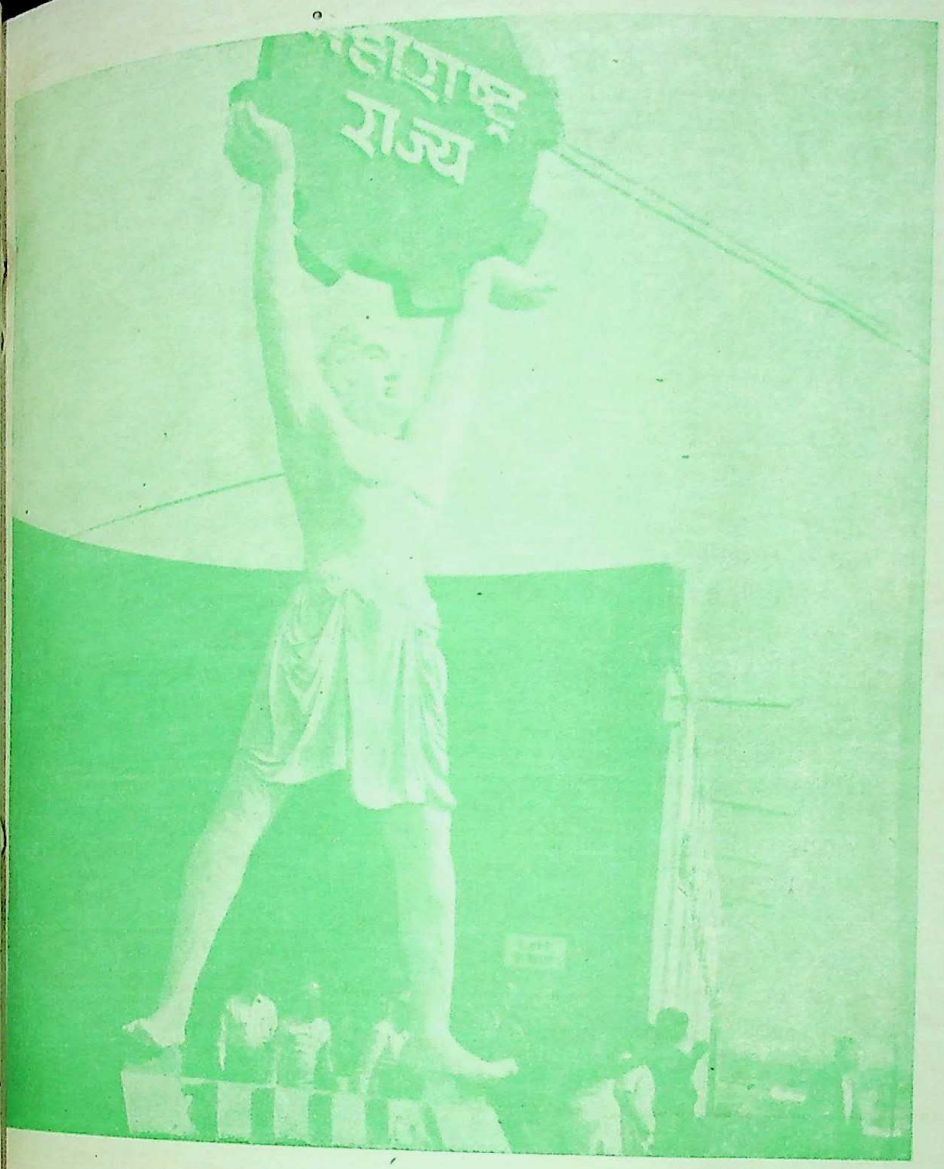
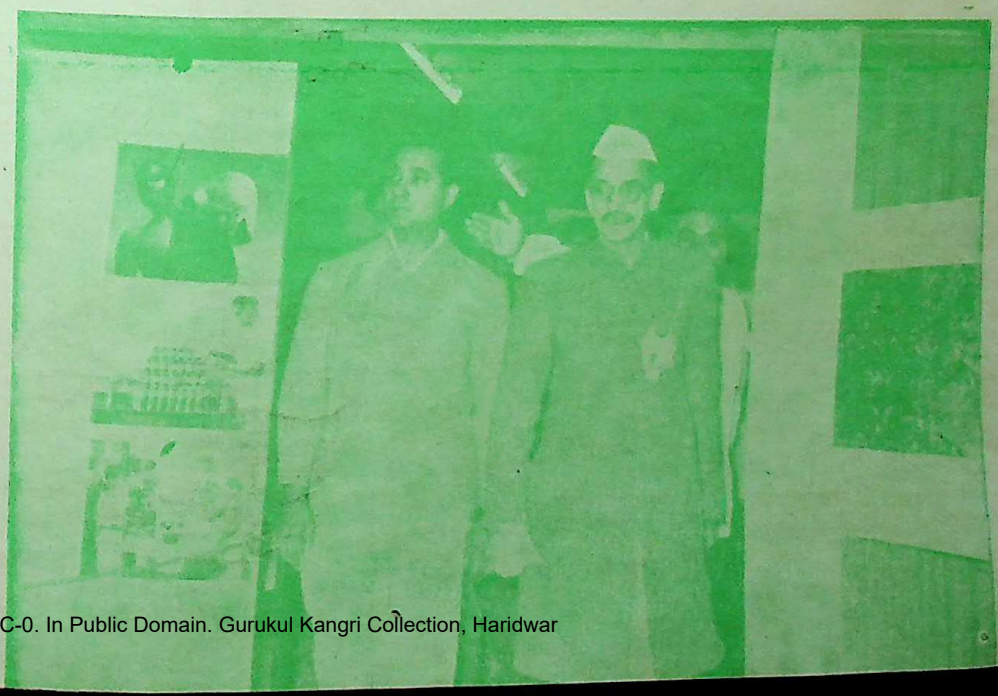


The twenty feet high huge statue of a labourer erected at the entrance of the Maharashtra State Pavilion at the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, held as an adjunct to the A.I.C.C. Session at Durgapur, was the chief object of attraction to all the visitors to the Exhibition



A number of VIPs and high dignitaries visited the Maharashtra State Pavilion at Durgapur. Here is seen the Union Home Minister, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, going round the various sections of the Pavilion.

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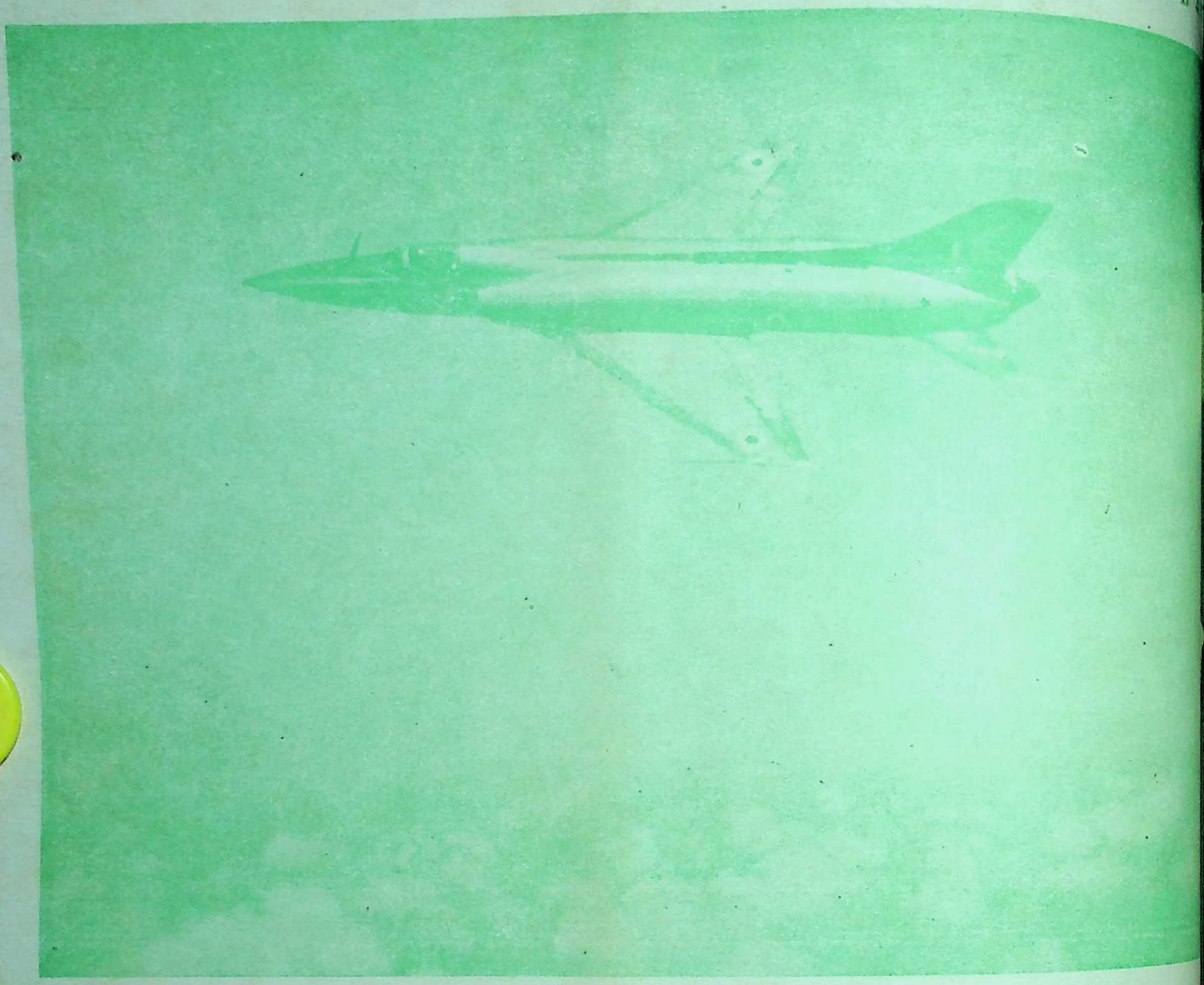

The Maruta (HF-24), a supersonic jet fighter, designed and built in India

Published by the Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra and printed at the Government Central Press,

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Lok Rajya

TOWN PLANNING SPECIAL NUMBER

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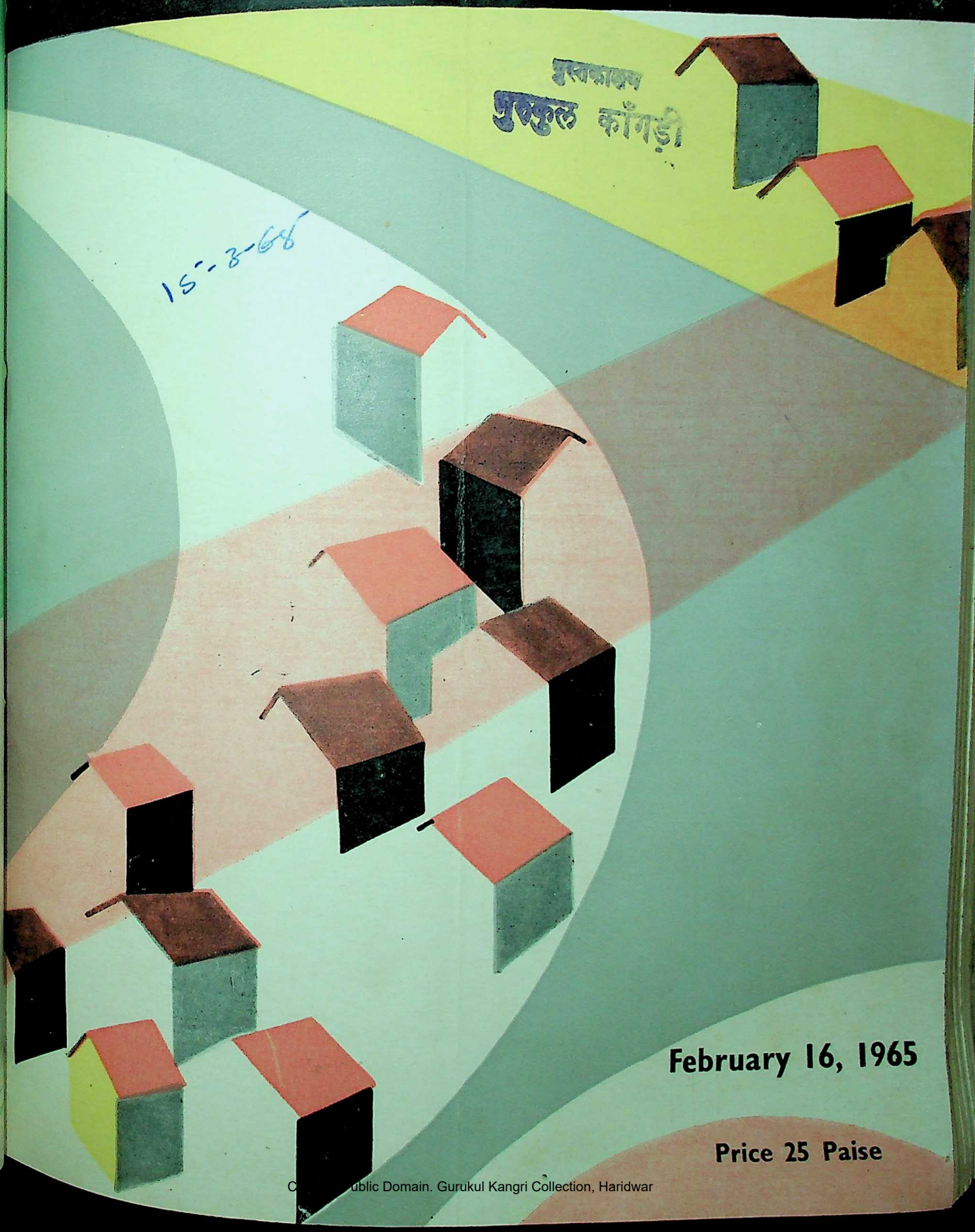

February 16, 1965

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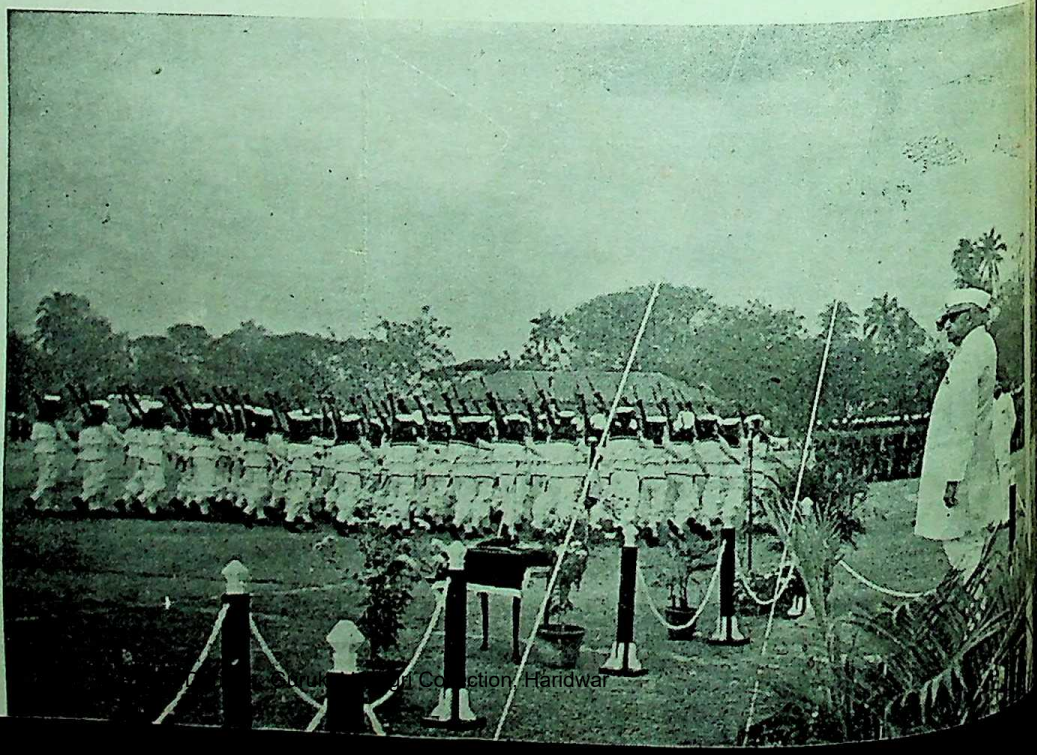
Like every year a spectacular parade was taken out on the Raj Path at New Delhi as a part of the R-D Celebrations. Picture shows a Dogra Regiment from the parade armed with the Ishapore Rifles of Indian make.



The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, receiving a salute at the joint parade organised at Shivaji Park, Bombay, on January 26, 1965

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LOKRAJYA

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★ *FROM FAR AND NEAR*

★ *AROUND BOMBAY CITY*

★ *NEWS FROM DISTRICTS*

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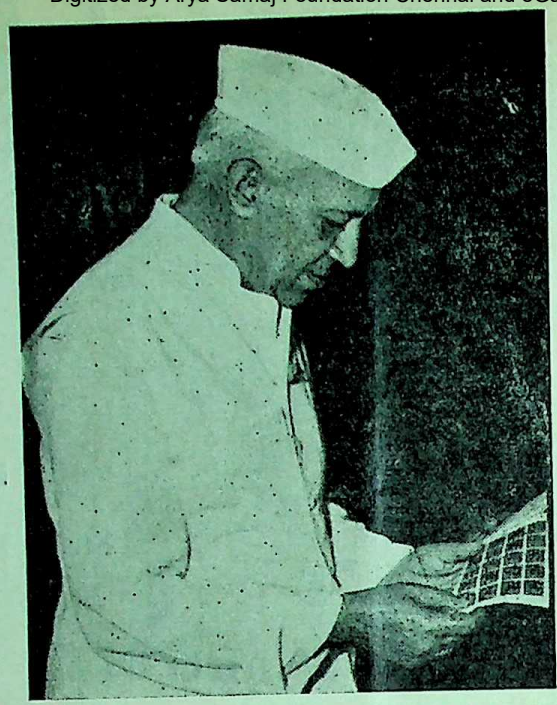

A symbol that he was of our aspirations
His words for us are a fount of inspiration

Democracy demands discipline, tolerance and mutual regard. Freedom demands respect for the freedom of others. In a democracy changes are made by mutual discussion and persuasion and not by violent means.

A democracy is not purely a political affair. The nineteenth century conception of democracy, that is, each person having a vote, was a good enough conception in those days, but it was incomplete and people think in terms of a larger and deeper democracy today.

People will, I suppose, differ to some extent. All human beings are not equal in the sense of ability or capacity. But the whole point is that people should have equality of opportunity and that they should be able to go as far as they can go.

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Golden Jubilee Celebrations

OF

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT

OF

Maharashtra State

THE first fortnight of February in Bombay was marked by the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Town Planning and Valuation Department on February 8 and the 10th meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government and the 5th Conference of State Ministers for Town Planning from February 10 to February 12, under the Chairmanship of Smt. Sushila Nayyar, Union Health Minister.

The Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Town Planning and Valuation Department were inaugurated by the Union Railway Minister, Shri S. K. Patil on the lawns of the Prince of Wales Museum.

In his inaugural address Shri Patil stressed that the growth of Bombay should be carefully planned.

He asked town planners to avoid the mistakes of the past and keep in view the future development of the city.

Shri Patil said Bombay was a "great city wanting to be greater." It was the duty of the Government, the Municipal Corporation, the BEST Undertaking and the Railways to keep in view the three aspects of town planning—socio-logical, physical and aesthetic. If all these aspects were not taken note of, town planning would not be complete.

"No Government will be a wise Government until it provides the necessary atmosphere for the physical, mental and spiritual growth of the people, to the extent possible," Shri Patil asserted.

While planning for the future, Shri Patil said, due regard should be paid to the water, transport and electricity needs. Referring to the creation of satellite towns around Bombay he said the area within a radius of 50 miles should be considered as "commanded" area and no development should be allowed in it which would not fit in with the general development plan.

Saying that Bombay city, according to the United Nations Demographic Survey was the fifth largest in the world, Shri Patil exhorted those in charge of its planning to have a proper perspective of the city's future requirements and prevent any 'haphazard development'.

He called upon the civic bodies to emulate the example of their counterparts in cities like New York which raised loans for their projects and recovered the money by making the beneficiaries of the projects pay for the services they enjoyed.

The notion that a welfare State should provide free all benefits to the citizen from the cradle to the grave had to be dispelled. The State should provide equal opportunities for the people to develop their faculties. Shri Patil declared that, apart from congestion in the city, the congestion in administration also had to go. He further pleaded for decentralisation of power. Shri Patil paid a tribute to Dr. Zakaria, State Minister for Urban Development and expressed hope that he would be able to solve many of the problems expeditiously.

Four retired consulting surveyors to the Government—Shri G. D. Soparkar, Shri G. J. Desai, Mr. H. Khan and Shri V. K. Bakre—were earliar honoured by Shri S. K. Patil.

Shri Patil also inaugurated an exhibition on town and country planning at the Prince of Wales Museum and announced the publication of a book, "Town Planning in Maharashtra 1914 to 1964."

The State Minister for Urban Development, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, welcoming Shri Patil, said that planning for the balanced, over-all development of different regions of the State could check the migration of people from the backward areas to big urban centres.

Addressing the inaugural session of the Tenth Meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government and the Fifth Conference of State Ministers in charge of Town Planning, the Union Health Minister, Smt. Sushila Nayyar, disclosed that the Union Health Ministry has drawn up a scheme for a central institute to train municipal employees.

The Union Health Minister said the Planning Commission had accepted the proposal in principle

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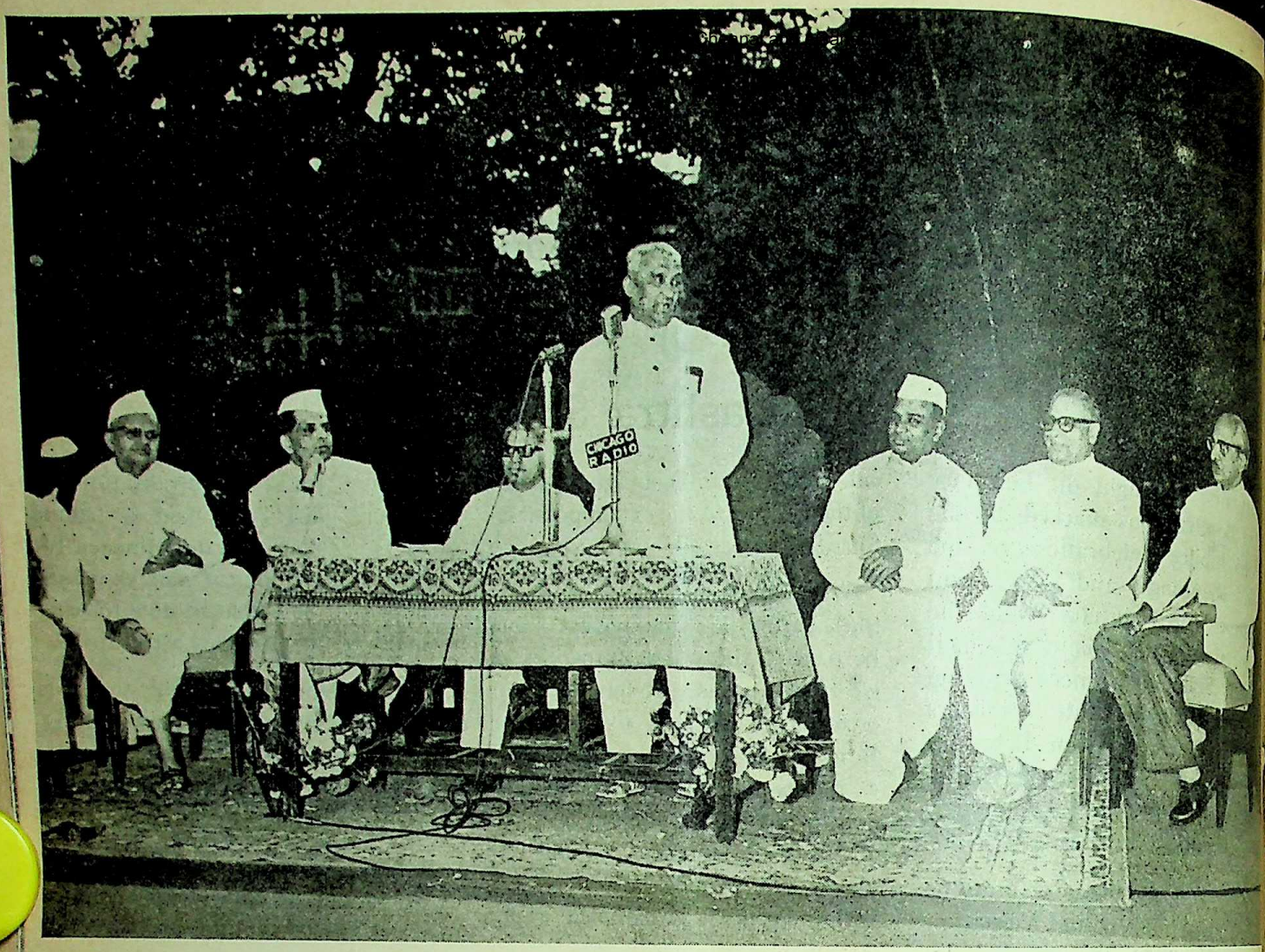

The Union Railway Minister, Shri S. K. Patil, seen delivering his inaugural address at the Tenth Meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government and the Fifth Conference of the State Ministers for Town Planning held recently at Bombay.

TENTH MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMEN AND FIFTH CONFERENCE OF STATE MINISTERS FOR TOWN PLANNIN

and final clearance was awaited. The scheme had been drawn up on the lines suggested by a committee appointed in 1962.

Maharashtra's Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, who inaugurated the joint session, said that the Government was considering the setting up of a statutory Urban Development Corporation to implement more effectively the programme of urban development in the Fourth Plan.

Refresher courses

Dr. Nayyar said three short-term refresher courses had been organised for executive officers and other senior staff at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. Training courses for supervisory staff were being run at the All-India Institute of Local Self-Government in Bombay.

The Minister disclosed that the Third Plan provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for starting pilot projects for urban community development remained unutilised. However, the Rural Urban Relationship Committee had submitted a final scheme to start 40 pilot projects before the close of the Plan.

The Health Ministry had already requested the State Governments to select towns for starting projects.

A national filaria control programme had been started with 61 units in the States.

Provision was also being made in the Fourth Plan for undergrou drainage in 52 towns which were hyper-endemic for filariasis.

Fifteen Ministers and a Deputy Minister attended the three-day conferences.

Speaking at a reception given by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to the Chairman and delegates to the meeting on Thursday, February 11, at which they were welcomed

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Well Done !

The Union Health Minister, Dr. Sushila Nayyar, paid handsome compliments to the Committee appointed by the Central Council of Local Self-Government under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Urban Development, Maharashtra State, to look into the problems relating to financial difficulties of local bodies and to make proposals for the augmentation of their financial resources. She praised the work done by Dr. Zakaria and other distinguished members of that Committee.

The Union Health Minister also expressed deep satisfaction for the good job done by the State Town Planning and Valuation Department of Maharashtra and wished the Department all success and Godspeed in its future endeavours.

by the Mayor of Bombay, Dr. B. P. Divgi, Dr. Nayyar said that participation in the local self-Government and other civic bodies provided a good training ground for future leaders and administrators.

Dr. Nayyar said that the Union Government would shortly consider the report adopted by the Conference of Local Self-Government Ministers concerning the problems of limited resources faced by Municipal Corporations in the large and fast developing urban areas.

Dr. Nayyar commended the high standard of civic amenities provided by the Bombay Municipal Corporation and said that it could serve as a model to other civic bodies.

The joint session, which ended on Friday, February 12, suggested the adoption of an urban land policy aimed at checking speculation and assuring the rational use of land.

It suggested that the Government should acquire land on a large scale and develop it in growing cities so that speculation was checked effectively. A revolving fund at the disposal of a development authority could be set up.

The suggestions are made in a report of the committee on the urban land policy, which was adopted at the three-day session.

The council has also urged the Planning Commission to make a minimum provision of Rs. 100 crores for schemes of urban administration and town development under the Fourth Plan. The schemes should be centrally-administered.

The need for high-power urban development boards at the State level and for adequate funds had been emphasised.

The Council having reviewed the action taken on the Resolutions pased in its ninth meeting reiterated its previous resolutions on the following subjects :

(*i*) Compensation by Defence Authorities for damage done by their heavy vehicles to municipal roads (Resolution No. 10 of the 9th meeting).

It was resolved that the State Governments which had not furnished the factual data regarding the damages caused to the roads in their jurisdictions would do so latest by the 15th March, 1965 ;

(*ii*) School Health Programme (Resolution No. 16 of the 9th meeting).

(*iii*) Malaria and Filaria Control Programme (Resolution No. 17 of the ninth meeting).

(*iv*) Problem of stray dogs/Rabies (Resolution No. 19 of the ninth meeting).

(*v*) Family Planning Programme (Resolution No. 23 of the 9th meeting).

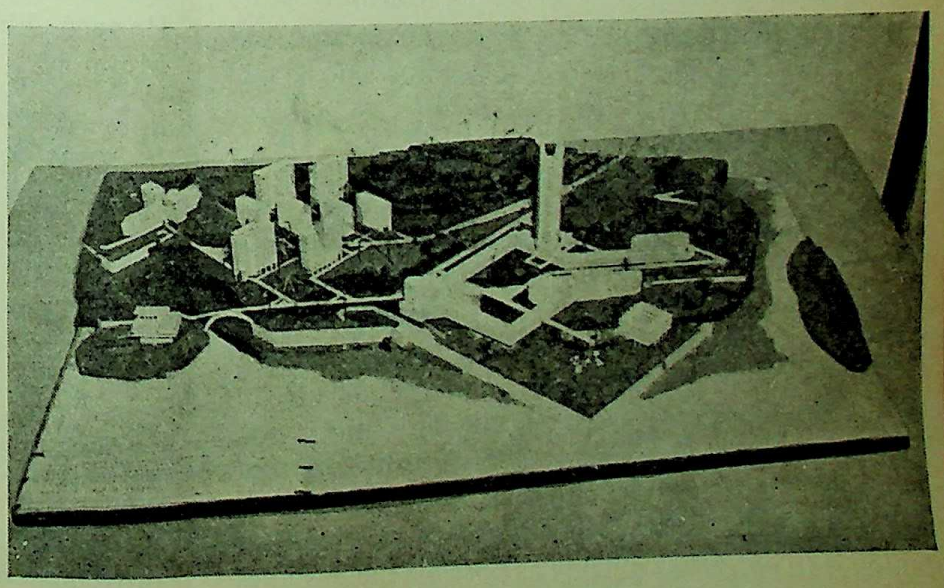
(*vi*) Maternity and Child Health Programme.

The other reports generally accepted were those on the augmentation of financial resources, the problems of small hill and border towns and planning legislation.

The council had decided to set up an executive committee under the chairmanship of the Union Health Minister, with the Ministers of seven States as members.

The joint conference also considered important items about local urban administration and town planning and took several decisions, the Minister said.

(*continued on page 17*)



A model of a planned industrial area displayed at the Town Planning Exhibition organised during the Golden Jubilee Celebrations

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ON THE GOLDEN THRESHOLD

Welcome address by the State Minister for Urban Development, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, delivered on the occasion of the inauguration of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Town Planning and Valuation Department of Maharashtra

Shri Patil and friends,

MAY I at the outset extend to you, Sir, and to the other distinguished guests present here on this occasion a warm welcome on behalf of the Government of Maharashtra ? This is indeed an historic occasion for it marks the completion of fifty years of useful service by the Town Planning and Valuation Department of the State of Maharashtra. To you, Sir, we must offer our grateful thanks for having kindly agreed to inaugurate the Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

In the remaking of our great metropolis you have played a leading role not only as the Mayor of Bombay and the Chief of the Congress Organisation for a number of years but also by the keen interest you have taken in the social and cultural activities of our State and by the cosmopolitan approach you have taken, the catholicity of views you have expressed and the breadth of vision that you have always displayed. And now though you live hundreds of miles away from us in New Delhi, engaged in the much larger undertaking of shaping the destiny of India, you have still continued to maintain your contacts with us and to preserve the soft corner in your heart for our great and beautiful city.

As you know, Sir, at no period in the history of mankind, planning has been so much in the forefront. To day, the whole world is in the grip of planning—planning in various fields, planning at different levels. Thanks to our late Prime Minister, since the advent of freedom our country has embarked upon planned development on a big scale. But there is a difference between economic planning and town planning. The former can be more broad-based and wide-spread but town planning has to be more systematic and precise. Moreover, the emphasis on town planning is to correct as quickly as possible the mistakes of the past and to start doing things to-day which might prove useful for the future.

Man is primarily a social animal. It was on acco of his gregarious nature that he always preferred live in groups forming camps, hamlets, villages wh as the population increased, expanded into towns a finally into what are euphemistically called ' Metropolises '. This State is proud to have as its capi the finest metropolis that this country possesses a indeed one of the finest in the whole world.

The problems of town planning have to be approach as you know, Sir, from three aspects, the sociologi the physical and the aesthetic. If one tries to tr the history of town planning in Europe, one finds th in the first stage it was synonymous with town or mentation : it concerned itself largely with the constru tion of mounumental buildings, vistas, boulevar gardens, etc. Reconstruction of Paris is a clas example of this. Then came the zoning stage wh cities began to be divided into zones such as commerc and residential. Lastly the social concept began dominate schemes of town planning. That is mai due to the efforts of such eminent sociologists like Howard Ebenezer, Sir Paterick Geddes and Le Mumford.

To us, the name of Geddes has a familiar ring. he came to India in 1915 at the invitation of L Petland the then Governor of Madras to give exp advice on the problems of town planning in In His reports on the Town Planning Schemes of some our cities like Indore and Calcutta and even Thana wo show how far in advance he was of his times.

First in India

However, it was the former Bombay Presidency, predecessor of the State of Maharashtra—which the first in India to undertake town planning and provement on a systematic basis. The first Improve Trust in India was established in Bombay in 1898. wide roads and some of the well-planned housing e

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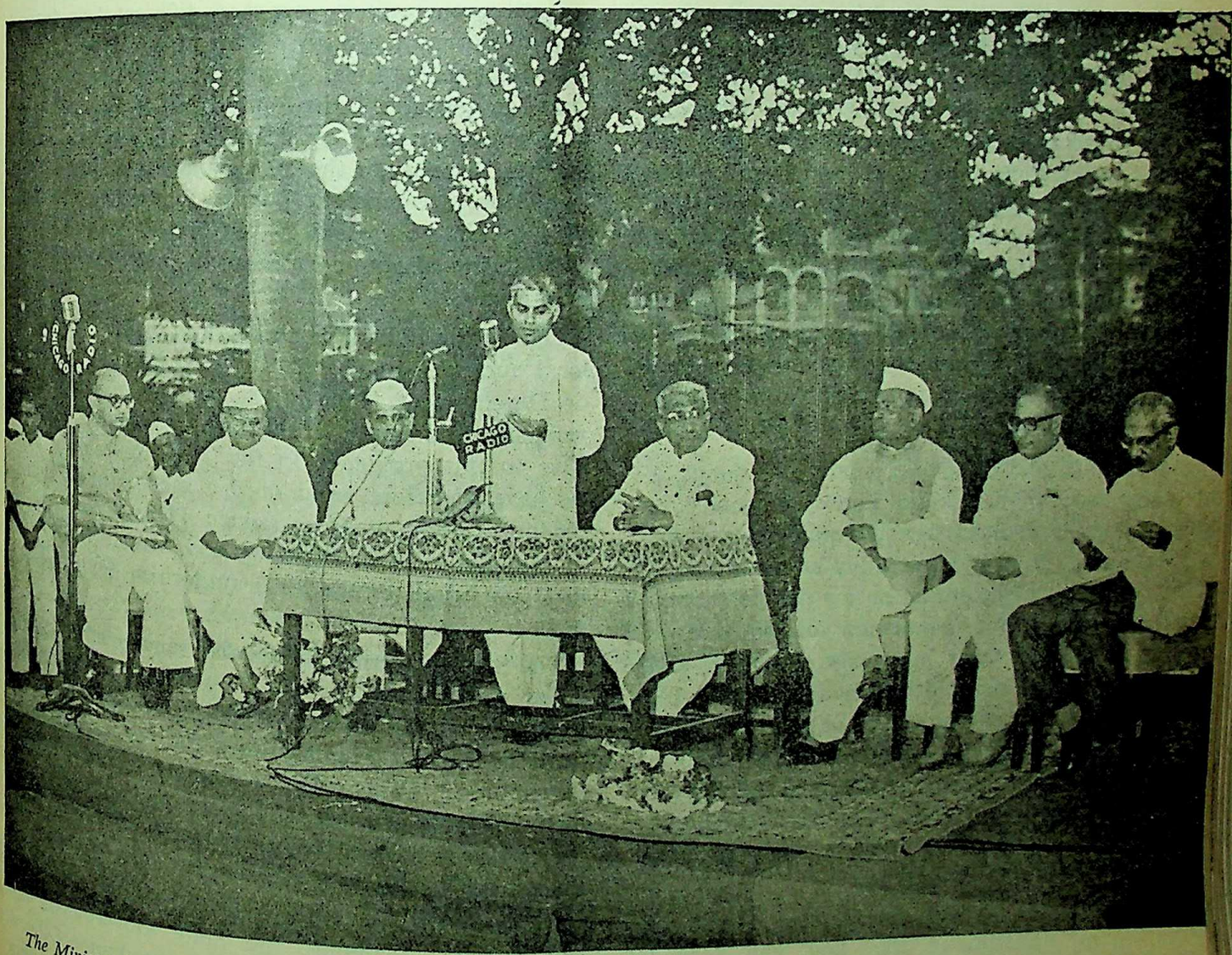
bear testimony to the excellent work the Trust did during its short period. It is a pity that due to financial difficulties, the Trust could not carry on its work and had to be abolished in 1933.

The Town Planning and Valuation Department of our State was established in 1914. Mr. A. E. Mirams, who was a Town Planner and Chartered Surveyor was appointed as the first Consulting Surveyor to Government and also the Head of the Department. A year later, the Bombay Town Planning Act was enacted and I am happy to record that it was the first measure of its kind not only in India but in the whole of Asia. This Act, Sir, contained some very progressive features worth special mention, such as, pooling of all land together for the purpose of planning, freezing of land values in respect of sites reserved for public purposes, levy of betterment charges on plots benefitting from the schemes etc.

This Act, however, was of a voluntary nature and enabled a local authority to prepare a Town Planning Scheme only in respect of open or suburban lands which were in course of development. It made no provision to undertake planning and improvement of congested and over-crowded built-up older parts of the town where such acute problems as those of traffic congestion and slum clearance called for urgent action. The result was that excepting some of the bigger municipalities very few other local bodies took advantage of this Act.

Some useful improvement was, however, effected in some of the areas of Bombay, Poona and Sholapur as a result of the implementation of this Act. (For almost 40 years thereafter no co-ordinated attention was paid to urban planning in Maharashtra despite the fact that urbanisation went on in our State on a rapid scale.) It was only in 1954 that the Act of 1915 was repealed and replaced by more up-to-date measure called the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1954, which made it obligatory on every local authority in the State to prepare after requisite surveys a Development Plan for the entire area within its jurisdiction.



The Minister for Urban Development, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, speaking at the inaugural function of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Town Planning and Valuation Department. The Union Railway Minister, Shri S. K. Patil, who inaugurated the Celebrations is seen on his left. Amongst others are seen the State Minister for Civil Supplies, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, and the Minister for Irrigation, Shri S. B. Chavan.

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This plan has to indicate broadly proposals for zoning of land for different users such as agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial, etc. and make provision of land for public purposes such as roads, highways, parks, etc. The execution of the Development Plan may be carried out in two ways—(i) by preparing detailed Town Planning Schemes for parts of the Development Plan according to a properly phased programme, or (ii) by land acquisition either by negotiations or compulsorily.

I cannot say that even this Act is an ideal measure. It has loopholes and lacunas and much still remains to be provided to make it more effective. With the pressure of urbanisation increasing at a terrific speed in Maharashtra—we are now the most urbanised State in the whole country—it has become a matter of the utmost urgency to bring forth a more up-to-date piece of legislation embodying the latest trends in town planning and urban improvements.

I am happy to say that the Government of Maharashtra is already seized of the matter and is preparing a new legislation on this line which we may be able to bring before the State Legislature soon. However, under the Act, Government has sanctioned 68 Town Planning Schemes while 48 more schemes are under preparation. By the end of the Fourth Plan, we plan to prepare a Development Plan for practically every town in Maharashtra. Of the Development Plan which are receiving active consideration of the Government, mention must be made of those for Bombay and Poona: while that of Nagpur is also under revision by the Nagpur Improvement Trust. There has been much talk about the Development Plan of Greater Bombay as prepared by the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

It is a big plan and by the very nature of things, a rather complicated Plan. I do not know how good it is how far it fulfils all the needs and requirements of our great Metropolis. It is under scrutiny at present and, therefore, it would not be proper on my part to express any opinion about it. But I can assure you, Sir, that we are going about our tasks in a very objective and balanced manner and we are determined to see that this beautiful city of ours is given the type of planning which so richly deserves. In this connection I may inform you Sir, that the Government has accepted the 20-year Road Development plan of Greater Bombay as submitted by M/s. Wilbur Smith and Associates, the team sent by the World Bank for this purpose.

It is our intention to help the Bombay Municipal Corporation in undertaking the first and second stage of the programme as outlined in that report during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period. This would cost us about Rs. 54 crores. I have had long talks with some of the most important members of the World Bank including its Vice-President, Mr. Wilson, who is also the Chairman of the Aid India Club and they have assured me that this programme as outlined by the team of World Bank itself, will receive their full consideration. Similarly, the State Government has taken a decision about the question of the augmentation of water supply for Greater Bombay by reserving the two sources of water supply—Bhatsai and Upper Kalu—about sixty miles away from Bombay.

The total expenditure on these two water supply schemes will come to about Rs. 140 crores. In the next five years the work of Bhatsai may be completed which may cost about Rs. 60 crores. Mr. Wilson and his colleagues have been appraised of our schemes and we have impressed upon them the urgency of the problem of water supply to Greater Bombay, and I am happy to say that in this respect also the representatives of the World Bank have assured us of their full consideration.

Greater harmony

Until recently, there were three different Acts dealing with town planning in our State in the three different regions in the State, viz., Western Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada. The difficulties of administering them were naturally considerable. The State Legislature has, therefore, in the last session passed the necessary legislation to extend the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954 to all the regions in the State. This will help us to bring about more harmony and co-ordination in our work.

One of the difficulties that comes in the way of the local authorities undertaking Town Planning Schemes or Development Plans is the lack of both technical personnel and funds. The State Government is quite alive to this problem. In the Third Five-Year Plan, we have, therefore, sanctioned a scheme under which the preparation of Development Plans is undertaken by the State Town Planning and Valuation Department on behalf of the local authorities on an agency basis.

The State Government has also sanctioned a scheme under which a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs—Rs. 50 lakhs for grant-in-aid and Rs. 50 lakhs for loans—has been provided to the Municipalities for the execution of Development Plans. Under another scheme a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is given as loans to the local authorities for making provision for basic amenities such as open spaces, parks and gardens, markets, etc.

As regards technical training in the subject of Town and Country Planning, the State Government has sanctioned a scheme under which two Junior Officers from the Town Planning and Valuation Department are deputed every year for a post-graduate diploma course at the School of Planning and Architecture.

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New Delhi. Inehet Fourth Plan, it is proposed not only to continu these programmes and schemes but also to expand them and to introduce many more measures.

There is one thing more. Apart from the statutory Town Planning Schemes or Development Plans for cities and towns, the Town Planning and Valuation Department also undertakes preparation of other planning work. Only this year, it completed preparation of layouts for the three new townships for the Defence Projects at Nagpur, Chanda and Bhusawal. It also undertakes the work of planning and development of hill stations, tourists' centres and other schemes for town improvement and extension. It also undertakes preparation of plans for improvement and extension of existing villages or building entirely new villages, sites for re-settlement of flood affected areas, etc.

Few outside this State may be aware that Maharashtra has a highly trained organisation in the Town Planning and Valuation Department for dealing with the subject of valuation of lands and buildings. This Department has been the first in India to have dealt with valuation of real property as a specialised technical subject. The Director of Town Planning functions as Government Expert in respect of valuation and acquisition of land in the State and also gives expert evidence in Courts in such matters whenever necessary.

By ensuring that the market value of the land is properly estimated, the Department has been responsible for saving to Government large amounts of money in land acquisition costs alone. This Department is also required to assist Government in the fixation of non-agricultural assessment in urban areas in the State. The officers of this Department are also appointed as valuers for fixing rateable values of Government buildings for the purpose of municipal taxation.

Balanced growth

While planning and improvement of towns and cities is very important for providing a pleasant and healthy environment for the people to live and work in, regional planning for balanced overall development and improvement of different regions in the State has now assumed still greater importance. If this is not done, the migration of people from under-developed and backward areas towards big urban centres in search of better employment facilities and better living conditions will continue almost unchecked, thereby causing further congestion in the urban areas. Town Planning will, therefore, have to play a much greater role in facilitating a balanced over-all development of both rural and urban areas in not only our State but in the rest of our country so that each village, town, city and region is enabled to contribute its proper share towards building a better, healthier and stronger India.

It is no use denying the fact that the question of urban development and improvement has not received sufficient attention in our Five Year Plans. We are now on the eve of the formulation of the Fourth Plan. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government of India and the Planning Commission to see that the urban areas are no more neglected in the Fourth Plan. Sufficiently large funds will have to be allotted for urban development if all our Master Plans, Development Plans and Regional Plans are not to remain mere paper plans.

The Town Planning and Valuation Department has done much pioneering and useful work in the field of town planning in this State. Its activities have expanded considerably in the last few years. Though its resources have been limited, it has still done a good job. However, the tasks that lie ahead of it are colossal. Let us hope that the Department will be able to render better and quicker service to the people both of the rural and urban areas in the State in time to come.

I now request you, Sir, to inaugurate the Golden Jubilee Celebrations and to formally declare open the exhibition on Town and Country Planning and the publication of the book, " Town Planning in Maharashtra 1914 to 1964."

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NEED FOR NETWORK OF SMALLER CITIES AND TOWNS RELATED TO RURAL HINTERLAND

Address by the Union Health Minister, Dr. Sushila Nayyar, at the inauguration of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the State Town Planning and Valuation Department of Maharashtra held at Bombay during the second week of this month.

I CONSIDER it a matter of great honour and privilege to be asked to inaugurate the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Town Planning and Valuation Department of the Government of Maharashtra. The erstwhile Province of Bombay has indeed been a pioneer in the field of town planning in India in various ways. It was the first to realise the need of an appropriate organisation for the improvement and planned expansion of a growing city and the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act was passed as far back as in 1898. The Trust rendered yeoman's service to the City of Bombay carrying out a number of road widening schemes in congested built-up areas as also acquiring and developing large areas of land for disposal to public. This Improvement Trust was later merged with the Corporation of the City of Bombay which has been carrying on this work to the present day. In the meantime a fulfledged Town Planning Department was created in 1914 to deal with all matters of town planning and valuation of land. I am glad to say that this Department has been doing excellent work in this field and it is my pleasant duty to offer my felicitations and greetings to the Town Planning and Valuation Department on the occasion of having completed 50 years of its most useful existence.

This State was also the first to pass the Bombay Town Planning Act in 1950, although it had the limited purpose of enabling the local authority to undertake town planning schemes in respect of open lands on the outskirts of the town. There was, however, no provision in that Act for undertaking improvements in the old built up areas of the town. It is gratifying to note that the old Act has since been replaced by a new town planning law in 1954 empowering the local authorities to prepare comprehensive Development Plans, i.e. Master Pl for the entire area within their jurisdiction. I und stand that the number of Development Plans so sanctioned by the State Government is 23 wh 13 Development Plans are awaiting sanction. Deve ment Plans for 41 more towns are stated to be un preparation and the provisions of this Act are be extended to Vidarbha and Marathwada Regions it is proposed to prepare Development Plans 85 towns in the State by the close of the Third Five-Y Plan period. While this is a creditable achievem I will invite the Town Planning and Valuation Dep ment to forge ahead with redoubled vigour to meet growing challenge of urbanisation, and also give s thought to the planned development of our rural areas.

While appreciating the work done by the T Planning and Valuation Department, I may poin that not only the nature of the problems faced by cities then and now differs widely but that all our e at town planning and development have failed to k pace with the problems of our fast growing to The process of economic development, in which I has engaged itself since independence and the s change which inevitably accompanied it, has le a speedy shift of population from the rural to the u areas. Urbanisation, therefore, stands forth a dominant trend in India while the existing cities towns threaten to grow into enormous conurba harbouring slums and making urban life mise In the light of these problems, physical planni India has assumed new dimensions.

The present urban population of India which is 80 million, though relatively small compared t

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country's total population of 440 million, is concentrated mainly in a few big urban centres, with about one out of every four city dwellers packed into the 10 largest cities of India, and another quarter living in 97 cities with population ranging from one lakh to five lakhs. The balance of the urban population is distributed over about 2,600 towns with less than one lakh population. In Maharashtra about 36 per cent of the total urban popualation of 11 million is concentrated in Bombay and its suburbs. The concentration of population in the major urban centres like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, etc., has been largely due to the movement of rural families live in one-room or less, the corresponding percentage for urban families is 44 and for our four biggest cities viz., Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, 67 per cent while in Calcutta, it is as high as 79 per cent. Again while only 14 per cent of our rural house-holds have a per capita floor area of less than 50 square feet, 21 per cent of our urban house-holds have less than 50 square feet per capita floor area, while the corresponding percentage for the four biggest cities is 33 per cent and for Calcutta, it is as high as 70 per cent. According to the surveys sponsored by the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission, in 20 cities having a population of more than one lakh, job seeking migrants, who are being drawn from the rural areas towards these cities where economic activities are mainly concentrated at present. Yet the conditions of living of most of these urban dwellers in the cities are no better than those of their counterparts in the villages, with added disadvantage of over crowding and other evils of haphazard urbanisation.

Appalling conditions

The living conditions in Bombay and other metropolitan cities are appalling. While 34 per cent of our only 25 to 45 per cent of the families on an average, have water supply in their houses. Only 30 per cent have independent latrines. In Calcutta in some areas, one latrine is shared by as many as 30 to 50 persons. It has also been estimated that in cities with more than 5 lakhs of population, 30 per cent of the population lives in bustees and slums. The number of pavement dwellers in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, runs into several lakhs. In most of the cities, drainage facilities are far from being adequate and open drains flow close to houses and wells resulting in pollution of drinking water. Not more than 35 per cent of the urban areas of India have adequate or even partial water-supply and only 5 to 6 per cent have sewage systems.

Because of the wide gap between the meagre revenues of the cities' Municipal Governments and the huge outlays needed for capital improvement and maintenance of the available facilities and services, urban development and the provision of necessary urban amenities have failed to keep pace with the growth of urban population. The unplanned urban expansion and the continuing deficiencies of municipal services in the older parts of the cities have accentuated congestion in the central core combined with chaotic sprawl over the suburbs. The deterioration of the housing situation with an ever-increasing housing backlog, the prevalance of dirt and squalor all over the city due to poor sanitation, traffic congestion and traffic delays ad traffic accidents together with problems of health and human welfare produced by such conditions highlight the seriousness of the existing problems in our cities.

In spite of the mounting urban problems and intolerable living conditions, the bigger cities in India continue to have the highest growth rates making the situation more acute. This unplanned urbanisation is a hindrance rather than help in promoting social and economic progress. In the face of this intending flood of urbanisation and the painful and wasteful consequences of unguided growth of our cities, it is imperative that serious efforts be made to limit the growth of metropolitan areas. It must also be noted that metropolitan concentrations generate considerably heavier social overhead requirements than would be the case in a more dispersed pattern of urbanisation. We must, therefore, seriously consider the development of a network of smaller cities and towns related to the rural hinterland which would supplement and complement the requirements of the villages and derive support and strength from them. In fact, the present trends towards heavy urban concentrations can only be prevented by establishing new counter magnets around the giant cities, on a scale commensurate with magnitude and rate of urbanisation which will offer the advantages of urbanisation without its evils. It may even be possible to develop existing smaller towns as countermagnets around larger cities which will undoubtedly raise the social and economic standards of these small towns which are otherwise stagnating, and enable them to offer better living conditions to the citizens.

Once these satellite towns are developed, it will be useful to set up, an organisation like the location of Offices Bureau in the U. K. which would encourage decentralisation of office employment from congested areas in metropolitan cities like Bombay. Such an Organisation can also promote research and publicity and provide a free and impartial information service for those firms and offices that can profit by moving to such locations. Studies made by the location of Offices Bureau in the U. K. have shown that although moving offices out of Central London initially cost money, time and effort in the long run this can as well be regarded as an investment. The initial disadvantages and the initial costs are very quickly recouped from the many economies that follow. Such dispersement wil

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however, have to be accompanied by housing facilities of attractive standards near the offices so as to attract the officers and workers.

Narrowing disparity

Equally important is the need for narrowing of the disparity that now exists between our urban and rural areas. This is very essential because even when the urban population increases in the next twenty years or so, the rural population will also continue to increase. And if we have to prevent our metropolitan cities from being overwhelmed by the flood of migrants from the rural areas, we must foster a parallel development of rural areas in terms of increased productivity, diversified occupational opportunities and improved living conditions by providing amenities like protected drinking water, rural sanitation, schools, primary health centres, electricity and approach roads to make the villages easily accessible. If life in the villages is more comfortable and offers basic amenities the attractions of the cities will no longer be as great as it is today.

But in locating places where new urban settlements can be developed or in selecting existing towns for further rapid growth or for planning of rural areas, a regional approach is very essential. The present approach in the country of preparing Master Plans for municipal areas or of treating an urban area, large or small, as an island, with absolutely no attention to regional interrelationships is self-defeating because of the continued rush of migrants that would flood the city. Regional considerations are particularly important in a developing country, with scarce capital resources and most of the urban growth yet to come. Since migration in the cities is influenced by what takes place in the rural hinterland, the development plan of a city or a town cannot stand in isolation. It must be fitted into a regional plan—into a larger economic and social pattern of area development. This would enable much better symbolic relationship between our cities and villages. Moreover a regional approach is absolutely essential in the interests of proper drainage schemes and prevention of wrong alignments of roads and railway lines etc. which have cost us so much in the form of preventable floods in some parts of the country. Inherent in this whole concept is the need to improve the quality and employment potentiality of many smaller urban centres around the metropolitan city so as to arrest the trend of migration into the metropolitan centres and better economic growth and development of the contry.

A case in point is the Development Plan for Greater Bombay which was published in December, 1963 by the Municipal Corporation of this premier city. I have noted with interest some well-informed public criticisms and suggestions appearing in various newspapers. It reflects the acute and keen sense of civic responsibi found in this premier city of India, and is an outsta ing example of how citizens can help to promote be planning of the cities in which they live. The d Development Plan for Greater Bombay as has be published is purely a localised plan confined to municipal limits. The scope and concept of the p have been limited because the Bombay Town Plann Act, 1954 makes it obligatory on every local author in the State to prepare development plans only the area within its own jurisdiction. Physical plann should not be confined to municipal limits but sho be extended beyond the administrative boundaries an effort to solve the metropolitan problems on a regio basis. I would, therefore, strongly urge that yo Town Planning Act should be so amended as to exte the scope of planning to the city region as a whole.

The population of Bombay and its suburbs is rapi increasing. From 30 lakhs in 1951 it has grown 41·5 lakhs in 1961. If the present trend contin unabated Bombay's population would reach a figure 80 lakhs by 1981. About 50 per cent of the urb population of Maharashtra is concentrated in th major cities of Bombay, Poona and Nagpur. Wha required, therefore, is an inducement to industry go to the smaller urban centres of Maharashtra which it is necessary first to provide services like eff tive system of transportation to link inaccessible inte regions and smaller urban centres to metropoli cities. There is need to develop small scale indus and agro-industries in the rural areas. Water sup and facilities for disposing industrial waste must developed on an adequate scale. In fact inadequ in the development of the necessary urban intra-struct has been a major hurdle in achieving successful ind trial decentralisation in the States and the cou as a whole. I was glad to note that the Maharash Industrial Development Corporation is doing comm dable work in opening out industrial areas in the inte of the State and I hope that whatever they do will done within the framework of a comprehensive regio plan.

One of very few

I find that your State is one of the very few St which have a Valuation Department at the State le manned by qualified Valuers. The Valuation Dep ment, however, is mainly responsible for the work valuation of lands and buildings for sale or lease acquisition of lands, fixation of non-agricultural ass ment and rating of Government buildings under Municipal Act. I would suggest that the Valua Department may also function as a Central Valua Machinery for the purpose of assessment of urban

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TOWN PLANNING FOR GREATER HARMONY IN RURAL AND URBAN ECONOMY

Speech of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, at the inauguration of the Tenth Meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government and the Fifth Conference of State Ministers for Town Planning held in Bombay.

WE are passing through very critical times in our country today. There are a host of problems which have to be tackled and our planning and implementation has to proceed with circumspection and speed. We have to harness all our energies, at this juncture, for the solution of the urgent problems that are facing our country in various fields. The local authorities, both urban and rural, have to take their share of responsibility and burden, because without a strong joint effort right from the Central Government upto the village panchayat we cannot succeed in this great endeavour to the extent we must. It is a matter of common knowledge that the resources in our country are limited. There are certain priorities like the Defence of our country, which are of such urgency that they just cannot be overlooked. After providing for matters of high priority like defence, agricultural production and industrial development, we find that we are left with only a small portion of our total resources. It is for that reason very necessary that we make concerted efforts in proper directions and no wastage of any kind is allowed to occur.

We have been, and rightly so, placing emphasis on the speedy development of our rural areas. As we all know, the rural people had been completely neglected during the long British Raj in our country. They did not get their dues and naturally, aspired for quick progress in all sectors of development after Independence. The incidence of poverty in the rural areas had been growing due to the long neglect of the rural economy and due to the low yield rates in agricultural production. Revitalisation of our rural economy has, therefore, been the first task before us. That task has been of colossal magnitude. In our Five-Year Plans, we have been laying stress on that aspect of development in the country.

The problem of rural reconstruction has been enormous that in spite of our best efforts, that econ has not been able to fully sustain the impact of r population. The natural consequence of this has b the slow but sure trickling of the rural population the urban pockets in search of employment in industries where new industries were coming up in search of jobs irrespective of whether jobs were fact, available or not. Apart from that, urban to with better amenities like water supply, educati facilities, electricity, cinemas and so on, attracted young men from the rural areas. Industries kept growing up in urban areas as urban areas have facilities of transport, banking, water, electricity all that is needed for ensuring better and efficient prod tion and better and lucrative trade of the goods. setting up of one industry brought in its wake a nu of other satellite industries with the result that t has been a clear trend of certain areas becoming hi industrialised pockets. The rural people natu got attracted to these pockets. The result of all process of urbanisation has been this that acute d ciencies in point of various basic civic amenities become the general pattern of urban living.

That indicates, in a nutshell, the reasons for present appalling problems of the urban areas in country. What I want to say is that there is a dis relationship between our rural economy and u economy. It is the exodus of the rural population has created the large towns and cities that we a today. What we may do to stop this trend by m of making our agricultural farms more attractive our young generations or by means of dispersa future industries or by means of establishing u type amenities in our villages, is another matter. these things will naturally take their time, bec

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they are with no small difficulties. I shall not go into the details of those difficulties as we are all fully aware of them. The fact, however, remains that we have no other go but to tackle the problems of our urban areas as quickly and as efficiently as possible, in the situation that exists today.

It is only proper that we understand the enormity of the problems of urban development. The process of urbanisation has been going on at an astounding speed in our country. In 1901, about 20 million people or about 11 per cent. of India's population lived in urban localities. The number of urban dwellers in 1961 is nearly 79 million or 18 per cent. of the country's total population. It must be remembered that the figures of 1961 relate to only those cities and towns which came under the very strict definition of "urban areas" adopted for that year's census. The increase in the urban population is therefore very much more than what is represented by the relative census figures. The increase in the urban population has been several times that of the general population as well as the rural population. Another notable feature of the growth in the urban population is that the urban population increased by 180 per cent. between 1921 and 1961, but the increase in the population in the cities classified as Class I cities during this very period was of the order of 400 per cent.

Tremendous dimensions

All these figures show the tremendous dimensions of the problems relating to the urban areas. Most of our cities and metropolitan areas have grown historically under the impact of trade, industry and geographical position and have not been specifically designed to serve the needs of a planned economy. The growth of civic amenities and provision of the most essential facilities like housing, water supply, sanitation, transportation, education and health have not naturally kept pace with the process of rapid, almost sudden, urbanisation. This has inevitably led to the evils of congestion, slums, inadequate water supply and drainage, soaring land prices, acute housing shortages and serious traffic problems in the metropolitan areas. If all these problems are to be handled in a systematic manner, we shall have to allocate a substantial amount from our plan resources for the purposes of urban development. It seems necessary that our urban plan should be built up in an organic manner instead of merely having a conglomeration of schemes for the urban areas. We should try to develop an organic picture of the plan for the various cities and metropolitan areas so that it finds a specific place in the State plan like the regional plans. We have been placing the need for proper and substantial planning for the urban areas before the Planning Commission and I am glad to say that the Planning Commission is giving its best consideration to that matter. We cannot say exactly what the allocation in the Fourth Plan for the urban areas would be. The problems of urban areas being very big in magnitude, what we can really provide in the Fourth Plan, may not be sufficient to meet them satisfactorily. But a proper beginning has to be made. The schemes which are required to be taken up in big metropolitan cities are naturally costly schemes. To take only one instance, the Wilbur Smith Report on Bombay, which dealt with the transportation problem of the Bombay city, suggested schemes for easing the acute problems of the city costing a sum of about Rs. 100 crores over a period of 20 years. The Report says that the roads in the central parts of the city are being used to saturation point and that by adding vehicles we will be creating more bottlenecks than giving relief to traffic conditions. The costly schemes suggested are the fly-over bridges, under-ground railway, ropeways and so on. I gave this instance in order to indicate the costly nature of the schemes that will have to be initiated in some of our larger cities in order to bring the city living within the range of reasonable comfort and safety.

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, inaugurating the 10th Meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government and the 5th Conference of the State Ministers for Town Planning

The problems of water supply, sanitation and housing accompanied by clearance of slums are undoubtedly

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of every great importance in our urban plan. I would like to express our sense of grateful satisfaction at the fact that the Life Insurance Corporation of India has appreciated the need to put in a part of its investments into these schemes. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Chairman of the L.I.C., Shri Kaul, in this connection. I am sure, this investment, helping as it does the all-round development of the urban areas, also helps to restore the health of the urban community and bring about longivity of life for the members of the community. From that point of view, there is an indirect but substantial benefit that the L.I.C. automatically gets. As our late Prime Minister once pointed out : " Good water and clean surroundings will probably do more for the health of the country than all the medicines and other things.....". I would like to mention here that the time has come when a body like the L.I.C. of India, with its vast resources, should take active interest in making its investments in public utility schemes, even if it may mean a little less profit to it on a short-term basis. I have not the least doubt that, if a long-term view is taken, there will be positive and substantial gains to the undertaking. This aspect of the matter has to be given its due weight. The enormity of the problem requires more and more help from organisations which are concerned with giving help in financial large projects as the urban projects naturally would be. The World Bank and its affiliated bodies like the International Development Association can do a lot in financing many of these costly projects and I am happy to say, from my talks with some of their most important representatives, that they are alive and sympathetic to these requirements.

The remedy for the problems of urban areas lies not only in the preparation and satisfactory implementation of the plans for the development of urban areas but it is also necessary to have town planning measures adopted quickly and enforced tacitly for future purposes. Congestion has to be prevented by positive measures and by positive planning. Industrial conglomeration has to be discouraged and a policy of dispersal of industries has to be effectively implemented. We have to consider the building up of satellite towns on the periphery of larger cities so that they are self-contained units which do not bring direct or indirect pressure on the conditions in the main cities. What is most important is that the growth of urban areas must be closely linked with the growth of the surrounding rural areas which depend on the urban centres vitally for their sustenance.

Inaudequate finance

In all these activities which are undoubtedly of great significance, the civic authorities must play their full role. Our experience till now has been, by and large, that these bodies have been floundering on the rock of inadequate finance. They have not been in a position to evolve composite and organic plans with the result that they have not been drawn into the planning process. The organisation and the finance needed for planning and execution of urban development programmes has outstripped the capacity of the urban bodies, generally. The problems of metropolitan regions are not only extremely complex but they also involve, as I said earlier, huge costs and intricate technology. It is very necessary that we should act well in time—before we crumble under the weight of the enormous problems fast becoming unwieldly and uncontrollable. From that point of view, I would like to urge upon our municipal organisations to take up the challenge and come forward with positive and speedy actions. We do understand that these problems cannot be solved by municipalities alone and it would be necessary, particularly in the cases of schemes involving heavy outlay for Government to take a fair share of the burden. We must ensure that our municipal bodies are activised and become fully conscious of their responsibility in this matter. It is unfortunate that many of our municipal bodies suffer from factions and unhealthy and petty power politics. Without casting any aspersion I want to make a personal appeal to our municipalities that they should shed all the petty quarrels that go and devote their energies fully and completely to the most urgent tasks of urban development.

So far as Maharashtra State is concerned, the State Government has been giving technical and financial assistance to the municipalities for drawing up development plans under the Town Planning Act. We are also taking steps towards the unification of municipal laws obtaining in the different regions of this State so that speedy preparation of town plans in all the regions of the State is facilitated and wider powers given to the municipal bodies for raising local resources. In the preparation and execution of our water supply and drainage schemes we are also going ahead but not as fast as we would like due to financial limitations.

However, in the Fourth Plan we propose to tackle this problem much more effectively. There is also a move to consider the creation of a Statutory Urban Development Corporation in our State, with a view to help implement more effectively our programme of urban development in the Fourth Plan. We are increasing the existing facilities for technical training so that public health engineers and other technical personnel needed by our municipalities for the implementation of the development plans are available to them in sufficient numbers. I am sure that all the State Governments in our country will be only too willing to

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all the necessary measures to eanble the municipalities to discharge their responsibilities in a satisfactory manner. The municipalities must take up the challenge of the times and I am sure they can do a great lot for our urban areas, if they act in a systematic and speedy manner.

I am indeed grateful to you all for this opportunity given to me for expressing some of my views relating to the problems of urban development. Your Conference will be going into a number of items which vitally concern the subjects of Town Planning and Urban Development. You will naturally go into the details of a great number of policies and procedures with a view to bring about improvement in them. I have no doubt that your deliberations will be of great help in finding satisfactory solutions to the various matters before us.

Before I conclude, I again extend a warm welcome to you all on my own behalf and on behalf of the Government of Maharashtra. I am happy that the Ministers dealing with urban development and town planning matters from practically every State in our country have come together today in this metropolitan city of Bombay. I do hope that all the delegates to the Conferences will have a happy stay in Bombay. We have tried to make your stay as comfortable as possible. In a place like Bombay, where the problem of accommodation is most acute, even Government finds it difficult to provide all the facilities to our guests up to the standard. If, therefore, any deficiencies have occurred in the arrangements or any inconveniences caused to you, kindly overlook them.

I wish your deliberations all success and declare the Conferences inaugurated.

(continued from page 5)

Golden Jubilee Celebrations - Report

The meeting endorsed the suggestion made by the Madras Government that municipal bodies should be brought organically into the planning process and in this context, took note of the directions issued by the Planning Commission in 1962 to bring all class I cities within the scope of the State Plans by preparing city development programmes and incorporating them in the State Plan. Such city development programmes would also help to link the various development projects together in a well co-ordinated manner. The Committee felt.

It recommended that :

(1) Adequate financial provisions be made in the National and State Five-Year Plans to give high priority to schemes for the expeditious development of hill and border areas and small towns ;

(2) Steps be taken to start without delay the 20 pilot projects in urban community development, to be started with 50 per cent. assistance from the Centre, to pave the way for expansion of the programme in the Fourth Plan, making the maximum use of volunteers, especially the retired personnel ;

(3) Investigation cells, proposed for certain areas for the integrated development plans, including water supply and sewage facilities, be set up at the earliest ;

(4) Schemes for storm water drainage and flood control be geared to regional land use and all measures by various authorities co-ordinated, and the question of coastal areas threatened by sea erosion or the problem of river delta regions be dealt with independently ; and

(5) Measures be devised to see that the increased price the land fetched at the time of sale was shared on a 50-50 basis between the owner and the community, to be utilised as far as possible for the use of the latter.

The council resolved that States might ask for aid in setting up investigation divisions for urban areas on the lines of those for rural areas to prepare water supply and sewage schemes in the Fourth Plan.

Expressing concern at the widespread adulteration of food, the council decided to set up a central committee, consisting of the Health Ministers of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Local Self-Government Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Madras, under the chairmanship of the Union Deputy Health Minister, to review enforcement machinery and laboratory facilities.

The State Governments had been asked to constitute Review Committees.

The Mayor of Bombay had been requested to organise a seminar of municipal authorities to review the working of the Act under the Corporations.

The session was attended by Ministers of all States excepting Bihar, Punjab, Orissa and West Bengal.

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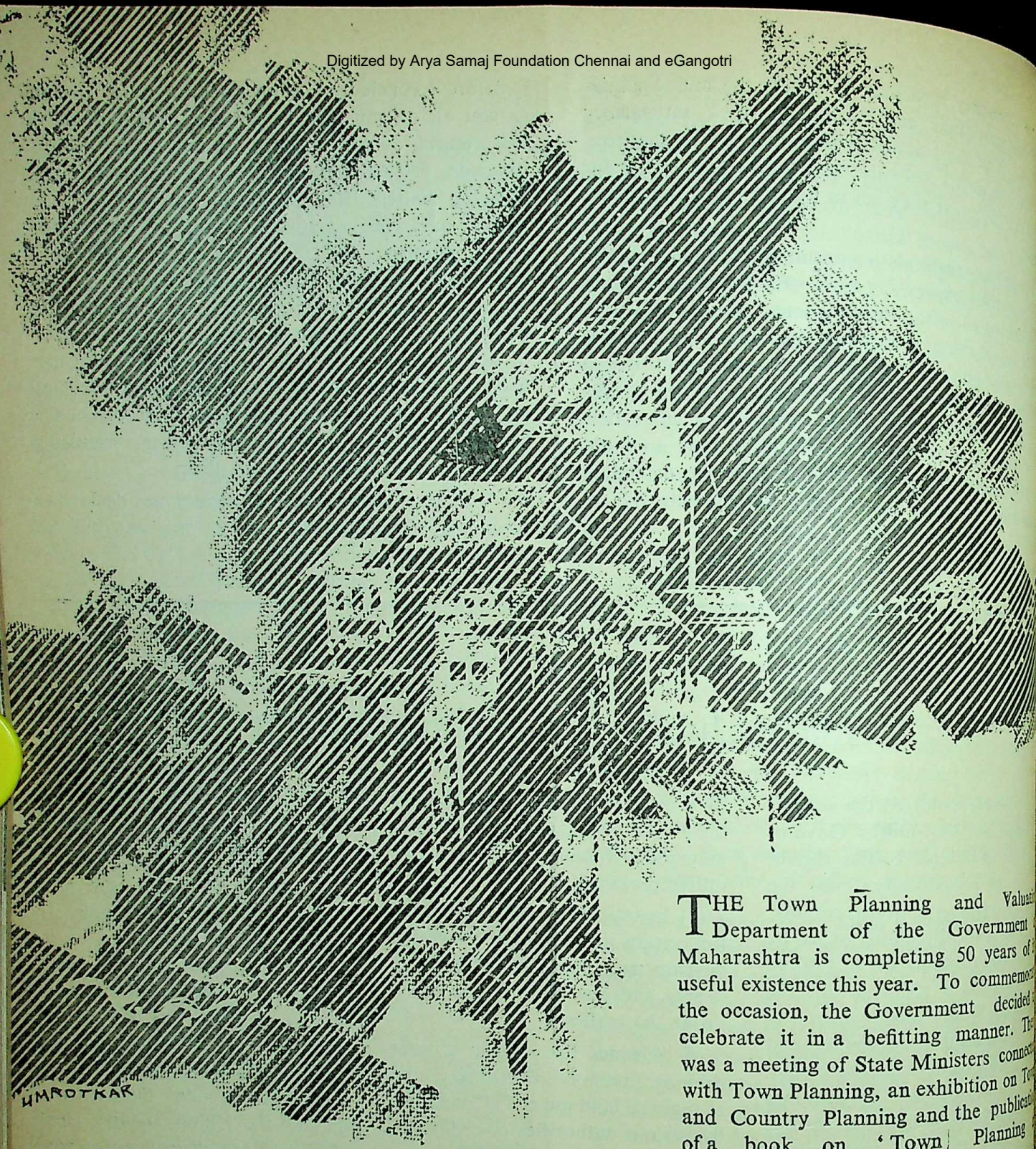

A Landmark in the Progress of Civilisation: Town Planning

By

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria,

Minister for Urban Development, Maharashtra State.

THE Town Planning and Valuati Department of the Government Maharashtra is completing 50 years of useful existence this year. To commemo the occasion, the Government decided celebrate it in a befitting manner. Th was a meeting of State Ministers conne with Town Planning, an exhibition on To and Country Planning and the publica of a book on 'Town Planning Maharashtra'.

The book 'Town Planning in Mah shtra' deals with the origin of the Dep ment, its progress during the last 50 ye with special emphasis on some of its m achievements. It also includes an autobio phical piece by Mr. T. H. G. Stamper, ret Consulting Surveyor to the then Governm of Bombay, who is more than 80 years now and is accepted as a pioneer in particular field. There are a few more cles describing different aspects of plann and developmental activities in the S which, I am sure, will prove of interest to those who are anxious to know somet

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about the science of Town Planning which is so little known but is of such vital importance to the public at large.

The former Presidency of Bombay was the first in India to enact legislation on Town Planning as early as 1915 which even in those early days was considered a very progressive step. The Act was amended in 1954 to enable the local authorities in the State to prepare comprehensive Development plans for the entire area under their jurisdiction. The Department has recently undertaken preparation of Regional Plans for Bombay and Poona, which require not only much imagination but also bold planning.

In an agriculturally predominant country like India a greater emphasis is naturally given to rural development and this often leads a public worker to underestimate the importance of urban development. But a deeper consideration of the subject would convince him that there is necessarily no conflict between the two developments and in fact the one is supplementary to the other. The cities actually act as nerve centres from where the rural economy is controlled and directed. The urban centres with their markets and processing industries serve as the indispensable clearing centres for the rural products and thus help the rural areas to prosper. They also constitute the media for the imparting of higher knowledge in arts, science and technology which is indispensable for the overall progress of any people—rural or urban. For all these reasons proper development of urban areas is important not only for the prosperity of the rural areas but also for the overall progress of the nation itself.

Maharashtra is one of the most highly urbanized and industrialized State in India. However the overall picture is misleading as it conceals wide regional disparities. Most of the industrial development has taken place in and around Greater Bombay, Thana, Poona, Nagpur and Sholapur. About 30 per cent of industrial employment and over 60 per cent of the State's factory employment is concentrated in Greater Bombay. If we exclude Bombay, Maharashtra is industrially as backward as any other part of the country. Particularly, the district in Kokan, and Marathwada regions are economically most underdeveloped and require immediate attention of the Government.

While Town Planning aims at creating a pleasant and healthy environment for the people of the towns and cities to live in, regional planning aims at a balanced overall improvement and development of the different regions in the State. Our country is passing through a phase of rapid industrialization and urbanization. The rate of increase of urban population is ever increasing and it is clear that India is going ahead with urbanization on a big scale, which is bound to change the shape of towns. In the absence of planned development, the uncontrolled urbanization is bringing in its reflected all the drawbacks which are wake in general squalor, colonies of squatters, traffic congestion, housing scarcity and a legion of other problems. This tempo will further increase as successive Five-Year Plans are undertaken and completed. Town Planning will, therefore, have to play an important role in the orderly development of both the urban and rural areas in our country.

Age of planning

The present being the age of planning, the development of cities and towns also has to be subjected to the process of scientific planning. Since the cities have to fulfil a specific purpose in the national economy, the formation and development of city areas also have to be regulated so as to enable them to play with maximum effectiveness the role allotted to them. With this object in view, the cities and towns have to be so constituted as to provide for (a) maximum sanitation and beauty, (b) for the location of its various parts correlated in such manner that trade, industry, administration and education can be carried on as to generate the greatest smoothness and ease and (c) not the least important, a system of communications should be established which would cope with the pressure of traffic in the different neighbourhoods of a city. The location of the markets and industries especially has to be so arranged as to be of maximum convenience to the rural areas which supply the raw material for feeding them.

For every town and city, there should be a Master Plan which should serve as a guide for expansion of the town or city during the next 50 years. The Master Plan should show main lines of communications and locations, distribution and character of different zones. It is nceessary to plan a town or a city on the basic principle of cells in the form of neighbourhoods and the districts. The neighbourhood to be designed as a selfsufficient unit, should be for a population of about 8 to 10 thousand persons. The planners should be able to visualize limits up to which a town or a city should be allowed to grow. Such limits which can be determined on the basis of potentiality of utility services, ought to be determined by a Green Belt around a town or a city. The small villages in the hinterland can in future be developed as satellites linked to the parent town or a city. For preparation of the Master Plan, it is however, essential

(*continued on page 34*)

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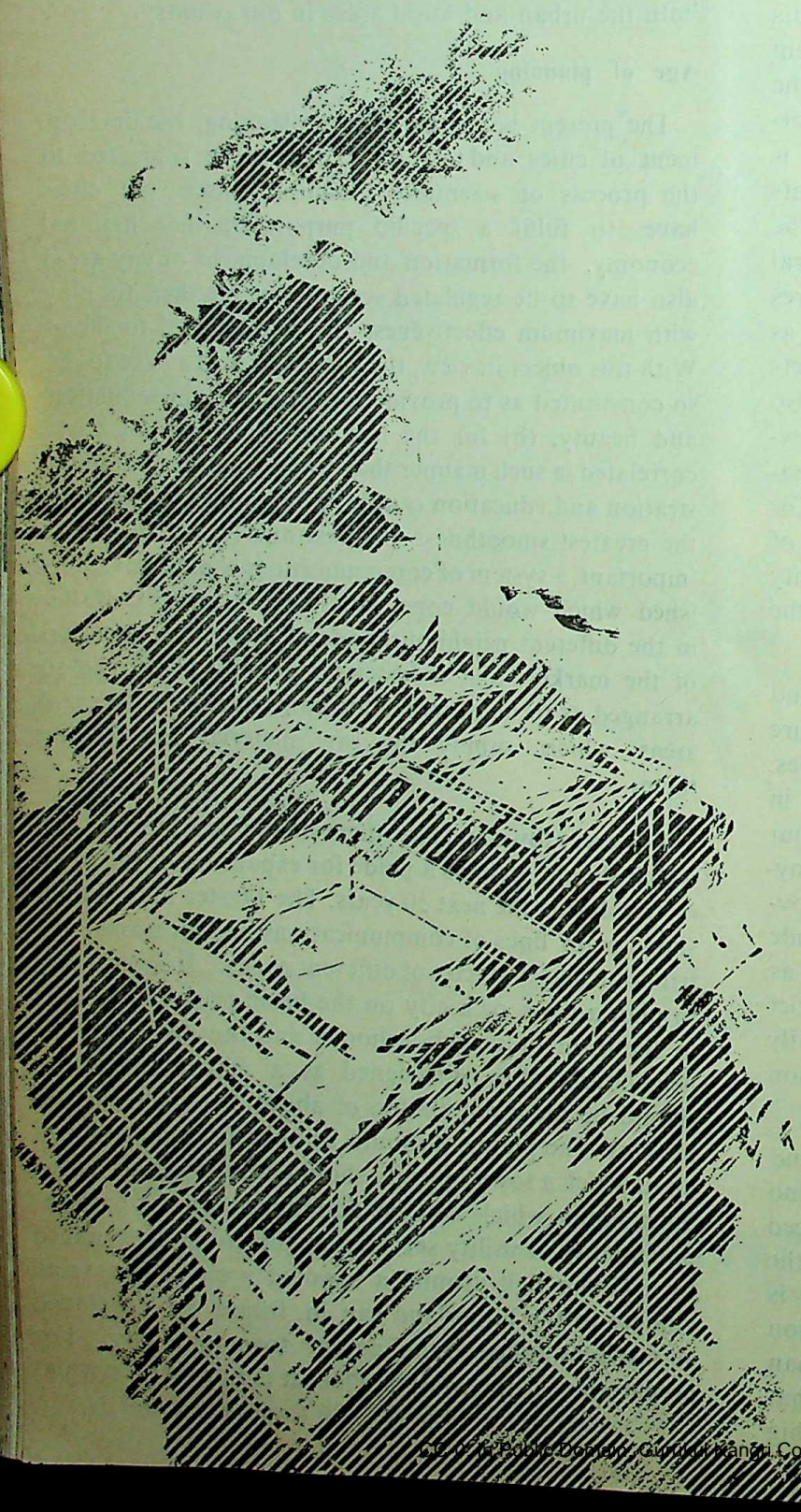
Progress of Town Planning in Maharashtra



THE Town Planning and Val Department celebrated its G Jubilee, having completed this yea years of its existence. It was open those days in the past when little was of the subject of town planning in advanced countries of the west. Government of Bombay of that showed wisdom and foresight not in opening a Town Planning Depar but also in enacting a Town Planning in 1915. This measure was the first kind in the whole of India and perha Asia. The Act contained many progr features worth special mention; su pooling of all lands together for the pu of planning, freezing of land values in to acquire land for public purposes, levy of betterment contribution on benefiting from the scheme. Department was the first in India to dealt with valuation of lands and buil as a scientific subject, thereby ensuring the fair market-value of the land conc was properly estimated.

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THE former Bombay Province was the first in India to undertake town improvement on a systematic basis. The first Improvement Trust in the country was established under the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act, 1898. The Trust carried out road-widening schemes in congested parts of the city, constructed dwellings for the poor and the dishoused, and acquired and developed large areas of land for disposal to the public. However, owing to the depression following the first World War, there was insufficient demand for building plots : hence despite the large contribution paid by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Trust was running into heavy losses. The Trust was, therefore, abolished and merged in the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1933. The wide roads and well planned housing estates which were carried out bear testimony to the excellent work the Trust has done in Bombay City.

While the Bombay Improvement Trust was preparing and executing schemes in the city, the Government of Bombay had set up a separate Development Department in 1920 which prepared and executed a number of suburban development schemes. Those at Bandra and Chembur, for example, to some extent facilitated planned dispersal from the city to the suburbs. The Government of Bombay also undertook reclamation and development of the Backbay along the south-western shore of Bombay. This is now the famous Backbay Reclamation Scheme along Marine Drive, extending from the Parsi Gymkhana to the north to Foreshore Road to the south. The reclamation of remaining area of the scheme (Block Nos. III to VI) to the south of Foreshore Road has, however, been left incomplete.

In the early years of the 20th century considerable building development came up in northern Bombay and Salsette, in a very haphazard, irregular and insanitary manner. At that time, considerable interest in town planning had been aroused due to organized town planning activities in Europe and particularly after the passing of the first Town Planning Act in 1909 in Britain. The Government, therefore, was considering the feasibility of having a Town Planning Act to control the development of lands on a large scale, particularly in northern Bombay and Salsette.

At about the same time, the Government was also considering the appointment of an officer to act as an adviser to Government on the valuation of lands and buildings. In view of the further necessity of undertaking town planning, the Government decided that the officer should be a person with expert knowledge both in planning and the valuation of land. The result was the inauguration of the Town planning and Valuation Department in January 1914, and the appointment of Mr. A. E. Mirams, who was a Fellow of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution and a member of the Town Planning Institute, London, as the Consulting Surveyor to Government and the Head of the Town Planning and Valuation Department. The headquarters of this Department was transferred to Poona from 1st August 1915.

When the Town Planning and Valuation Department was first opened in 1914 under the Consulting Surveyor to Government, it had only a minimum staff. In the year 1920, a new branch office was opened at Karachi (Sind) in charge of an Assistant Consulting Surveyor with the bare staff necessary to deal with planning and development work mainly in Karachi. In 1921, another branch office was opened at Ahmedabad in charge of a Senior Assistant, for the purpose of assisting the Ahmedabad Municipality to execute town improvement schemes through land acquisition, and to prepare and implement town planning schemes in suburban areas. After the separation of Sind from the Bombay Province, the branch office at Karachi was transferred to the then Government of Sind from 1st April 1936. In the same year, however, the post of the Land Manager in Bombay was abolished and the Town Planning and Valuation Department was asked to take over town planning and valuation work in Bombay and Bombay Suburban District for which a branch office was opened in charge of a Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor.

After the end of the Second World War, the Government decided to help the municipalities in the State to prepare Master Plans for the development and improvement of their towns. However, almost none of the municipalities had any technical staff trained in the subject of town planning. The Government, therefore, sanctioned a scheme known as Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No 139, under which additional staff was sanctioned in the Department to prepare Master Plans for importan towns and villages. In 1949, the princely States in Gujara and the Deccan were merged in the Bombay State Two of these States, viz. Baroda and Kolhapur, ha separate Departments dealing with town planning These departments were merged in the Town Plannin and Valuation Department : and two branch offices on at Baroda and the other at Kolhapur each in charge o Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor, were opened t look after the town planning and valuation work in th merged territories. At about the same time, a subsidiar branch office of the Department was opened at Kalya under a Senior Assistant for the purpose of preparing an implementing a Master Plan for the displaced person township near Kalyan, now called Ulhasnagar.

The First Five-Year Plan was launched during the ye 1951 and the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 1 for the preparation of Master Plans was continued. In t Second Five-Year Plan, the staff under the Post-W

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Reconstruction Scheme No. 139 was further augmented with a view to assisting the local authorities in the State in the preparation of Development Plans as required under the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954. One more unit under a Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor was also created and attached to the Head Office of the Department for scrutiny of Development Plans which various local authorities would have to submit to Government for sanction under the provisions of the Town planning Act.

In the year 1956, as a result of the reorganization of States, eight districts of Nagpur-Vidarbha Region of the former Madhya Pradesh, five districts of Marathwada Region from the former Hyderabad State, Saurashtra and Kutch areas were included in the bigger bilingual State of Bombay. Two branch Offices of Town Planning Department of the former Madhya Pradesh Government at Nagpur and at Amravati and one more branch office at Aurangbad, from the Town Planning Department of the former Hyderabad State, were merged in the Town Planning and Valuation Department. Each of the three additional branch offices was then placed in charge of a Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor. A new branch office for Saurashtra area was similarly opened at Rajkot under a Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor.

As stated earlier, the Town Planning and Valuation Department is also entrusted with the duties of advising the Government in the matter of valuation of lands and buildings. Until 1957, one of the important undertakings was to scrutinize a number of draft awards received by Government for approval from various Land Acquisition Officers all over the State, under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The Consulting Surveyor was required to deal with this heavy work in addition to his duties as Head of the Department. In order to relieve him of his added load, Government created in 1957 a new branch in the Revenue Department, Sachivalaya, to deal with land acquisition and valuation matters. The branch has been mainly created to scrutinize land acquisition awards exceeding Rs. 10,000. One Assistant Director of Town Planning and two Town Planners from this Department have been appointed to the Revenue Department for this work.

In 1960, there was bifurcation of the bigger bilingual State of Bombay into two separate States of Maharashtra and Gujarat. The branch offices at Ahmedabad, Baroda and Rajkot were, therefore, transferred to the new State of Gujarat from 1st May 1960. In the same year, a subsidiary branch office was opened at Sholapur, mainly with a view to assisting the Sholapur Municipality in implementing its development plan and also in expediting the work of finalization of previous Town Planning Schemes in Sholapur.

In 1961, the Third Five-Year Plan was launched. It provides for the appointment of additional staff for the preparation of Development Plans for 85 towns, i.e. 17 development plans per year. Within this programme, a new branch office was opened at Jalgaon in October 1962. A new subsidiary office was also opened at Satara in 1963. In the same year, a new branch office under an Assistant Director of Town Planning, was also opened at Poona, mainly with a view to relieving the head office of the work from the Poona area.

After the Chinese aggression, the Government of India decided in 1963 to establish a few Defence Factories in Maharashtra State. The work of planning of townships for three such factories at Nagpur, Chanda and Bhusawal was entrusted to the Town Planning and Valuation Department. The State Government, therefore, sanctioned for this work the creation of branch office at each place, under an Assistant Director of Town Planning. All this work has been carried out under the overall charge of a Deputy Director of Town Planning, Nagpur. All three Offices have since been closed after the work of planning the townships was completed.

In 1964, Government converted the subsidiary offices at Kalyan (now at Thana) and Sholapur into full-fledged branch offices, each under an Assistant Director of Town Planning. Another branch office is also created under an Assistant Director of Town Planning to expedite the finalization of the Town Planning Scheme at Shrirampur. Two more subsidiary offices have also been sanctioned, one each at Ahmednagar and Nanded. Two Offices at Akola and Chanda are proposed to be opened during the last year of the Third Five-Year Plan period.

As a result of rapid industrialization in the State a number of new industries are being set-up in the regions around Bombay and Poona. It has, therefore, become imperative that both these regions have plans prepared with a view to guiding and controlling development on a planned basis. The Government of India has, under the Third Five-Year Plan, sponsored a scheme for giving financial assistance to the State Governments for preparation of regional plans for metropolitan cities etc. As a beginning, two new branch offices for this purpose each under an Assistant Director of Town Planning have been opened from February 1964, one at Bombay and the other at Poona.

Government have also created a post of a Deputy Director of Town planning for expediting finalization of Draft Town planning Schemes in Greater Bombay. The said Officer is functioning as a full-time Town Planner

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Officer under the provisions of the Bombay Town planning Act with the assistance of the additional staff provided by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The Bombay Municipal Corporation has recently submitted its Development Plan to Government for sanction under section 10 (*1*) of the Bombay Town planning Act, 1954 and Governmen have created additional staff for scrutiny of the said Development plan. One post of Deputy Director of Town Planning and two posts of Assistant Director of Town planning, supported by other non-gazetted staff, have been created by Government to assist the Special Consulting Surveyor to Government in the work of scrutiny of this Development Plan.

Land valuation and acquisition

The Town Planning and Valuation Department advises Government on all matters relating to valuation and acquisition of lands. The work of land acquistion in important cities like Bombay and Poona is usually entrusted to trained officers from this Department. At present, there are four full-time Land Acquisition Officers from this Department, three at Poona and one in Bombay and four part-time Land Acquisition Officers, one each at Bombay, Poona, Sholapur and Satara. The Director of Town Planning and other officers from the Department are often required to give expert evidence in respect of references to courts for enhancement of compensation under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The work of fixing rateable values of the State and Central Governments' properties under the Municipal Act, fixing zones of non-agricultural assessments in large and growing urban areas, and ground-rents of lands in hill stations and cantonments is also entrusted to the Department.

Director of Town Planning

The post of the Consulting Surveyor to Government was created with the object of providing Government with an expert adviser on both the subjects of town planning and valuation of lands and buildings. However, due to the tremendous increase in the work of town planning, the head of the Department is being increasingly called upon to devote the greater part of his time to town planning. It has also been found that since the work of survey and measurement is carried out by the Land Records Department with the assistance of Maintenance and Cadastral Surveyors, the term "Consulting Surveyor" has been causing confusion among the public. In the circumstances, it was considered necessary to change the designation of the head of the Department to indicate clearly the nature of duties he is predominantly called upon to perform, viz. town planning. Hence the designation of the Consulting Surveyor to Government has been changed to "Director of Town Planning" from

Message :

I am glad to know that the Town Planning and Valuation Department of the Government of Maharashtra is shortly completing 50 years of its useful existence. The Department has rendered commendable service to the State in the planning and development of its fast growing towns. At the present rapid rate of growth of industries and the tendency to urbanize more and more people, it is heartening to see that the Department also undertakes rural or country planning of villages ; for it is essential that care should be taken to ensure that, wherever possible, the countryside is built on in an orderly manner.

I send my congratulations to the Department on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee and my best wishes for the future.

—Dr. S. Radhakrishnan,
President of India

November 1962. Consequently, the revised designa tions of the officers of the Department are as under :-

Previous Designation	*New Designation*
1. Consulting Surveyor to Government.	Director of Town Plannin
2. Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government.	Deputy Director of Tow Planning.
3. Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government.	Assistant Director of Tov Planning.
4. Senior Assistant ..	Town Planner.
5. Junior Assistant ..	Assistant Town Planner.

The outline given should make it clear that tl Department, which was opened more or less wi a skeleton staff in 1914, has within fifty years gro into a large organization dealing with planning activit all over the State with its head office at Poona, eighte branch offices and three subsidiary offices. This cou excludes two more subsidiary offices to be oper during the Third Five-Year Plan. The present st has a strength of 43 gazetted officers and about 3 non-gazetted, technical and non-technical staff, exclud Class IV servants.

With all this expansion, the Department is now exp encing shortage of trained and qualified person At present nine officers have acquired professio qualifications in planning and valuation of la The Government is also encouraging the officers acquire professional qualifications and has decided

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grant advanced increments to those officers who obtain higher professional qualifications. Further, since 1959 with a view to meeting the demand for trained personnel in town planning, Government is deputing to officers, every year for the two-year post-graduate diploma course in town and country planning conducted by the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi. So far, five officers have successfully completed the course. Nine trained officers should be available before the end of the Third Plan. This year one officer has been deputed to France for advanced training in city planning and housing under the Indo-French Technical Assistance Programme. It is proposed to depute for training larger numbers of officers during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.

List of Staff of the Town Planning and Valuation Department

Year	Gazetted Officers	Non-Gazetted Staff and Surveyors	Clerical Branch and Drawing Branch	Total Staff
1	2	3	4	5
930 ..	5	8	25	38
940 ..	7	13	36	56
945 ..	6	20	48	74
950 ..	12	40	81	133
960 ..	34	124	177	335
964 ..	41	131	194	366

lanning legislation

The erstwhile Province of Bombay was the first in ndia and perhaps in Asia to have enacted comprehensive own planning legislation. After the appointment f the Consulting Surveyor in 1914, the work of enacting Town Planning Act was taken up immediately, and e Bombay Town Planning Act was passed in 1915. he Act was then applicable to Salsette island (Bombay) ly, but it was later on extended to other towns in e Province. The Act contained certain provisions hich in those days were considered rather progressive d rarely found in similar Acts in other advanced untries.

The main object of the Bombay Town Planning t, 1915, was to enable the local authorities, i.e., nicipalities, to prepare Town Planning Schemes lands within their jurisdiction which were in course development. The main advantages of the Bombay wn Planning Act, 1915, were that it enabled the al authority to pool, irrespective of ownership, all lands together for the purposes of planning and redistribute them to the owners concerned in the m of reconstituted plots of good size and shape provided with good roads, water supply, drainage, schools, playgrounds, markets and other public facilities. The pooling of all lands included in a Town Planning Scheme afforded the planner complete freedom to make his planning proposals. The scheme of reconstitution and re-allotment of developed plots to the original owners avoided wholesale acquisition of the entire area included in the scheme, and thereby considerably reduced the financial burden on the local authority. The owners of the land, on the other hand, were also happy because they were not wholly deprived of their lands but were re-allotted developed plots though reduced in area, in lieu of their original plots. The Act further empowered the local authority to control development and use of the land through building regulations to be prescribed in the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Act, 1915, enabled the local authority to acquire land required for roads and for various public purposes such as schools, playgrounds, parks and gardens, markets, hospitals, etc., on the basis of the market value prevailing on the date of declaration of intention of the local authority to prepare the scheme without being required to pay 15 per cent solatium for compulsory acquisition. It also enabled the local authority to recover from the owners of plots betterment contribution not exceeding 50 per cent of the increase in value accruing to the plots from the benefits contemplated in the Scheme. If the scheme costs less than this, the owners' contribution was correspondingly reduced. The recovery of betterment contribution not only reduced the overall cost of the scheme but also diminished the financial burden on the local authority to a considerable extent. The town planning scheme also contained a financial forecast, giving its total cost, the compensation payable to or net contribution to be recovered from the plot-holders and the net cost to be borne by the local authority. The owners as well as the local authority were thus provided with a clear picture of their respective liabilities under the scheme.

While the Act ensured complete freedom to the planner in making his planning proposals for development of the entire area included in a Town Planning Scheme, the procedure in preparing a town planning scheme as laid down in the Act was so designed as to safeguard the interests of the owners of land by giving them a fair chance to represent their views at every stage. The draft scheme was not only prepared by the local authority in consultation with the owners of land, but it was also published for inviting suggestions and objections from the public. After according sanction to the draft scheme, Government appointed an Arbitrator who was required to give hearing to the

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owners individually before deciding the questions of areas and ownership of land, compensation for lands acquired and betterment contribution to be levied on each plot, etc. The Arbitrator then published his award and the plot-owners then had a right of appeal to the Tribunal of Arbitration, particularly on the question of betterment contribution as decided by the Arbitrator. The Arbitrator then drew up the final scheme, after modifying it in accordance with the decisions of the Tribunal, and submitted the final scheme to Government for necessary sanction.

Although the Town Planning Act, 1915, worked satisfactorily in principle, only a few big municipalities took advantage of the Act to prepare Town Planning Schemes in a period of about forty years. This was mainly due to the fact that the Act was of a permissive nature, so that preparation of Town Planning Schemes was voluntary. The Act contained no provisions to make it obligatory on local authorities to prepare such schemes. The statutory procedure for preparation of a Town Planning Scheme was also found too dilatory in operation and resulted in long delays before a scheme could be finally sanctioned by Government and came into force. Further a Town Planning Scheme could be undertaken only in respect of open suburban lands and not in respect of built-up areas of the town where problems of slums, traffic congestion, inadequacy of sites required for public purposes, etc., needed urgent action.

For proper planning, however, it is necessary to undertake the replanning, improvement and development of the town by preparing a comprehensive Master Plan for the town as a whole. Such a plan cannot be devised piecemeal : it must be executed in stages according to need and in order of priority to be fixed by the local authority. During the Post-War period, a few municipalities had prepared Master Plans for their towns with the help of the Town Planning and Valuation Department. These plans, in the absence of requisite powers, had no force of law. The then Government of Bombay, therefore, on the advice of the Consulting Surveyor to Government, undertook the amendment of the 1915 Act, with a view to enabling the local authorities to prepare and execute Master Plans for the entire area within their jurisdiction. The Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954, was enacted accordingly. It has been framed generally on the lines of the English Town Planning Act, 1947, which enables the planning authority to prepare a development plan, i.e., a Master Plan for its entire area. The Act has, however, retained the provisions in regard to the preparation and execution of the town planning schemes as made in the 1915 Act, with some modifications intended to reduce delays.

Message:

I am glad to know that the Town Planning and Valuation Department of Maharashtra completes its fifty years of work during this year. I send my best wishes for the success of the Golden Jubilee celebrations.

—Dr. Zakir Hussein,
Vice-President of India

Under the 1954 Act, it is now made obligatory on every local authority to prepare a development plan for the entire area under its jurisdiction within four years of the date of coming into forec of the Act, though this time limit could be extended by Government at the request of the local authority for good and sufficient reasons. In the Development Plan, the local authority has to make proposals for zoning of land for different purposes such as residential, industrial, commercial and other individual or corporate needs : for roads., highways and other communication lines : and lastly proposals for reservation of lands for various amenities such as schools, markets, medical facilities, parks, playgrounds, recreation grounds, community centres, etc. These proposals, which aim at the proper and healthy growth of a town, are required to be based on various kinds of surveys to determine its physical, social, and economic conditions. The local authority has to carry out these surveys before preparing the development plan. The Act requires the local authority to prepare and publish the Development Plan for inviting suggestions and objections from the public and to take the responses into consideration before submitting the Development Plan to Government for sanction. The procedure prescribed under the Act is generally intended to give the citizens every chance to participate in the preparation of the development plan of their own town.

The Act provides that no development of any land, i.e., carrying out of any building or other operations or any material change in the use of land or building shall be undertaken unless the owner of the land first obtains requisite permission from the local authority. The Act also contains penal clauses to deal with cases of development without permission or in contravention of such permission.

Since town planning is a continuous process, the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954, provides for revision of a sanctioned development plan at least once in every ten years on the initiative of the local authority, or earlier if so desired by Government.

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Once the development plan is sanctioned by Government, the local authority has to implement it according to a phased programme. The Act requires a local authority to make budget provision and appropriate the amount every year for executing the proposals of the sanctioned development plan, and finally to submit necessary reports to Government every year. The proposals can be implemented either by preparing one or more town planning schemes or by acquiring lands required for roads and various other public purposes, either by agreement or by compulsory purchase under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The compensation is based on the market-value of the land with reference to its existing use and no payment of 15 per cent solatium is necessary.

The Act also provides that Government shall not sanction any proposal which designates land for a public purpose unless it is satisfied that the local authority will be able to acquire the requisite land within a period of ten years. If any land so designated is not acquired by the local authority within a period of ten years, the owner can serve notice requiring the local authority to acquire his land within a further period of six months, and if the local authority fails to do so, the designation will be deemed to have lapsed. Thus a safeguard is provided to the land-owners against excessive designation of land by the local authority, as also against continuous postponement of acquisition of lands designated for public purposes. The Act also goes a step ahead, and it is interesting to note that it enables the landowner to serve a purchase notice on the local authority in certain cases requiring the local authority to acquire his interest without delay. Where an owner claims that his land is rendered incapable of reasonably beneficial use in its existing state on account of the refusal of building permission by the local authority or of grant of such permission subject to conditions, the aggrieved owner can serve such a purchase notice on the local authority. Where on reference from local authority, Government is satisfied that the contention of the owner forthwith.

The Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954, is at present in force only in Western Maharashtra, i.e. the districts of the erstwhile Bombay State. There are at present separate planning legislations in force in Vidarbha region and the Marathwada region of the State. The Central Provinces and Berar Town Planning Act, 1948, is applicable to the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. It is framed more or less on the lines of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, so far as it concerns the preparation of town planning schemes. There is, however, no provision for the preparation of development plans (Master Plans) as provided in the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954. The Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956, which is applicable to Marathwada region of the State, contains eight sions pertaining to town planning. However, provisions have remained more or less a dead The existence of three separate acts applicable Western Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada respectively has created administrative and difficulties. A Bill which provides for a unified planning legislation for the entire State to stand the preparation and implementation of both development plans and town planning schemes, as pro in the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954, has recently published by Government.

It is also necessary to amend the Act to pr for the preparation and execution of Regional P Further, a few technical and practical difficulties emerged in the administration of the Bombay Planning Act, 1954. A comprehensive Town ning Legislation providing for the preparation of re plans either by Zilla Parishads or by *Ad hoc* autho preparation of Development Plans and Town Pla Schemes by local authorities, i. e. municipa establishing development corporations wherever sary, empowering the authorities to assume and ex development control, freezing of land values at reasonable date, etc. has been submitted by the De ment for the consideration of Government. It thus be seen that Town Planning Legislation Maharashtra State is being modified so as to keep with the needs of the time.

Activities

The Town Planning and Valuation Depart Maharashtra State, performs manifold activiti the sphere of both town planning and valuation of and buildings. In the early days, the duties of Consulting Surveyor to Government included the of educating and advising municipalities as to development and improvement of their towns, as them in the preparation of schemes of town develop and improvement either under the Bombay planning Act, 1915, or otherwise, advising Govern on the subject of town planning including pla legislation, preparation of layouts, housing schemes The Consulting Surveyor was also called upon to Government on valuation of lands and buil scrutinize and express opinion on draft awards fr by Land Acquistion officers, give expert evidence Courts on behalf of Government in appeals ag awards of the Land Acquisition Officers, etc. officers of the Department are also functioning as Acquistion Officers in important cities like Bo Poona and Sholapur. The Department is also upon to fix up standard rates of non-agricultural ments at various places, to fix up rateable va

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State and Central Government buildings situated in municipal boroughs for the purpose of municipal assessment and taxation, etc.

With the increase in development activities due to the three Five-Year Plans and rapid urbanization and industrialization in the State, it is natural that the activities of the Department have been increasing day by day. The Department now has to assist more local authorities in the State in the preparation and execution of Development Plans (Master Plans) of their towns. It has also to advise Government in Industries Department in the matter of location of new industries, and also in preparing layouts of industrial estates and industrial areas all over the State. The Department was recently entrusted with the work of planning new townships for the Defence Projects in the State. It has also been called upon to prepare regional Plans for the Bombay-Panvel region and Poona region, which are rapidly developing, particularly on account of the setting up of new industries in these regions. In the field of rural planning too the Department has to prepare large numbers of layouts for extension of village gaothans and for re-siting of villages which are either affected by river floods, or which are to be submerged as a result of various hydro-electric or for irrigation projects such as Koyna Project, Mula Project, Girna Project, etc. and layouts for housing colonies for such projects.

Town Planning schemes

Since the enactment of the Bombay Town Planning Act in 1915, the work of advising various municipalities and assisting them in the preparation of Town Planning Schemes form one of the most important duties of the Department. The senior officers of the Department are also appointed as Arbitrators/Town Planning Officers under the Act and they have to finalize the draft schemes prepared by the local authorities after giving individual hearing to each of the owners of lands included in the Town Planning Scheme. The Arbitrator/Town Planning Officer is required under the Act to take decisions as to the ownership and areas of the original and final plots, compensation and incremental contributions in respect of each plot and to draw up the final scheme.

The Director of Town Planning has also to advise Government in according Government sanction the Draft Town Planning Schemes prepared by local authorities and to the final Town Planning Schemes submitted by Arbitrator/Town Planning Officers.

In the first ten years of the operation of this Act, i. e. up to 1925, 34 town planning schemes were undertaken in different towns in the State. At present there are 48 town planning schemes at various stages and 68 town planning schemes have so far been finally sanctioned by Government and have come into force. All these schemes cover a total of about 25,230 acres of land in almost all important towns and cities in the State.

The success of the Bombay Town Planning Act is evident from a large number of well-planned and ricely developed localities in many towns and cities both in Maharashtra and Gujarat. In Greater Bombay, there are 40 Town planning Schemes covering vast areas of Bombay and its suburbs like Mahim, Bandra, Santacruz, Vile Parle, Andheri, Borivli, Ghatkopar, Malad etc. Most of the development in the Bombay Suburban areas has taken place in accordance with the Town Planning Schemes. In Poona, vast suburban areas comprising Deccan Gymkhana, Yerandavana and Shivajinagar, Tilak Road, Shankarshet Road, etc. have been well developed under Town Planning Schemes. In Ahmedabad, there are as many as 20 Town Planning Schemes for the suburban areas around the old town. The well-planned development of the Ellis-Bridge area of about three square miles situated to the west of the Sabarmati river and that of the area around Qankaria Lake are due to the Town Planning Schemes undertaken at Ahmedabad. Similarly, at Sholapur all the areas surrounding the old town are covered by a number of Town Planning Schemes. Again at Nasik, all the area lying to the west of the Main Road is being developed under two Town Planning Schemes. In Godhra (now in Gujarat) a portion of the old gaothan devastated by the fire following communal disturbances in March 1948 was replanned and developed under a Town Planning Scheme. It is also interesting to mention that when the Province of Sind was a part of the Bombay Province, the Department had prepared Town Planning Schemes at Karachi. The Garden Quarter area which

Message :

I am happy to know that the Town Planning and Valuation Department of the Maharashtra State will be soon celebrating its Golden Jubilee. Importance of proper—planning for controlling the use, layout and development of land in the rapidly growing towns is by now accepted by all for planned growth of urban areas. The Town Planning Department of the Maharashtra State can look back with pride on the work it has done particularly after independence. On the happy occasion of its Golden Jubilee I extend my greetings and good wishes to officers and personnel of the Department.

—Shri Y. B. Chavan,
Union Defence Minister

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formed the northern and eastern suburbs of Karachi was planned under a Town Planning Scheme which was finally sanctioned in 1932.

A few other municipalities of important towns like Kolhapur, Miraj, Karad, Ichalkaranji, Lonavla, Panvel, Ahmednagar, Shrirampur, Dhulia, Malkapur, Yeotmal and Katol have also undertaken Town Planning Schemes for developing land in their towns. The well-planned development of the outer areas in these towns bears testimony to the good work done by the Department in this field.

Development plans

Another important field of planning in which the Department has to shoulder a heavy responsibility is that of preparation of Master Plans or Development Plans for municipal towns. In August 1948. Government had sanctioned a scheme, known as the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 139 for preparation of Master Plans of towns and cities indicating in broad outline proposals for development and improvement of the town or city as a whole, including the built-over and central areas of the towns which are often developed in an irregular and congested manner. Under this scheme, Master Plans for 6 towns were to be prepared every year by the Department on behalf of the municipalities. Up to 1950, Master Plans of 9 towns, including Viramgaon and Godhra in Gujarat, Nasik andMalegaon in Maharashtra and Bijapur, Dharwar and Guladgud in Karnatak were prepared. The scheme of preparation of Master Plans was continued during the First and Second Five-Year Plans. The proposals of the Master Plans were long-term in nature and were intended to be implemented by the local authority over a period of years according to availability of funds. Government, therefore, desired that the municipalities on whose behalf the Department was asked to undertake preparation of Master Plans, should give an undertaking that they would implement the proposals contained in the Master Plans to the best of their resources. The municipalities had, however, little funds for the purpose and had also no technical staff required for proper execution of the plans. Moreover, it was not obligatory upon the municipalities to prepare Master Plans of their towns. As a result the progress of the work of preparation of Master Plans was rather slow.

The Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954, came into force from the 1st April 1957. The Act made it obligatory upon every local authority in the State to prepare Development Plans for the entire area within their jurisdiction in a specified time limit. However, except the Municipal Corporations of Bombay and Poona hardly any local authority has the necessary trained technical staff to undertake the preparation of Development Plans after carrying out the necessary physical, social and economic surveys of their towns. Hence the prepa of Development Plans on behalf of various local au ties is undertaken by this Department. The sche prepartion of Development Plans has been f continued under the Third Five-Year Within this scheme, it is proposed to pr Development Plans for 85 towns at the rate 17 towns per year on behalf of the local autho in the State. So far, Development Plans for 27 t have been sanctioned by Government and have come force. These include important towns like Sholapur, Kolhapur, Miraj, Satara, Ahmednagar, Lonavla, Pa Thana, Nasik, Malegaon and Jalgaon. Develop Plans of over 25 other towns have been published by local authorities and are likely to be submitted Government for sanction. Development Plans in re of 10 towns have been submitted to Governmen sanction which is likely to be accorded shortly. Dev ment Plans of 37 more towns are at preliminary stage preparation. Thus in all, Development Plans of 89 to in the Maharashtra State have either been sanction are at various stages of preparation. In Western Ma shtra, the Development Plans are prepared under Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954. In Vidarbha Marathwada regions, however, the progress in prepa Master Plans is slow, mainly because of the lack of the necessary base maps such as city-survey maps requiste statutory powers. It is expected that by end of the Third Five-Year Plan period, Develop Plans for about 100 towns, out of the total of municipal towns in the State, would be prepared.

The Department is required to help the local aut ties from the earlier stage of advising them to de their intention to prepare a Development Plan thereafter at each step from carrying out nece surveys until the formulation of proposals. Throug this process, the Department must convince the authorities how to make proposals on sound plan principles and what is more important how the to residents will be benefited and their inte served by the Development Plans. The Director Town Planning is required to scrutinize thoro the proposals of the Development Plans and a Government in according sanction to the Dev ment Plans submitted by the local authorities.

Financial assistance

The Rules framed under the Bombay Town Plan Act, 1954, provide that every Municipality shall budget provision for implementing the proposals sanctioned Development Plan and shall submi report in that connection to Government every The proposals of the Development Plans gen include acquisition of sites for providing schools, grounds, public parks, hospitals, markets,

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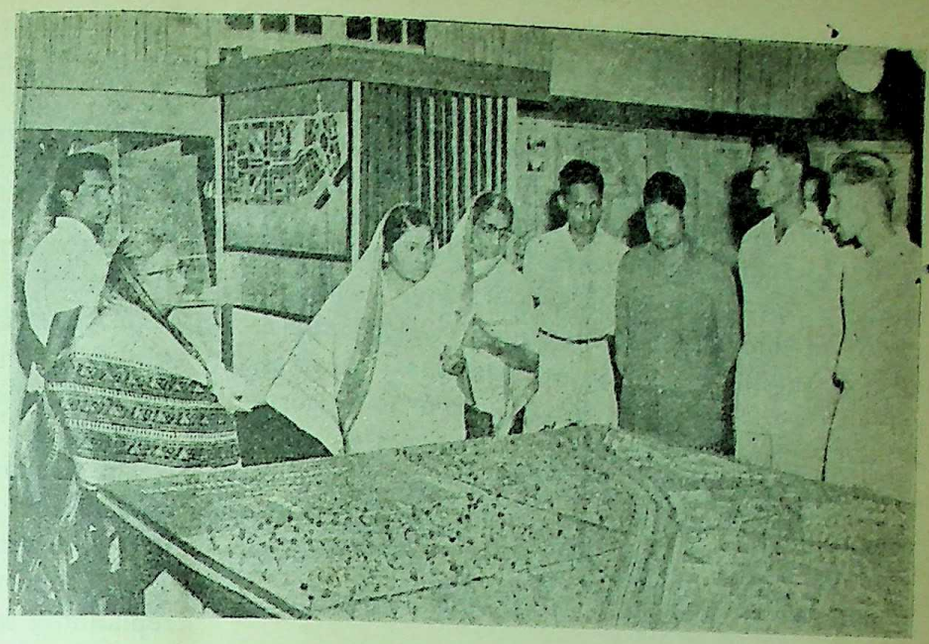
including their widening, improvement of overcrowded and slum areas etc. Many of these proposals are in respect of the built-up central areas of the town and, therefore, are generally very expensive to execute. They are mostly non-remunerative in character. The local authorities moreover, have their hands full in performing their normal but essential services such as maintenance of roads, provision of water supply, drainage, public health and educational facilities. With their meagre finances they are usually not in a position to undertake schemes for the improvement of their towns without substantial aid from Government in the form of grants. The State Government has, therefore, sanctioned a scheme known as Scheme No. UD-6 under which a total provision of Rs. 100 lakhs—Rs. 50 lakhs for loans and Rs. 50 lakhs for grant-in-aid—has been made for the purpose of rendering financial assistance to municipal authorities for implementing the proposals of sanctioned Development Plans. During 1963-64, a total provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was made for grant-in-aid and about ten municipalities have taken advantage of the scheme and have utilized an amount of Rs. 1·6 lakhs in that year.

The Study Group on town planning constituted by the State Government in 1959 also observed that, in order to divert the influx of rural population from a few large cities and towns to other smaller urban centres, it is necessary to create both employment opportunities and provide better social services and civic amenities in the smaller towns. The provision of basic amenities in the smaller towns, therefore, becomes an objective not only desirable in itself but also as a means of counteracting the consequences of uncontrolled migration. The Government in Urban Development Department have sanctioned another scheme known as Scheme No. UD-5 under the Third Five-Year Plan for giving financial assistance to local bodies in the form of loans for providing basic amenities such as development of parks, gardens, markets, fire-fighting services, street-lighting, etc. Under this Scheme, a total provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the plan and an amount of Rs. 13 lakhs by way of loans has been sanctioned so far. This scheme was, however, held in abeyance in 1963 due to the national emergency.

Development and improvement schemes

The activities of the Town Planning and Valuation Department in town planning and town improvement are not confined only to preparation of the development plans and town planning schemes under the provisions of the Town Planning Act. These include preparation of layouts or schemes for planning and development of open lands or improvement and redevelopment of congested central areas, including road widening, slum clearance, etc., without recourse to the Town Planning Act.



Visitors to the Town Planning Exhibition evinced keen interest in the activities of the State Town Planning Department. Here a group of visitors is being explained about the Town Planning.

The Relief Road Scheme at Ahmedabad and the Laxmi Road Scheme at Poona prepared by this Department in 1928-30 for opening out new roads to relieve the traffic congestion in central parts of the towns are worth mentioning. Both these schemes were designed to provide new and direct ways through the hearts of these two cities. The cost of acquisition of lands for the Relief Road at Ahmedabad was about Rs. 41 lakhs while that for the Laxmi Road at Poona was about Rs. 11 lakhs. A major portion of the costs of these schemes was recouped by the two municipalities by the sale of road frontages. Department not only prepared these schemes but the officers of the Department were also appointed as Land Acquisition Officers for acquiring the lands under the Land Acquisition Act. Both these roads serve as the main traffic arteries in the two cities.

In Bombay the Back-Bay Reclamation Scheme for an area of over 400 acres, comprising Block Nos. 1 and 2, including the famous Marine Drive was also prepared by the Department in 1928-30. Subsequently, the layout of a large area comprising Block Nos. III to VIII of this scheme was also prepared by the Department. Most of this area is still not reclaimed. Recently, schemes

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for reclamation and development of the foreshore lands at Nepean Sea Road and also Sassoon Dock, Bombay have been prepared by the Department.

In 1938, the services of the Consulting Surveyor to Government were lent to Government of Indore for examining and reporting on certain proposals connected with the Town Planning of Indore city, including provision of through communications, slum clearance, industrial housing and town extension schemes. Mr. Stamper, the then Consulting Surveyor to Government, submitted his report on these schemes covering a large area of 850 acres, together with his own proposals and his comments on the plans previously drawn by the local officers, besides those prepared by Mr. Lanchaster and Prof. P. Geddes.

In 1940, the Department prepared a development scheme for Vajreshwari with the object of preserving the hot springs and developing the whole area in that vicinity as a health and tourist centre. Government was also thinking of sponsoring a Town Planning Scheme under the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act for Akloli and Vajreshwari villages. The idea, however, could not materialize on account of certain technical and financial difficulties.

Another development scheme worth mentioning is that at Ambernath near Kalyan. The layout of about seven hundred and eighty acres of Government lands was prepared for providing residential plots for higher and middle classes as well as for industrial workers and poorer classes. This area has now developed into good residential township and serves more or less as a suburb of Bombay.

After Independence there was a great influx of refugees from Pakistan in 1947-48. Government, therefore, decided to convert the Relief Camps established during the Second World War into displaced persons' townships. In all these Relief Camps there were existing military barracks and it was decided for reasons of economy that as many of these barracks may be retained as possible while replanning the townships. The largest of these townships is at Ulhasnagar near Kalyan. A total area of 3,000 acres was divided into eight sectors for planning purposes and it was proposed to develop each of these sectors as a self-contained neighbourhood unit. However, due to the existence of military barracks, the scope of planning was rather restricted. Similarly, displaced persons' colonies at Pimpri near Poona and Mulund near Bombay have been planned by the Department. In these two colonies the scope of planning was again restricted by the existence of barracks. The Department had also to deal with allotment of lands and tenements, valuation of individual tenements and fixation of rent in respect of both these colonies.

The Department also prepared a development scheme for the New Anjar Town in 1956-57. In 1956 about 1/3rd of Anjar town in Kutch was completely devastated by the earthquake. The population of the town at the time was over 20,000 and it was urgently necessary to provide new housing for about 6,000 to 7,000 persons. A plan for a new township providing about 1,000 tenements was prepared.

The Department also prepared a large number of layouts for the rehousing of persons in Poona who were the victims of the Panshet disaster in July 1961. The Department has also framed proposals for replanning and imrpovement of the flood-affected areas on both sides of the river Mutha. However due to the local opposition to the flood control line etc., as prescribed by the Poona-Mutha River Authority, the further progress in regard to these proposals has been possible.

Various Government Departments, Municipalities, etc. are referring layouts and other schemes in ever-increasing numbers. The total number of layouts and other schemes prepared or scrutinized by the Department in the single year 1961-62 was more than five hundred. This itself will give some idea of how the magnitude of work in this field, too, has greatly increased.

Planning of land for industries

With a view to facilitating rapid industrialization of the State, the Industries and Labour Department has undertaken the establishment of a number of industrial estates at different places in the State. It is worth noting that the Wagle Industrial Estate near Thane as planned by this Department has already been developed and has proved a great success. Plans for Industrial Estates have also been prepared at Jalgaon, Sholapur, Sangli, Nanded and Nagpur. These industrial estates provide suitable sites for administrative buildings, bank, post-office, welfare centre, recreation centre, canteen, fire brigade, etc., along with plots of suitable sizes for small-scale industries. The object of establishing such estates is to provide plots with facilities of roads, water supply, drainage, electricity, etc., for small-scale industries at selected places in the State.

This Department has also undertaken and completed a layout for a very large industrial area at Atale near Kalyan. Similarly, layouts have been prepared for the industrial area comprising Kolshet, Balkum and other villages situated to the north of Thana, where considerable industrial activity is taking place.

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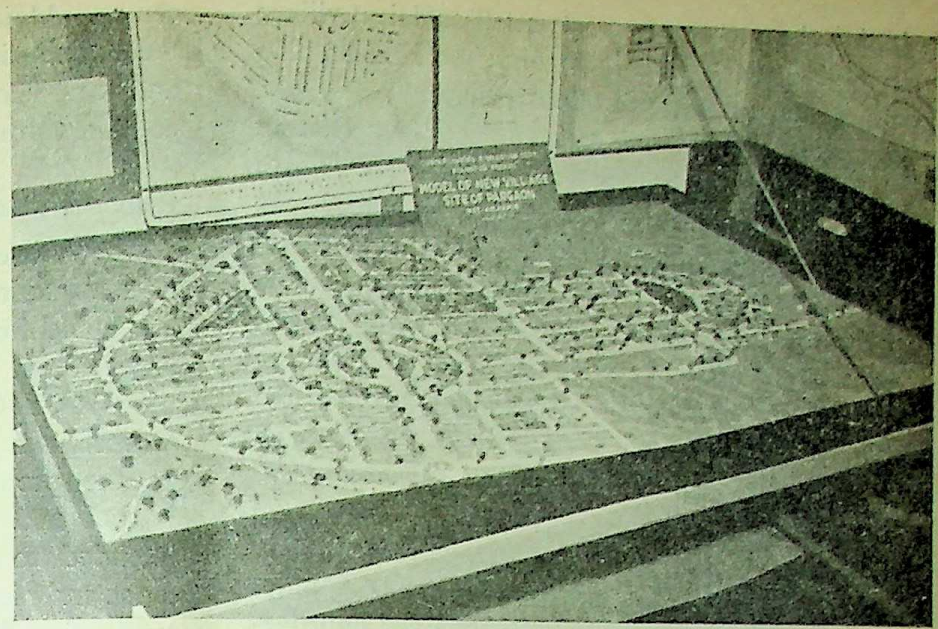
ork of preparing a layout for industrial elopment in Thana-Belapur region is so in progress. Recently, a Master lan for industrial development in lhopoli region has also been prepared. he object of such planning is to attract rge-scale industries to the areas which re at present undeveloped, but which ave considerable potentialities for indus-rial growth, by providing sites equipped ith roads, water supply, drainage, lectricity and other facilities.



A model of the new village site of Pargaon in Kolhapur district on show at the exhibition organised during the Town Planning Golden Jubilee Celebrations

Layouts of agricultural produce markets

The Department has also prepared youts for Agricultural Produce Market ards at different places in the State. he layout of a " Gur Market " at Kolha-ur for an area of 125 acres was prepared y this Department in 1956-57. In addi-on to plots for godowns, the layout provides suitable ites for common facilities such as administrative uildings banks and post-offices, canteen, parking places nd auction halls. The development of the site is made ccording to the proposals of the layout.

lanning of hill stations

The Department has also contributed to the planning f hill stations in Maharashtra. At Mount Abu now in Gujarat) proposals for the development of the hill station with a view to reviving the popularity and prosperity of the hill station were framed by the Department. Government sanctioned the plan in 1952. The Department has also prepared three Town Planning Schemes under the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, covering almost the whole area of Panchgani for developing that hill station. In 1956 the work of planning and developing Panhala Fort near Kolhapur s a hill station for an area of nearly 500 acres was entrusted to this Department. Similarly, the work of preparing plans for development of Toranmal Hill Station near Dhulia was undertaken by this Department. The Department has also framed proposals for the development of hill stations at Mahabaleshwar and Chikalda.

lanning for co-operative housing societies

In 1948-49, Government sponsored a scheme known s Post-War Reconstruction Scheme No. 139, under hich lands are granted free of cost to the Backward Class Co-operative Housing Societies. The societies re also granted further facilities such as loans, subsidies, tc. The rules governing the grant of assistance nder the scheme, require that the layouts in respect f such societies be approved by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies and by the Collector after they have been approved by Town Planning and Valuation Department. Most of the layouts prepared by the societies are generally defective and need a complete overhaul. In many cases, therefore, fresh layouts have been prepared by the Department and supplied to the societies. Some idea about the work done by the Department in this respect can be had from the fact that the number of layouts referred to the Department was 72 during 1956-58 and more than 100 during 1958-60.

The advice of the Department is also rendered in respect of other Co-operative Housing Societies, e.g., low-income group, industrial workers, etc.

Village planning

The subject of village planning also comes under the scope of the Department. The work done by this Department is mostly in respect of extension or re-siting of village gaothans. In 1946, some of the talukas of Ahmednagar District were affected by heavy floods and many villages were washed away. Government, therefore, decided to re-site certain villages which are situated in low areas along the river banks. The work of preparing layouts for re-siting these villages was entrusted to this Department. The layouts of some 15 villages in Rahuri, Newase and Belapur talukas were prepared, providing plots for dishoused villagers and all the amenities necessary for village life.

In 1953 unprecedented floods, washed away a number of villages in the districts of Kolhapur, South Satara and Belgaum. The Department, therefore, prepared layouts for re-siting of nearly 50 villages. The principal

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idea in these layouts was to create a self-sufficient village community provided with its own school, bazar, dispensary, gymnasium, playgrounds, chawadi, etc. etc. The layouts of villages—Pargaon in Kolhapur District and Koregaon in South Satara District are worth special mention. This work was done under the Community Development Project. Layouts for resiting of a number of villages submerged under the Koyna Project, Ghod River Project, Vir Dam Project and Girna Dam Project were also prepared by the Department. Again, in 1959, there were unprecedented floods in Vidarbha area and the Department was called upon to prepare layouts for resiting of nearly 100 villages.

The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, Government of India, sponsored a scheme for improvement of villages and for granting loans etc. to villages for reconstruction or improvement of their houses, and the State Governments were advised to create Rural Housing Cells for operating this scheme. The Government of Maharashtra, therefore, created a Rural Housing Cell, which is now attached to the Rural Development and Co-operation Department, for drawing up Master Plans for all-round development of villages. One Officer of the Town Planning and valuation Department has been deputed as Town Planning Assistant in the Cell for preparing Master Plans of villages. In the Third-Five-Year Plan, it is contemplated to cover 355 villages under this scheme.

Planning of New Townships for Defence Projects

In 1963, the Government of India decided to set up four new Defence Projects in Maharashtra and entrusted the work to the State Government on agency basis. The Town Planning and Valuation Department was, therefore, asked to undertake the work of planning townships at Bhusawal, Nagpur and Chanda. Each of these three townships was to be designed for a population ranging between 20,000 to 30,000. Three new offices, each under an Assistant Director of Town Planning, were opened for planning these three new townships on virgin soil and for overall supervision. An office under a Deputy Director of Town Planning was also opened. The work of planning of each of these townships was completed within a period of six months. Each township is planned by dividing the area into a number of self-contained neighbourhood units, each equipped with its own primary school and playground, a small community building, open spaces and gardens, and a few shops catering for the daily needs of the local residents. Community buildings, such as town hall, administrative offices, hospital, general post-office, banks, cinema theatre, etc., have been grouped in the own centre, which also contains the main shopping centre. Major roads have been planned to follow the boundaries of the residential neighbourhood units and local access roads have been so planned as to discourage through traffic from entering these units.

Regional planning

The Government of India, Ministry of Health have sanctioned under the Third Five-Year Plan a scheme for preparing plans for metropolitan cities regions, etc. for which financial assistance is given by the Central Government to a State Government. The Government of Maharashtra have accordingly sanctioned the preparation of Regional Plans for Bombay, Panvel and Poona regions. The regional plans are intended to achieve a balanced development of the regions and are to include proposals for zoning of suitable lands for different users, such as industrial, residential, agricultural etc., location of sites for new towns, highways and other means of communication etc. For this purpose, it is necessary to undertake surveys of various kinds including land-use survey, physical survey, socio-economic survey, demographic survey, etc. So far, the work of collecting various data and of conducting land-use surveys has been undertaken. It is expected that preparation of these regional plans may take about four to five years. The Department has also proposed to prepare regional plans for Nagpur, Aurangabad and Konkan regions in due course, during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.

Valuation

The other important function of the Town Planning and Valuation Department is to advise Government on all matters relating to the valuation and acquisition of lands and buildings. The Department's achievements in this field of its work are equally worthy of note as those in its sphere of Town Planning.

Land acquisition

The officers of the Department are trained in valuation of lands and buildings which in many situations is of a complicated nature, particularly in urban areas. The Land Acquisition Officers are appointed in important cities like Bombay, Poona and Sholapur. During 1928-30, the Department declared awards under the Land Acquisition Act for total compensation amounting to nearly Rs. 22 lakhs. In 1958-60, the total compensation awarded by the officers of the Department amounted to Rs. 181 lakhs. This would give some idea how the land acquisition work has also considerably increased. The Department has so far declared awards for a total compensation of over Rs. 13 crores.

The Department is also required to scrutinize the awards framed under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894

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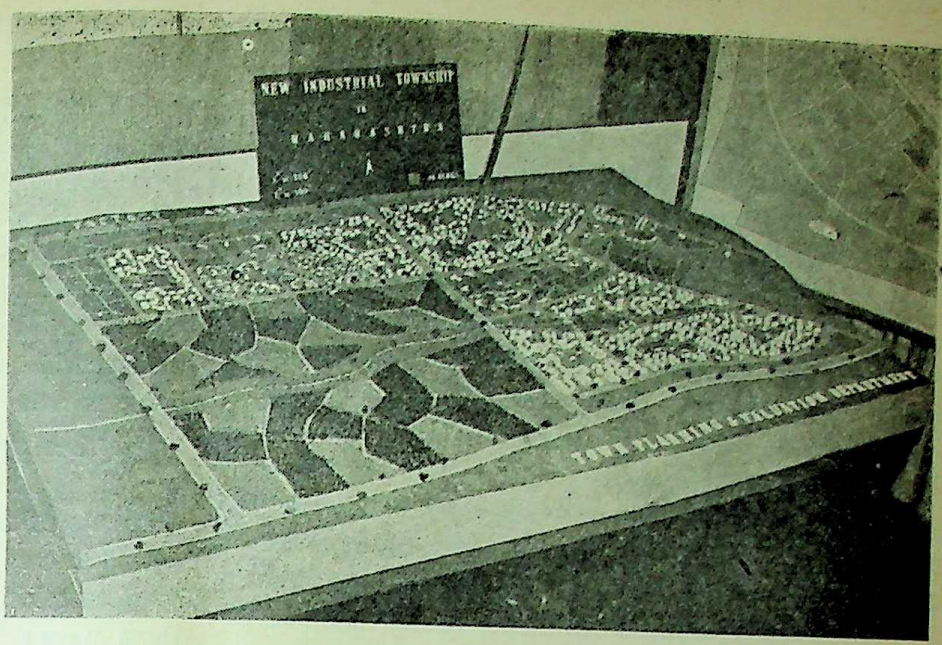
by various Land Acquisition Officers all over the State. With the increase in development activities all over the State after Independence, there has been a further tremendous increase in land acquisition work. This will be evident from the fact, that while during 1949-50, only 60 draft awards were referred to the Department, during 1950-52 and 1952-54, this number increased to 265 and 415 respectively. This work of scrutiny of draft awards is now being done by three officers of the Department deputed to the Revenue Department in Sachivalaya where a separate section has been created for this work. However in difficult or complicated cases the Government still seeks the advice of the Director of Town Planning in respect of such draft awards.



A model of new industrial township kept on show at the Town Planning exhibition recently organised in Bombay.

The officers of the Department are also required to lead expert evidence in courts for enhancement of compensation under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act. The officers have to present in court their opinion as experts as regards the valuation of the properties acquired. This involves a great amount of preparation. Some idea about the savings in the cost of land acquisition to the Government can be obtained from the fact that while the total amount of claims before the courts are many times the actual amount of compensation, awarded by the Acquisition Officer the enhancement, where allowed by the courts, does not ordinarily exceed 10 to 20 per cent of the award.

Fixation of Standard Rates

The Director of Town Planning and other officers from the Department are appointed to fix quinquennially the rateable values of Government and Zilla Parishads' buildings under the provisions of section 74 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925. In Western Maharashtra, such quinquennial rating assessment is made in respect of 26 Municipal Boroughs. In respect of municipal authorities in Marathwada, the work of fixing the rateable value under the Hyderabad District Municipalities Act has also been entrusted to this Department.

This Department is also required to fix the standard rates of non-agricultural assessment in respect of towns which are developing fast. This work is of a highly specialized nature. At present, the work of fixing the non-agricultural assessment in respect of nearly 50 towns including the suburbs of Bombay, has been referred to this Department. This Department is also required to fix the standard rates of ground-rents in respect of leases of Government lands on the hill stations at Mahabaleshwar, Matheran, Panhala etc. Similar work in respect of the different cantonments in the State, e.g. Poona, Kirkee, is also carried out by this Department.

The Department has also to advise Government on valuation of lands and buildings. During the last 50 years, the Department has valued properties worth over Rs. 75 crores. The Department also valued a number of evacuee properties all over the State, the total valuation of which amounted to over Rs. 3 crores.

There has been a tremendous increase in the activities of this Department, which have now spread over the entire Etates from a very modest beginning the Department has now grown into a fairly big organization. The Bombay Town Planning Act has also been amended for facilitating the preparation and implementation of development plans and town planning schemes, and to curtail delays in procedure. The Act needs further amendment to facilitate preparation and execution of Regional Plans, and also the creation of separate planning and development authorities, where necessary, in the interest of planned development. The progress so far in the field of Town Planning has not been quite satisfactory. The local authorities are still found to be rather unwilling to undertake development plans and town planning schemes. Apart from the objections and obstructions from local vested interests, interference on account of local politics etc., it is observed that the local Bodies already have their hands full with the performance of their normal but essential services, such as construction and maintenance of roads, provision of water supply, drainage, public health, education and other services etc.

(continued on page 35)

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(*continued from Page 19*)

to speedily undertake the physical, economic, and civic surveys of the cities and towns.

Planning and development of new cities like Chandigarh is comparatively an easy task. But ordinarily a town planner is faced with the job of replanning for an existing town, which is a more difficult job. The most important point in replanning of a town is that he must constantly keep in view the whole city, old and new alike, in all its aspects and at all its levels and see that in the new plan both the parts are finely blended so as to form an inseparably interwoven structure.

The implementation of the Master Plan involving preparation of improvement and development schemes, would undoubtedly present administrative and financial problems. It is obvious that the Municipalities and the Corporations have to attend to their primary functions of maintenance of existing services and it is not surprising if a majority of Civic Bodies are unable to implement the plans even if these are prepared. As a town or city grows, the focal points become heavily congested and every available piece of land gets covered by awkward looking huge building with pigeon appartments. The low-lying spaces get covered by ugly katcha dwellings called slums, which create tremendous problems of sanitation. The areas in close proximity of towns or cities gain in potential value and speculators and rent-farmers are quick in taking advantage of the situation and create uncoordinated and haphazard ugly colonies around.

The Civic Bodies are unable to control the situation. The process of implementing the Master Plan and making it a reality can, therefore, only be effectively achieved if independent institutions armed with the necessary powers and finances are created for different regions. The existing Civic Bodies like the Municipal Committees or Corporations elected on democratic basis often find it difficult to tackle all the problems in an efficient and firm manner. It, therefore, becomes necessary to think of other agencies which can undertake this more difficult and often unpopular task at least in the initial stages, and once the initial process of development and implementation of town planning scheme is complete, the resulting structure can be handed over to the Civic Bodies. With this object in view, creation of Special Bodies like Development Boards or Improvement Trusts free from political controversies and popular pressures, more and more effective, can be considered. If Town Planning Experts and Administrators have a voice in these Bodies, they will be able to achieve their purpose and secure their goal more effectively and expeditiously.

Numerous difficulties

The problem of the development of cities and towns bristles with numerous difficulties. The rapid growth in the population of cities necessitates acquisition of more and more open land in development. Such land can be acquired mostly under Land Acquisition proceedings and it has, therefore, become necessary that the legal procedure of land acquisition has to be regulated as to help in expeditious acquisition of land and disposal of various claims arising in those proceedings. Unscrupulous speculators who try to grab most of the land surrounding cities, with a view to take undue advantage of the development of cities have to be prevented from sending up the prices of land and making it a speculative racket.

Another problem facing town planners and administrators is the tendency of rural immigrants and homeless residents of the cities to occupy and grab all open land within and round about cities with the object of gaining its possession. Though the problem of rehabilitation of these people must be looked at from a humanitarian angle, still political agitators often introduce an element of acrimony in the matter which results in senseless obstructionism and obstinacy on the part of these squatters and encroachers, thereby making the task of town development more and more difficult.

The essence of successful implementation of any development scheme lies in restricting expenditure on land acquisition to a minimum. In planning co-ordinated development of lands situated near the outskirt of a town or a city, it is essential that potential value goes to the community at large and not to individuals. The Health Survey and Development Committee has rightly observed that " The unearned increment which accrues to the owners of the land near towns and industrial areas owing to urban development, has a profound effect upon planning. Uncontrolled freedom to use such land for any purpose may be detrimental to the community and some check should be exercised upon the extent to which owners of land may exploit the community, for profit. Some remedy has to be found to counteract this evil.

Another vexatious problem is about the slum clearance existing in towns and cities. The Environmental Hygiene Committee (appointed by the Government of India in 1950) has suggested that Slum Clearance is a State responsibility and that this work should not be held up for lack of payment of high compensation in such areas and that it will be necessary to enact laws to enable the local authorities to acquire the slum areas without being overwhelmed by claims of compensation. The Government of Maharashtra will always be ready and willing to help the local bodies in the State, if they come forward with developmental schemes. They should also take greater advantage of the services of the Town Planning and Valuation Department of the State.

The Golden Jubilee of the Department should be a time for stock-taking. But what is more important is that it should also be an occasion for accelerating the pace and progress of Town Planning in our State.

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it should goad us for better and quicker action. Town Planning is an ever progressing science involving continuous process of planning and replanning, development and redevelopment, for providing better living and working conditions for the people, especially the office-going staff, the low-income group and the working class.

As has been aptly put, "As science, city planning purports to discover the truth about the city in respect of its economic, social and physical conditions. As an art, city planning seeks to obtain an economically and socially wholesome arrangements of the system of communications, of land uses, building and other structures. More specifically in one important respect, it seeks to get that degree of space about building which is necessary for health and simultaneously that degree of building concentration which is necessary for efficiency. Its purpose is best served by resisting congestion, or development that is so scattered as to be wasteful. It aims at preservation of natural beauty as essential to healthy living conditions and leads to the promotion of beauty in building as a by-product."

In this connection, it may be pointed out that with its limited resources the Town Planning and Valuation Department of Maharashtra has done a good job. However, the tasks that lie ahead of it are colossal. May I, on the occasion of its Golden jubilee, wish the Department greater strength and more and better successes in the very many complicated activities that it will be called upon to undertake in future in order to give us better, and more beautiful, healthier, urban environment.

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PROGRESS OF TOWN PLANNING IN MAHARASHTRA

These pre-occupations leave the local authorities with little time for the work of planning and development of the town, which in their list of priorities probably ranks at or near the bottom. The lack of progress in town planning is further due to the lack of necessary technical personnel to undertake such specialized work, and also to lack of funds to execute such work which costs large amounts of money. It is now necessary both for the State and Central Government to find out ways and means for providing increased financial assistance to the local authorities towards the implementation of the development plans if they are not to remain as mere " paper plans ".

All the above-mentioned problems were considered by the Panel on Urban Development appointed by the Administrative Reorganization Committee in 1963 under the chairmanship of Shri M. D. Bhat, I.C.S. (Retd.). After examining the evidence available before them, the Panel has submitted its recommendations to Government whose decision thereon is awaited.

In view of the rapid urbanization and industrialization that is taking place in the State, the activities of the Town Planning and Valuation Department are bound to increase, so that it is now necessary to reconsider the reorganization of the Department to meet the increased demand on its services. Ideally, a district-wise set-up would be suitable, but at present insufficiency of the necessary qualified and experienced staff may make it necessary, to have a branch office for every two districts, each in charge of an Assistant Director of Town Planning. Further, with a view to decentralizing and reducing the pressure of work in the Head Office, it is necessary to create a divisional office under a Deputy Director of Town Planning for each of the four Divisions in the State. Proposals for reorganization of the Department will be submitted to Government for consideration with the Fourth-Five-Year Plan of the State.

It would be seen that this Department has during the last 50 years of its existence done a considerable amount of useful work of which it can feel justly proud. It introduced town planning in the State in the early years of the 20th century when town planning was not much known even in the advanced countries of the West. It has done much pioneering work in convincing both local authorities and the people of the benefits of planned development. The Department has also been the first in India to have dealt with the valuation of lands and buildings as a scientific subject, thereby ensuring that the fair market-value of the land is properly estimated. This system has saved Government considerable sums of money, particularly in land acquisition costs. Although the activities of the Department have now spread far and wide over the entire State, much still remains to be done particularly in the under-developed parts of the State. While conscious of the colossal tasks that lie ahead, the Department can today look forward with confidence to a future of purposeful and planned development in an ever widenings sphere of town and country planning in the service of the people of Maharashtra.

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Local Self-Government— Base of our Parliamentary Institutions

—Says Dr. Sushila Nayyar

Speech by Dr. Sushila Nayyar at the inaugural function of the Tenth Meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government and the Fifth Conference of the State Ministers for Town Planning held recently at Bombay. Expressing her views on the importance of town planning, Dr. Sushila Nayyar said :

I NEED hardly dwell on the importance of local institutions to our democracy. Our late Prime Minister while inaugurating the last session of these Conferences at Delhi had spoken of local self-government as the base of our parliamentary institutions. He pointed out that "if the base is strong the upper structure will largely be conditioned by it. But if the base is not good then we really do not make much progress. We may make some progress but the real progress will come at a fast pace only if we improve this base of ours." The Third Five Year Plan has also laid emphasis on the need of strengthening of municipal administration in order to deal with the growing problems of urban development and maintenance of municipal services for our fast growing towns. The rapid pace of urbanisation has brought in its wake terrific congestion, huge shortfalls in housing, water supply and sewage facilities and acute problems of sanitation, conservancy and rubbish removal. The result is slums, squalor, extensive encroachments and traffic bottlenecks. Most of the municipal administrations have neither the resources nor the appropriate machinery and personnel to meet this growing challenge of urbanisation.

We have taken far reaching steps, since independence, towards the development of local bodies in the rural areas, but our urban local bodies have not received the attention they deserved and consequently the problems of urban development and administration have become more acute. It is not widely realised that our development plans cannot be effectively implemented without involving the urban local bodies in the process of planning and execution. The Third Five Year Plan rightly recognised that the urban local bodies had so far been left out of the planning process and it was proposed that cities, at least with population of one lakh and over, be brought into the scheme of planning in an organic way. It has however not been possible to do so uptil now. I am, glad to say that the Council of Local Self-Government has been alive to the need of improving the functioning of urban local bodies. The Council felt that if the Panchayat members and Gram Sevaks needed training, so did the members of the municipalities and the st employed for them. It was necessary to ena them to think over and discuss their proble The Council, therefore proposed at its Eighth meet held at Calcutta in 1962 that the entire question training of municipal employees and re-orientation members of municipal bodies may be examined a Committee which was later appointed by the Minis and its report was generally approved at the last meet of the Council. The Ministry has since drawn a detailed scheme for the immediate setting up of Central Institute of Training of Municipal Employ on the lines suggested in the Report and the Plann Commission has accepted the proposal in princi We are awaiting the final clearance of the Plann Commission.

Financial difficulties

The Council has been deeply conscious since its ve inception of the financial difficulties of local bodies at its last meeting the Council appointed a Minister Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister Urban Development of the Government of Maharash to make proposals for the augmentation of finan resources of local bodies. I am very glad to say Dr. Zakaria and other distinguished members of Committee have done excellent work, produced a rep which is now before you for your consideration and suggesting such further steps as are and dee necessary to ensure its implementation.

The Third Five Year Plan made a provision of a of Rs. 50 lakhs for starting pilot projects in Ur Community Development. It is unfortunate that have not been able to initiate these projects so This has been partly due to the fact that we have anxious to work out a suitable pattern which it wi possible to multiply without undue strain on resources. The matter was examined by the R Urban Relationship Committee. They submitted interim report on Urban Community Development a final scheme for starting 40 pilot projects within Third Five Year Plan period has been submitted to Planning Commission. A copy of this scheme

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been circulated along with the agenda. It was also considered at the last conference of Municipal Corporations held at Hyderabad and the Corporations generally expressed their willingness to share 1/3rd of the expenses of the scheme, the remainder being shared by the Centre and the State Governments. The Ministry has already requested the State Governments to select towns for starting pilot projects and I am anxious that a beginning should be made in the current financial year.

The organisation of maternal and child health services, health education activities for ensuring implementation of health and welfare programmes as well as observance of annual sanitary drives and national cleanliness and antifly days are some of the activities which the local bodies should undertake with enthusiasm and vigour. Another matter which is of serious concern to us all, is the high incidence of food adulteration and the failure of local bodies to enforce vigorously the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. This requires constant vigilance and prompt action by local authorities. I am glad to say that the Parliament has during its last session enacted certain amendments in this law to provide for more deterrent punishments. A complete note on the subject has been circulated with the agenda. But law in order to produce results has to be effectively implemented. Another item on the agenda to which I will like to invite your attention is the need of controlling rodent nuisance, which apart from being a serious health hazard, is accentuating our problem of food shortage. According to experts we have 2,400,000,000 rats and 5 rats eat away the food of one man.

Base and structure

In all these matters, as I have said before, it is necessary to strengthen the base and structure of local bodies so that municipal rules and bye-laws are effectively enforced. The local bodies must do an effective job of educating public opinion in this respect so that the citizens will help in the observance of rules and bye-laws. The entire question of the structure and functioning of urban local bodies is receiving the attention of the Rural Urban Relationship Committee which I understand is in the final stages of its deliberations and their detailed recommendations will be available in the near future. In the meantime certain interim recommendations in respect of the structure of Municipal Corporations and the relationship between the executive and the deliberative wings are being placed before this meeting of the Council in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Council at its last meeting.

The Ministry of Health also took steps for the first time to set up under the Chairmanship of Shri A. P. Jain, the L.S.G. Working Group to formulate proposals for the Fourth Plan. The Group has proposed the formulation of city development programme plans for most of our towns and cities, the extension of the Urban Community Development programme in the Fourth Plan period to cover about 300 projects, setting up of Institutes of Training, organising documentation and information services and promoting research in problems of urban administration. It has also proposed to undertake some action projects in urban Government and also to provide for loan assistance for schemes of rubbish disposal, composting, conversion of dry latrines to flush latrines, improvement of roads, parking places, tourist and pilgrimage centres and the setting up of Municipal Finance Corporation to finance productive schemes and enterprises of local bodies. A note setting out these proposals has been circulated with the agenda of the Council. It is expected that a specific provision, however limited, will be available for these purposes in the Fourth Plan.

The Third Five Year Plan also laid particular emphasis on the preparation of Master Plans for cities and city regions and to relate all schemes of housing and land development to the framework of the development plan. The Central Government has made available 100 per cent financial and technical assistance to enable the State Governments to draw up master plans for their important towns. I am glad to say that Master Plans are being prepared and we may expect a large number of plans being drawn up in next two years. Nevertheless, as would appear from the Statement circulated with the agenda, the actual achievements during the current year and the previous years have fallen short of our expectations. The burden of carrying the Third Plan Schemes through and achieving the highest possible targets rests with the State Governments and State Town Planning Departments.

While these Master Plans are being drawn up, there is urgent need of focussing our attention on the enforcement and implementation aspects of these plans. It is necessary to have an effective machinery that can enforce these plans and at the same time, ensure developments both in the private and the public sectors, within the framework of the master plans. This task will largely rest with the local bodies and local planning authorities which in turn, will require trained and capable staff to handle development control in an intelligent and sympathetic manner. It is not enough that a mere negative control is exercised and permission for development denied. It is important that refusal of permission of development against the plan is accompanied by alternative suggestions and assistance, where needed, to enable the party to attain its objectives. We must, therefore, establish in all big and growing towns, cities and metropolitan areas an adequate and effective organisation to control and promote orderly development.

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Urgent need

As regards financial resources for the implementation of development plans, there is urgent need to build up internal resources in each city in addition to whatever assistance can be made available from State and Central sources. In this connection I will like to invite your attention to the report of the Ministers' Committee on Urban Land Policy prepared under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Local Self-Government of West Bengal, which is before you for consideration. The Committee while dealing with all aspects of this important and urgent problem has also referred to the phenomenon of fast rising values of land in the growing urban areas. This advantage, which can make urban development self-financing operation, has not been at all exploited except in a very limited number of areas.

I have already referred above to the preparation of City Development Plans and dovetailing various development programmes into the physical Master Plans. At present Central and State aid to local bodies is being given by various State Departments and organisations in a wholly unconnected fashion and there is hardly any co-ordination amongst them. Once a City Development Programme is drawn up, it is possible to consider the needs of the city in all the sectors together in a total way and assess them and integrate them in the various sectoral programmes of the State plans to the extent resources permit. It will be preferable that all this assistance should come from a single fund which may be called " Urban Development Fund " or by any such name—so that the local body may not have to go to various agencies to get assistance and in doing so get involved in many administrative and financial formalities tending to delay implementation of the schemes undertaken. It is this aspect of implementation that would need our maximum attention in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

I am glad to inform you that in the Fourth Plan so far as preparation of development plans are concerned, practically all the Class I and Class II towns and also such of the other towns which show signs of rapid development either due to their importance as tourist attractions or pilgrimage places or university centres, would all be covered in the Fourth Plan. In addition, it is our intention to draw up plans for some of the rapidly growing districts so that not only urban areas are covered but an attempt is made to draw plans for a whole district comprising of both urban areas and rural areas and integrate their development at the district level. In the case of some districts we may have to prepare some plans for more than one district to ensure inter-district relations and co-ordination. I may also mention at this stage that the Report of the Committee on Border Towns and Hill Towns which is before you and you may consider the various ways in which the development of these areas could be promoted in light of resources available and the magnitude of problems facing them.

Plans for regional growth

You may recall that in the Third Plan it was intention to draw up regional development plans resource regions. Accordingly the regional plans Bhakra Nangal, Rihand and Rajasthan Canal, been taken up by the concerned States and I hope progress will be made on these plans by the end of Third Plan. As regards the Damodar Valley Re and the Dandakaranya Region, as these com areas falling in more than one State, I made a prop for setting up Joint Planning Boards and I am happy to say that this has been welcomed by the S Governments and a plan for the South-East Reso Region, which comprises both the areas of Da karanya and Damodar Valley and also takes note of most important resource region in the country contai practically the largest amount of mineral wealth industrial development potential, would be taken very shortly. I am very happy that I have co-operation of the State Ministers in this re and this plan for South-East Resource Re may really start as a pioneering effort in active state collaboration and concurrent action in the of regional development. We have also had the of assistance in the planning of Rihand Region from U. N. authorities and this is being utilised. We this will pave the way to further financial as wel expert assistance from abroad in new fields.

In order to relieve our metropolitan cities from fu congestion and pressure of immigrating popu it is proposed to undertake schemes for establi new towns as counter magnets. Certain new are proposed to be established in chronically back areas to stabilise economy and to ensure a better more optimum regional distribution of urban pop in different sizes of towns and cities. This Conf has earlier emphasised and pin-pointed the ne establish appropriate collaboration and inter-re ship between town and country planning. Never housing schemes as well as industrial develop have taken place and are even now taking place w this essential inter-relationship. Industrial de ment, especially large-scale industrial develop has very large repercussions on the rural area also on the urban centres in whose vicinity the located and time and again we are apt to igno impact mostly on grounds of expediency and he ness. I feel that greater forethought in the loca these industries and some advance planning wou us to eliminate a great number of problems proposal for the establishment of counter magne greatly help in the process.

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Summary Of Recommendations of Report of the Committee for Revision of the Acts relating to Municipal Corporations in Maharashtra State

THE Mayor should have access to all the records of the Corporation but should not have any powers of revision.

In all matters of policy and their implementation, any correspondence with the State Government that may emanate from the Municipal Commissioner should be routed by him through the Mayor.

The Assembly rolls may be adopted for elections to the Corporations.

The term of Office of the councillors should be five years.

The term of Office of the Mayor should be one year and he should be eligible for re-election as at present.

There should be a Deputy Mayor for all the Corporations.

The Deputy Mayor will function as a Mayor in the absence of the latter and in the absence of both the Chairman of the Standing Committee should act as a Mayor.

The upper limit of the sumptuary allowance in Bombay should be Rs. 10,000 per year and in the case of the other corporations it should be Rs. 5,000 per year. Rules regulating expenditure from the allowance are not necessary and it should be left to the good sense of the Mayor to spend the allowance properly.

A specific provision should be made in the Corporation Acts for moving a no-confidence motion against the Mayor or the Deputy Mayor. The requisition for a special meeting for this purpose should be signed by not less than 50 per cent. of the total number of councillors existing at that time, the no-confidence motion should be passed by at least 2/3rd of the councillors present and voting and when the resolution is so passed the Mayor or the Deputy Mayor should relinquish his Office.

(*i*) A Co-ordinating Committee shall be established under the Chairmanship of the Mayor and the Chairmen of all the Committees of the Corporation and three other councillors elected by the Corporation every year by the system of proportional representation shall be members of the Committee. The Committee shall be formed as soon as the Chairman of all the Committees of the Corporation have been elected. The Municipal Commissioner shall attend all the meetings of this Committee, which should ordinarily meet every two months or oftener, if necessary. The Municipal Secretary shall be the Secretary of this Committee.

(*ii*) The Co-ordinating Committee shall consider any points raised by the members regarding implementation by the Commissioner of any policy decisions or any difficulties experienced by the Commissioner regarding his proposals before any Committee of the Corporation or the Corporations itself.

(*iii*) In case of difference of opinion, the Mayor shall, on a resolution passed by the Coordinating Committee, refer any matter in dispute to the State Government for decision, after informing the Corporation ; if deemed necessary.

There should be a common cadre for Class I and Class II Officers of all urban Local bodies (Corporations and Municipalities). The recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts should, however, remain with the local bodies as at present.

The recruitment to the common cadre should be made through a Municipal Services Commission to be constituted for the purpose.

The appointments to the common cadre should be made by the Government on the recommendation of the Municipal Services Commission after consultation with the Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner in the

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case of Corporations. Transfers should also be effected by the Government in consultation with the Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner and it should also be open to the Corporations to ask for the transfer of any Officer in case the Corporation was not satisfied with the work of that Officer.

Government should appoint a Committee with Secretary, Urban Development Department as Chairman and Officers of the different corporations and of some of the municipalities to work out a scheme of common cadre for Class I and Class II Officers after examining the scales of pay, qualifications, designations, duties etc. and the payment of provident fund, and pension contributions by the local bodies to the Government. In working out the scheme, the Committee may take into account, the feasibility of prescribing scales of pay, allowances, etc. for Class I and Class II cadre posts similar to the scales of pay, allowances, etc. applicable to Class I and Class II officers in the service of Government.

For Class III and Class IV posts of the Corporations, there should be a staff selection committee on the lines of the provisions in the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act. There should also be a nominee of the Corporation on this Committee.

It should be made incumbent on the Municipal Commissioner to present the establishment schedule to the Corporation along with the annual budget.

The Transport Committee should consist of nine members and the Chairman should necessarily be a councillor.

Out of the other members not more than three may be non-councillor experts, who should have the requisite qualifications and experience either in a public or private undertaking.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee shall be an ex-officio member. Of the remaining councillor members one shall be a councillor who has experience of labour matters.

The councillor members shall cease to be members of the Transport Committee as soon as they cease to be councillors.

Section 25 of the Bombay Provincial Muncipal Corporations Act and section 50 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act may be amended accordingly.

The Transport Manager (General Manager in Bombay) or the General Manager of any other commercial undertaking that might be set up or taken over by the Corporation hereafter, may be designated as additional Municipal Commissioner so that the will exercise all the powers of the Commissioner but will be subordinate to the Commissioner. In case all the officers were to belong to the the I.A.S. cadre, Government should ensure that the Additional Municipal Commissioner or Commissio should be an officer or officers junior in status to Commissioner in order that no difficulties arise in administration on account of questions of status prestige.

The provisions of section 60A of the Bombay Mu pal Corporation Act should be adopted for all Corporations, particularly for limiting the term appointment of the Transport Manager.

In section 56 (*1*) (*b*) of the Bombay Provincial M cipal Corporations Act the words " excepting Transport Manager" should be deleted.

The provisions of section 4 of the Bombay Muni Corporation Act and the Bombay Provincial Muni Corporations Act naming the General Manager the Transport Manager respectively as a Muni authority should be examined and suitably amend they are likely to create difficulties in taking against them when necessary.

Section 50 (*4*) of the Bombay Provincial Muni Corporations Act may be amended so as to pr that pending the framing of regulations, the B.C.S. and the Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules apply.

In order to remove doubts regarding suspensio explanatory clause should be inserted below se 56(*2*) of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corpor Act that suspension pending enquiry shall not be tr as a punishment.

The recommendations made by the Taxation En Commission should be implemented by Govern

The sources of revenue reserved for local b should be allowed to be exploited by them exclu and the State Government should not encroach up same.

The recommendation made by the J. P. Naik Co ttee that Government should pay to the Corporati grant equal to 50 per cent of the approved expen on primary education including the capital expen on building etc. should be implemented.

The Government should frame a proper grant- code for the Municipal Corporations.

Special grants should be paid to the Mun Corporations for the development of new areas in within their limits.

The proceeds from the Entertainments Duty c in principle, go to the local bodies. Initially the may be equal to 25 per cent. of the proceeds should be raised gradually to one hundred per within a period of ten years.

The proceeds from the Motor Vehicles Tax be divided between the local bodies and the

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overnment taking into account such factors as popula-
on, mileage of roads etc. on an agreed basis.

The Theatre Tax levied by the Corporations should
ontinue. Theatres etc. should be classified into two
ategories depending on their rateable value.

The Municipal Corporations should be authorised to
y within their areas a surcharge on Stamp Duty
hich may be collected by Government and handed
er to the Corporations.

The Municipal Corporations should be allowed to
vy a surcharge on Electricity Duty at a rate not
xceeding 10 per cent of the duty.

It should be made obligatory on all Municipal
orporations to levy a profession tax in the areas of
e Corporations. The tax should be collected by the
come-Tax Department and handed over to
orporations.

It would be impossible for the Municipal Corpora-
ons to give up octroi at present. If Government decides
abolish octroi, the Committee would suggest that
vernment should explore alternate sources of revenue,
ich will guarantee and income not less than the income
ived from octroi at present and which will increase
m year to year like the income from octroi duties.

All State Government lands not specifically reserved
utilised for 25 years or more should be handed
er to the Municipal Corporations provided they
epare schemes of development for these lands.

There should be a Development Board for the area
each Corporation consisting of 12 members as
der :—

(1) *Chairman.*—Mayor of the Corporation.

(2) *Vice-Chairman.*—He will be an official (full-time)
ppointed by the State Government and shall be the
Chief Executive Authority.

(3) Three members elected by the Corporation
rom amongst the councillors, for five years or unti.
heir membership as councillor terminates, whichever
s earlier.

(4) Municipal Commissioner.

(5) Divisional Commissioner or the Collector of
he district to be nominated by the Government.

(6) One Chief Engineer or Superintending Engineer,
o b: nominated by the Government.

(7) One representative of business or industry to be
ominated by the Government.

(8) One representative of labour to be nominated by
e Government.

(9) Two members of the legislature resident within
e area to be elected by the legislature.

he Board shall be an independent statutory body,
its budget shall be presented by the Vice-Chairman
he Corporation by 1st December every year and the
s of the Corporation shall be communicated to the
Government by 1st January of the following year. During the discussion on the Budget, the Vice-Chairman shall have the right to remain present at the meeting of the Corporation and take part in the proceedings, without the right to vote.

The Improvements Committee (under the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act) should under the circumstances be abolished.

As regards financial resources, the model of the Nagpur Improvement Trust Act may be adopted.

The Mayor should convene meetings of all statutory committees for the purpose of electing the Chairman only. The Mayor should preside over such meetings and he shall cast vote only if there is a tie. If, however, he happens to be a m mber of any of these Committees he may exercise his vote as a member of the Committee.

A provision should be made in the Municipal Corporation Acts on the lines of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act for the constitution of a School Committee for the pu pose of running and maintaining schools and such other institutions in the case of other corporations.

The Municipal Commissioner should ordinarily attend the meetings of the Corporation unless he intimates to the Mayor his inability to do so. In the absence of the Municipal Commissioner, the Additional Deputy or Assistant Municipal Commissioner may attend the meetings and participate in the discussions.

Section 63 (*k*) of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, section 66 (42) of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations Act and section 58(*s*) of the City of Nagpur Corporation Act should be amended so as to add a provision that matters to be discussed should pertain solely to municipal Government.

A provision should be made in the Acts that questions can be replied to also by the Additional Commissioner, the Deputy Municipal Commissioner or the Assistant Municipal Commissioner in the absence of the Municipal Commissioner.

Provision may be made for the constitution of Ward or Area Committees by a Corporation consisting of councillors elected from those areas, and for the Corporation delegating to these Committees such of its powers as it deems fit.

There should be one unified law applicable to all Corporations in this State. Bombay may be styled as 'A' Class Corporation and the other Corporations styled as 'B' Class. The unified law should contain provisions which will be common to all the Corporations, but so far as the Bombay Municipal Corporation is concerned there should be special provision in view of its unique status.

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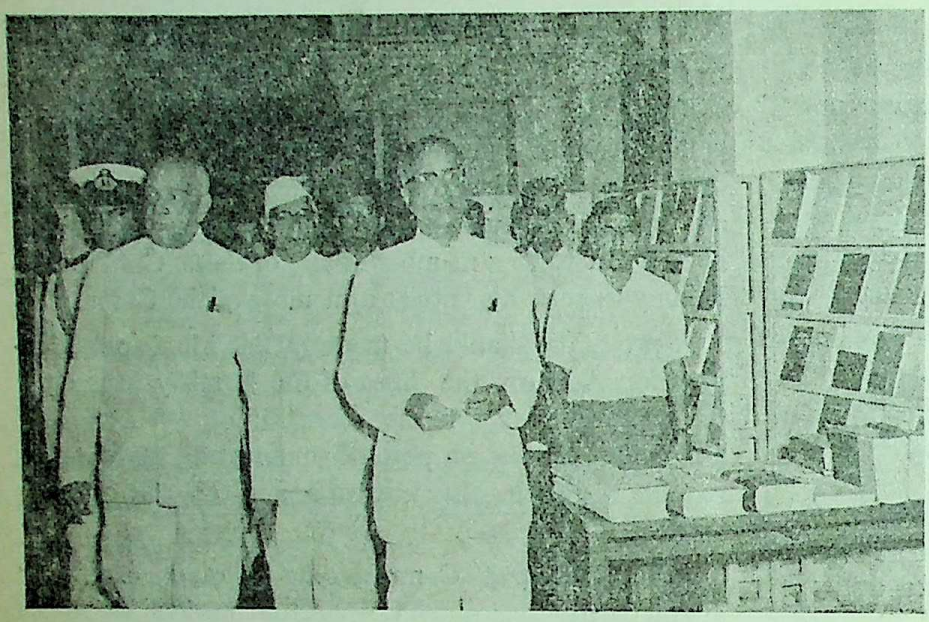
Regional Book Exhibition

BOMBAY



The Governor, Dr. P. V. Cherian, accompanied by Dr. B. V. Keskar, Chairman of the National Book Trust of India and Dr. N. N. Kailas, Deputy Minister for Education, going round the various sections of the Regional Book Exhibition, recently held in Bombay.

The people, especially students, evinced keen interest in the Regional Book Exhibition, held at Bombay.

A REGIONAL BOOK EX[illegible]TION was recently orga[illegible] Bombay at the University C[illegible] tion Hall under the joint au[illegible] the National Book Trust a[illegible] Bombay Book Sellers and Pu[illegible] Association. The Exhibiti[illegible] inaugurated by the Gover[illegible] Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Che[illegible] February 8, 1965. The State D[illegible] Minister for Education, Dr [illegible] Kailas, presided over the in[illegible] function. Dr. B. V. Keskar, [illegible] man of the National Book Tr[illegible] also present on the oc[illegible] Shri G. L. Mirchandani, Pr[illegible] Bombay Booksellers and Pu[illegible] Association, which happened [illegible] the co-sponsorer of this ex[illegible] welcomed the guests.

The exhibition was the [illegible] its kind ever held in the c[illegible] the earlier two having been [illegible] Delhi and Ahmedabad, resp[illegible] It had its genesis in the N[illegible] Book Exhibition, organised [illegible] by the National Book Trust [illegible] during November/December [illegible]

This Regional Book Ex[illegible] organised in Bombay cons[illegible] 8,559 books, 1,489 in Marat[illegible] in Gujarati, 2,617 in Hi[illegible] 3,128 in English. Each la[illegible] section was divided into 14 [illegible] subjects. However, children's [illegible] in all the languages could be [illegible] in a distinct section.

In his inaugural speech [illegible] Governor commended the [illegible] holding such exhibitions in [illegible] cities in the country. Dr. [illegible] Keskar, Chairman of the N[illegible] Book Trust of India, in his [illegible] made at the inaugural [illegible] explained the role of the N[illegible] Book Trust and also tr[illegible] history of these exhibitions [illegible] country. He thanked the [illegible] ment of Maharashtra and [illegible] versity of Bombay for [illegible] valuable co-operation in [illegible] this Exhibition.

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We have always been book-lovers ...

Speech by Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, at the inauguration of the Regional Book Exhibition at Bombay on 8th February, 1965.

r. Keskar, Dr. Kailas and friends,

It was a good idea to have taken rts of the National Book Exhibi- on to important cities in the untry. We all know how popular e exhibition proved in Delhi and w it had to be extended so that ore people could visit it. This gional exhibition has nearly 8,000 oks on show. I am sure it will ove a rare treat to book-lovers in d around Bombay.

Many are the reputed firms in dia today who have earned a name themselves as leading and en- htened publishers. There was time when we had to depend to arge extent on publishers abroad our requirements. Today books quality are coming out in such ge numbers that the Book Trust s been able to organise exhibitions e the present one.

The technique of book produc- on has been making rapid strides cently. We may not be able to tch the quality of books produced here on every point with the output of other countries. But we have come a long way from those days when the books that were printed in this country were often flimsy and poor.

The respect attaching to learning in this country is age-old. We have always been book lovers. The libraries of Taksha Shila and Nalanda in the old days and Tanjore, Jaipur and Bikaner in recent times are an indication of this deep love. We are also engaged in building up a chain of public libraries all over the country. All these augur well for book publishing here. Scholars and writers we have many. We now have well established publishing houses. We have every right now to look forward to a time when any one wanting to buy a book can get a quality publication at a reasonable price.

I would like to say one word about the distribution and sale of books. In other countries, it is always a pleasure to go to a book shop, brouwe around as long as one wishes and to buy books of one's choice. This happens to be the case only with a few leading firms in our bigger cities at present. In most other places there are no facilities for such browsing, and service to the reader also leaves much to be desired. Proper display, expert attention and congenial atmosphere are all things which our booksellers should try to provide in all their shops. Many of our youngsters do not think twice about going to a a cinema theatre for an afternoon and spending a few rupees. I would like a situation to be created where such young men would think it an equal pleasure to go to a book shop as often as possible and buy books of their liking.

Exhibitions like these are a fillip both to publishers and readers. I hope many more will be held in the years to come. I have great pleasure in inaugurating the regional book exhibition of the National Book Trust.

JAI HIND.

Stimulating production of better books ...

Speech by Dr. B. V. Keskar, Chairman of the National Book Trust, at the inaugural function of the Regional Book Exhibition, held on February 8, 1965 at the University Convocation Hall, at Bombay.

National Book Exhibition was organised by the National Book ust in Delhi with the object of playing, in one place, the books blished in India in all languages ring the last few years. This was first such effort ever made in dia on a national scale. Nearly ,000 books were received and about 16,000 were displayed in the Exhibition. We received the cordial co-operation of Publishers and Booksellers throughout the country and this contributed in no small measure to the success of the exhibition.

The object behind the exhibition was to stimulate the production of better books both in, contents and get-up by permitting a comparative evaluation of the present state of production in the country. The seminar and convention held simultaneously allowed full exchange of ideas about various problems facing book production.

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Exhibitions are an important means for stimulating interest in books both from the point of view of the reader and the producer. They held immensely in cultivating and creating the habit of reading good books by presenting a choice of the best available books in the country and encourage the production of better ones. To make the people book minded is the surest means of increasing adult education and spread of knowledge.

The National book Exhibition in Delhi evoked great response and enthusiasm in the book-world and there was great emphasis by the representatives of the book industry that the exhibition or at least a regional part of it should be displayed in some important centres in the country, so that book lovers everywhere will be able to profit from this comprehensive and representative display of Indian Publishing.

In pursuance of this proposal the present Book Exhibition is being held in co-operation with the Bombay Publishers' and Booksellers' Association. The Exhibiton comprises books published in India after 1960 in Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati and English. It shows the great progress made in publishing and book production in our country in recent years. While there is great scope for further improvement, the quality of get-up and production standards have made great strides. The paucity of good and up-to-date equipment and paper has become an important hurdle in the way of further progress.

A regional exhibition has already been held in Ahmedabad and has proved very popular. It is proposed to hold similar exhibitions in the coming weeks in Poona, Banglore and Calcutta.

The Government of Maharashtra and the University of Bombay have given us every possible help and full

The Governor accompanied by Dr. B. V. Keskar, Chairman of the Nat[illegible] Book Trust and Dr. N. N. Kailas, State Deputy Minister for Education, going round the various sections of the Regional Book Exhibition recently organized at Bombay.

exhibition is an appropriate gesture. sympathy in organizing the exhibition. In fact, without their help it would not have been possible to organise it so quickly. I am grateful to them for their help and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking them.

We have decided to organise every year a book fair which will be a focal point for exhibiting the best products of Indian publishing and also enable an exchange of ideas regarding books and their further progress. In view of the importance of holding exhibitions in suitable centres from time to time we are also forming a mobile exhibition unit which can be easily transported from place to place.

I am conscious of many shortcomings in the present exhibition. They are mainly due to the little time at our disposal and the difficulty of getting a suitable hall in Bombay at short notice. The University Convocation Hall is ideally situated and appropriate for the exhibition. Unfortunately it is a little too small for the number of books that we wanted to exhibit. You might, therefore, find things a bit crowded. I hope you will excuse the defects. We have [illegible] do the best that can be done.

We wanted to arrange th[illegible] a more artistic manner and m[illegible] that would have been ideal. [illegible] ever, it has not been possible [illegible] so. It is also not possible to p[illegible] the exhibition to a much la[illegible] as it will become out of date [illegible] held up too long. I hope y[illegible] see the exhibition keeping [illegible] things in view. I am sure in [illegible] these defects it will prove t[illegible] interest and pleasure to book[illegible] in Bombay.

I am grateful to Dr. [illegible] Deputy Education Minister [illegible] Department of Education f[illegible] great help and interest [illegible] exhibition. The Directorate o[illegible] city of the Maharashtra Gov[illegible] has also rendered us immense [illegible] This shows their interest in [illegible] and cultural activities. I wo[illegible] to thank them for all the h[illegible] have rendered.

I am very grateful to the G[illegible] of Maharashtra, Dr. Che[illegible] kindly agreeing to inaugu[illegible] exhibition. He is a person w[illegible] interest in books and cul[illegible] I am sure, his association [illegible]

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE State of Maharashtra has been allotted ten additional Rural Man-Power projects by the Government of India, bringing the total of the rural man-power pilot projects to 128.

During the current year, in all 60 rural man-power projects have been allotted to Maharashtra. With these allotments all blocks in Wardha District have been taken under the rural man-power projects.

The rural man-power projects aim at providing employment to under-employed and unemployed agricultural labourers during the agricultural off season and also to create remunerative assets to the rural local bodies.

Of these ten pilot projects, the State Government has located three projects each in Bombay and Nagpur Divisions and two each in Aurangabad and Poona Divisions. The blocks in which the projects have been located are : Jalgaon (district Buldhana); Mauda (district Nagpur); Morgaon-Arjuni (district Bhandara); Kandhar (district Nanded) ; Kallam (district Osmanabad) ; Laoli (district Satara); Panhala (district Kolhapur); Khed (district Ratnagiri) ; Amalner (district Jalgaon) and Wada (district Thana).

Retirement benefits to teachers

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to extend to primary school teachers in the State the pension, gratuity and other retiring benefits admissible to the Government servants under the Revised Pension Rules, 1950. The decision will benefit the primary school teachers who have retired on or after April 1, 1962 to April 30, 1962 from ex-district school boards and janapad sabhas and who may retire thereafter from the services of the Zilla Parishads.

Teachers who have retired from May 1, 1960 will also be held eligible for pension and other retiring benefits under the rules from April 1, 1962, if they have not received the provident fund share of Zilla Parishads. They will not, however be held eligible for arrears of pesion for the period prior to April 1, 1962.

Teachers who were eligible of contributory provident fund benefits on April 1, 1962, will be given an option to elect either to be under the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme or under the Pension Scheme sanctioned under the revised rules. Teachers recruited on or after May 1, 1962 by the Zilla Parishads, will be held eligible for pension and other benefits sanctioned under the rules.

Teachers who have opted for the pension scheme under the new rules will be given the amount of contribution paid by them together with interest standing to their credit in their contributory provident fund accounts, on their retirement. Teachers opting for the Pension Scheme will also be held eligible for the benefits of the non-contributory provident fund, if established by the Zilla Parishads concerned.

Perpetuation of Nehru's memory

To perpetuate the memory of the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Government of Maharashtra has strongly advised all the municipalities in the State to concentrate on the construction of Bal-Bhavans in the Municipal areas, because the welfare of children was nearest to Pandit Nehru's heart, instead of proposing to erect statue or a bust of Shri Nehru.

The Nehru Memorial Trust has recently recommended that one method of perpetuating the memory of the late Prime Minister is to construct Bal-Bhavans all over the country on the model of the Delhi Bal-Bhavan for providing recreation to children and education in its widest term.

State awards to school teachers

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to offer State Awards to seven secondary school teachers and six primary school teachers in the State for the year 1964-65.

The recipients of the awards are as follows :—

Secondary School Teachers : Shri Balwantrai Ratanji Desai, Principal, Smt. G. P. P. High School, Vile Parle, Bombay ; Kum. Perin Jamshedji Nagarwala, Principal, J. C. Watchcha, Girls' High School, Dadar, Bombay ; Shri Shankar Hari Gogate, Superintendent, K. E. Society's Vithoba Khandappa High School, Panvel, District Kolaba ; Shri Balkrishna Sakharam Naik, Head Master, Rani Parwati Devi High School, Sawantwadi, District Ratnagiri ; Shri Gangadhar Sadashiv Gokhale, Superintendent, C. P. & Berar, Education Society's

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The French Prime Minister, Mr. Pompidou, was received by the Governor of Maharashtra at the Santacruz airport on February 13. Smt. Cherian, Shri and Smt. V. P. Naik and Dr. B. P. Divgi are also seen in the picture. Mr. Pompidou is flanked by the Governor and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

High School, Mahal, Nagpur; Shri Vinayak Nagesh Thatte, Head Master, Zilla Parishad Multi-purpose High School, Osmanabad; and Shri Narhar Balwant Thorat, Head Master, Maratha English School, Satana, District Nasik.

Primary School Teachers: Shri Ajabrao Atmaram Balki, Head Master, Senior Basic School, Patansaongi, District Nagpur; Shri Shankar Vasudeo Deodhar, Head Teacher, Municipal Marathi School, Sion, Bombay; Shri Gajanan Waman Londhe, Primary School Teacher, Primary School, Alibag, No. 1, Alibag, District Kolaba; Shri Ramchandra Sakharam Tupe, Head Master, Primary Boys' School No. 1, Manmad, District Nasik; Shri Rajaram Ramchandra Rane, Head Master, Primary Practising School, Mahila Training College, Ratnagiri, District Ragtnagiri; and Shri Ramkrishna Tukaram Kapadekar, Head Master, Jeevan Shikshan Mandir, Palaspe, Taluka Panvel, District Kolaba.

Supply of Fertilisers to mixing firms

The Government of Maharashtra has now decided that the incents for supply of nitrogenous fertilisers from fertiliser mixing firms and co-operative societies should be accepted without any advance part-payment and the entire cost should be recovered from them, at the time of delivery of the material, under a revised procedure.

According to the present procedure for supply of chemical fertilisers, fertiliser mixing firms and co-operative societies place with the Government an indent accompanied by advance part-payment at the rate of Rs. 100 per ton for urea and nitrophosphate and Rs. 50 per ton in the case of other fertilisers. The balance payment is made by them on receipt of railway receipt through the concerned officers of Government. The firms and societies have to block their capital in advance part-payment for a fairly long period which varies from three to six months resulting in loss of interest and reduction of working capital. In order to obviate this and to serve as an encouragement to the fertiliser mixing firms and co-operative societies, the Government has revised the existing procedure.

With a view to avoiding losses that may be incurred due to the failure of the fertiliser mixing f and co-operative societies to delivery of the material, Go ment has modified the agree forms. These are required t entered into by the parties wh Director of Agriculture before ing the revised indent form supply of the material withou advance part-payment.

Grid Power for Aurangabad

Grid supply from the Th Power Station of the Mahara State Electricity Board at Par Vidarbha, has been made ava to Aurangabad from the Re Day, January 26. Till then, el supply to Aurangabad and t surrounding villages was given the diesel station at Aurangab capacity of which was limited

By this change, the elec would be made available on a l scale for the development of Au gabad city and for agricultural on rural feeders emanating there.

Districts assigned to Ministers

Consequent on the formati the present Ministry, the distr

Shri K. K. Moghe, I.A.S., who has appointed as Liaison Officer Government of Maharashtra at New He will serve as a link betw State Government and the Go of India.

(continued

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Maharashtra have been assigned to the Ministers and the Deputy Ministers for their specific attention.

The following are the details of the assignment of districts :

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home—Kolhapur.

Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development—Akola and Amraoti ; Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Agriculture—Ratnagiri.

Shri S. H. Shah, Minister for Public Health—Five Assembly constituencies of Greater Bombay, namely, Parle-Andheri, Bandra, Kurla, Chembur and Borivali.

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance—Nagpur.

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation, Power and Buildings and Communications—Nanded and Parbhani.

Shri S. G. Barve, Minister for Industries and Electricity—Poona.

Shri H. J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Civil Supplies—Ten Assembly constituencies of Greater Bombay, namely, Walkeshwar, Mahalaxmi, Byculla, Love-grove, Sewree, Parel, Matunga, Naigaum, Worli and Dadar, and Nasik District.

Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhonsle, Minister for Social Welfare—Sholapur.

Shri M. D. Choudhari, Minister for Education—Jalgaon.

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Urban Development—Aurangabad.

Shri K. S. Sonawane, Minister for Co-operation—Osmanabad.

Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour—Chanda and Bhandara.

Shri S. V. Sonawane, Minister for Prohibition—Wardha.

Shri G. D. Patil, Deputy Minister for Industries and Planning—Sangli.

Dr. N. N. Kailas, Deputy Minister for Education—Nine Assembly constituencies of Greater Bombay, namely Colaba, Kumbharwada, Dongritalao, Girgaum, Mandvi, Dongri, Nagpada, Mazgaon and Mahim.

Shri Y. J. Mohite, Deputy Minister for Agriculture—Satara.

Shri M. A. Vairale, Deputy Minister for Irrigation, Power, Buildings and Communications—Yeotmal and Buldhana.

Shri R. A. Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue and Forests—Sangli and Sholapur.

Shri H. G. Vartak, Deputy Minister for Health—Thana and Kolaba.

Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Co-operation—Ahmednagar.

Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home—Aurangabad and Bhir.

Shri D. S. Jagtap, Deputy Minister for Urban Development—Satara.

Shri D. N. Padvi, Deputy Minister for Social Welfare—Dhulia.

State Festival of Marathi Films

The three-member Selection Committee appointed by the Government of Maharashtra to select seven films from among the entries received for the Third Maharashtra State Festival of Marathi Films has selected seven films for exhibition in the festival and for consideration of State Awards. These films are (*i*) Pathlag (Shripad Chitra) ; (*ii*) Sukhachi Savali (Kirti Mandir Chitra) ; (*iii*) Kay Ho Chamatkar (Anant Chitra) ; (*iv*) Chhota Javan (Subodh Chitra) ; (*v*) Thoratanchi Kamala (Surel Chitra) ; (*vi*) Vaishakh Vanava (B. and C. Films) and (*vii*) Pahu Re Kiti Vat ? (Shree Chitra Private Ltd.).

These seven films will be exhibited in the Festival of Marathi Films to be held at Rang Bhavan, Dhobitalao, Bombay, from March 6 to 19, 1965 when they will be adjudged by another panel of judges which will recommend awards for best films, best artists and best technicians.

The Selection Committee consisted of (*i*) Shri Sharab Modi, (*ii*) Shri M. G. Ranganekar and (*iii*) Smt. Vijaya Khote.

Need For Network Of Smaller Cities And Towns

(*continued from page 12*)

erty as a basis for municipal taxes. The Local Finance Enquiry Committee and the Taxation Enquiry Commission have recommended the setting up of an independent machinery in order to secure fearless, impartial and uniform assessment of municipal properties. The Committee of Ministers who have recently examined the question of augmentation of financial resources of urban local bodies have also endorsed this suggestion. Since you already have a State Valuation Department, I think it will be easy for you to utilise this Department as a Central Agency for valuation of urban properties for the purpose of Municipal assessment and also for taking up re-assessment systematically at regular intervals so that cases of unequal and under-assessment which are very common now, can be avoided to a great extent. Thus augmenting municipal revenues and enabling the authorities to render better services.

As I have already stated at the beginning of my address, the Town Planning and Valuation Department of the Maharashtra Government has carried out its duties in a very commendable manner and has gone a long way towards implementing the town planning activities of the areas under its jurisdiction. The task still ahead is, however, stupendous and a concerted effort on the lines which I have briefly indicated, is urgently called for. I wish all success and God-speed to the Department in this great work. With these few words, I have great pleasure in inaugurating the celebrations marking the Golden Jubilee of Town Planning and Valuation Department of the State of Maharashtra.

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A SCHEME THAT YOU MUST ADOPT

Such a scheme is the Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme. The monthly deposits are very much within your reach. The investments are low, the returns high! A deposit of Rs. 10 every month will fetch you Rs. 650 in a 5 year Account, Rs. 1,450 in a 10 year Account and Rs. 2,500 in 15 year Account as againt your deposits of Rs. 600, 1,200 & 1,800 respectively. Rebate in income-tax is allowed on your investments in 10 and 15 year accounts. With this scheme, your plans for the future will always be fulfilled.

SMALL SAVINGS SERVE THE STATE & YOUR FAMILY SS

SMALL SAVINGS PROVIDE FOR EVERY NEED

The Directorate of Small Savings
Government of Maharashtra, Sachivalaya, Bombay

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FROM FAR AND NEAR

BROADCASTING to the nation on the eve of the birth centenary of Lala Lajpat Rai, the President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan said that if there was any lesson to be learnt from the life and work of the "Lion of the Punjab" it was that political stability could be based only on social equality.

"We have to carry on the fight against inequalities imposed on by force of custom or the authority of the past. Lala Lajpat Rai was an ardent fighter for political freedom as well as a courageous crusador against caste, untouchability and subjection of women. His burning patriotism, his capacity to take risks and submit to suffering, his exite in Britain and America, his deportation and martyrdom showed the stuff he was made of" the President said.

Hindi third in the world

Dr. Bhagirath Mishra, head of the Hindi department, Poona University, said that "Hindi occupies third place in the world languages on the basis of the number of persons speaking the language. The first is Chinese, second English, third Hindi and fourth Russian. If we give Hindi its due place in our country, it can take its place in UNO also as it stands as a third language on the basis of the population speaking it. We should try to afford that place for our national language."

Site for fifth steel plant

The Anglo-American steel consortium has been assinged by the Union Government to study and report on the sites suitable for the fifth steel plant in the public sector.

An agreement to this effect has been signed in New Delhi spelling out the nature and scope of consortium's assignment.

The Union Government, at present is thinking in terms of having a fifth steel plant with an initial capacity of 1·5 million tonnes and capable of expansion upto four million tonnes.

Police dogs for Bombay

The dog squad of the Bombay police is to be expanded to have some 40 canine "sleuths"—one for each of the police station.

Thorough-bred foreign dogs are to be acquired and trained as "detectives".

The Unit will, as at present be part of the Bombay C. I. D. Some dogs will be located at the Police Head—Quarters at Crawford Market while others in North Bombay.

"Detective" dogs have been much useful to the police in patrolling, guarding and tracking scent.

The few canine "sleuths" forming the unit is now under the charge of an inspector dog master.

Picture shows Maharashtra State's float in Delhi during Republic Day celebrations.

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Republic Day celebrations in the Himalayas. Picture shows workers in Himachal Pradesh engaged in the road construction work dancing near the site of the work to celebrate Republic Day.

Recently, two Doberman Pinshers were acquired for the squad, which has fewer than ten dogs.

The advantages of a police dog squad are many. Firstly, it reduces time in the detection of crime. Secondly, patrolling dogs prove a deterrant influence on criminals by sheer psychological impact. Thirdly, the man-power needed for guard duty is reduced. With necessary training, dogs can also detect narcotics, explosives and alcohols.

Soviet Tributes to Gandhiji

Soviet newspapers and radio broadcasts payed eloquent tributes to Mahatma Gandhi on his death anniversary. The newspapers praised "his great anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist role". They highlighted his work and sacrifices as a social liberator and his anti-racial racial movement in South Africa.

Radio Broadcasts described Gandhiji as a friend of the oppressed and as a great friend of Leo-Tolstoy and referred to letters exchanged between them.

This is for the first time that Moscow was conscious of Gandhiji's death anniversary on such a scale.

Indo-Iran collaboration

Dr. Manuchehr Eghbal, Chairman of the National Iranian Oil Company, indicated while recently in New Delhi, that there was greater scope for collaboration between India and Iran in the exploration and production of oil.

Dr. Eghbal, who held discussions with the Union Petroleum and Chemical Minister Professor Humayun Kabir, on Madras ref... and the Persial Gulf Offs... concessions said that agreement... these projects constituted only... beginning of larger joint venture...

Dr. Eghbal observed that... geophysical reports on the off-s... arias, stretching over 65,000 k... metres, had been exceedingly s... factory. Indications were that 2... 40 billion barrels of oil would... available in this area.

Exchange of scientists

Nearly 60 Egyptian scientists... visit India and an equal number... scientists from this country... visit the United Arab Repu... under an Indo-UAR programme... scientific personnel.

Decision on this and rel... matters were taken during a re... session of Indo-UAR Scie... Board in Cairo.

The exchanges will take place... subjects like physics, glass tech... logy, textiles, electro-chemi... biochemistry, microbiology, f... technology and nutrition, lea... tanning, oils, fats and medicine...

It is expected that this Indo-U... collaboration would open ave... for scientific co-operation in... whole of Asia and Africa.

Coup in South Viet Nam

Once again South Viet Nam... experienced a coup—bloodless... eighth in twelve months.

Army has reassumed its auth... and General Nguyen Kh... Commander-in-Chief of the S... Viet Namese army has... installed as the head of the St...

The General has consti... a 20 man council to advise... Government. The Council co... of civil and military personn... and representatives of imp... religious groups and po... parties. The Council has... vested with the task of conv... a national Congress to... constitution for Viet Nam.

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Rival UN

The Chinese Prime Minister Shri Chou En-lai has suggested the setting up of a rival United Nations. He has thus, backed the suggestion of President Sukarno of Indonesia. Shri Chou said that new United Nations will be a revolutionary one.

But the suggestion has not been taken seriously by other countries of the world. Except Albania and possibly North Viet Nam and North Korea, nobody has backed the move.

US budget

President Johnson has sent to the Congress a federal budget of 99,700 million dollors calling for sharped increased speding on his "great society", slightly reduced defense outlays and substantial tax cuts.

President Johnson described his budget as that of "both opportunity and sacrifice. This budget provides reasonably for our needs. It is not extravagant, neither is it miserly."

The budget is 200 million dollars above the estimated expenditure in the current fiscal year.

President Johnson said budget receipts would increase by 3,200 million dollars to 94,400 million dollars in 1966 leaving a deficit of 5,300 million dollars.

Kosygin for Viet Nam

The Soviet Prime Minister, Shri Alexei Kosygin is likely to lead a high-powered delegation to North Viet Nam in response to an invitation from Hanoi.

It is a long time since such a powerful delegation has gone to Hanoi. It is obvious that the visit is motivated by the aid and defence problems of North Viet Nam.

Observers believe that the visit signifies an attempt by the Soviet leaders to regain initative in South-East Asia and a warning to Peking not to take Soviet passivity in the area for granted.

It is understood that attempt would be made to persuade Shri Ho Chi Minh to follow a more sympathetic line towards Moscow in ideological matters.

Stepping up of military aid to North Viet Nam will inevitably follow the visit of the delegation to Hanoi.

Burundi breaks off with China

The Central Africa Kingdom of Burundi has broken off diplomatic relations with China and asked the Chinese embassy staff to leave the country within twenty-four hours.

This climaxes the dramatic developments that followed the assassination of Burundi's Prime Minister Shri Pierre Ngendandumwe some time ago.

Investigation of the murder of the late Prime Minister led to the discovery of clues allegedly linking the Chinese embassy with the crime.

Japanese rocket

The Tokyo University's Aerospace Research Institute launched a three-stage rocket carrying apparatus for atmospheric exploration.

With this, Japan has entered the rocket age and it is obvious that, in this respect, Japan is no mean achievement.

Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India recently visited world famous Ajinta and Ellora caves. Picture shows Shri Sardar Hukumsing with the group of Presiding Officers. To his right is Shri Shirodkar, Speaker, Goa Legislative Assembly and to his left is Shri T. S. Bharade, Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly.

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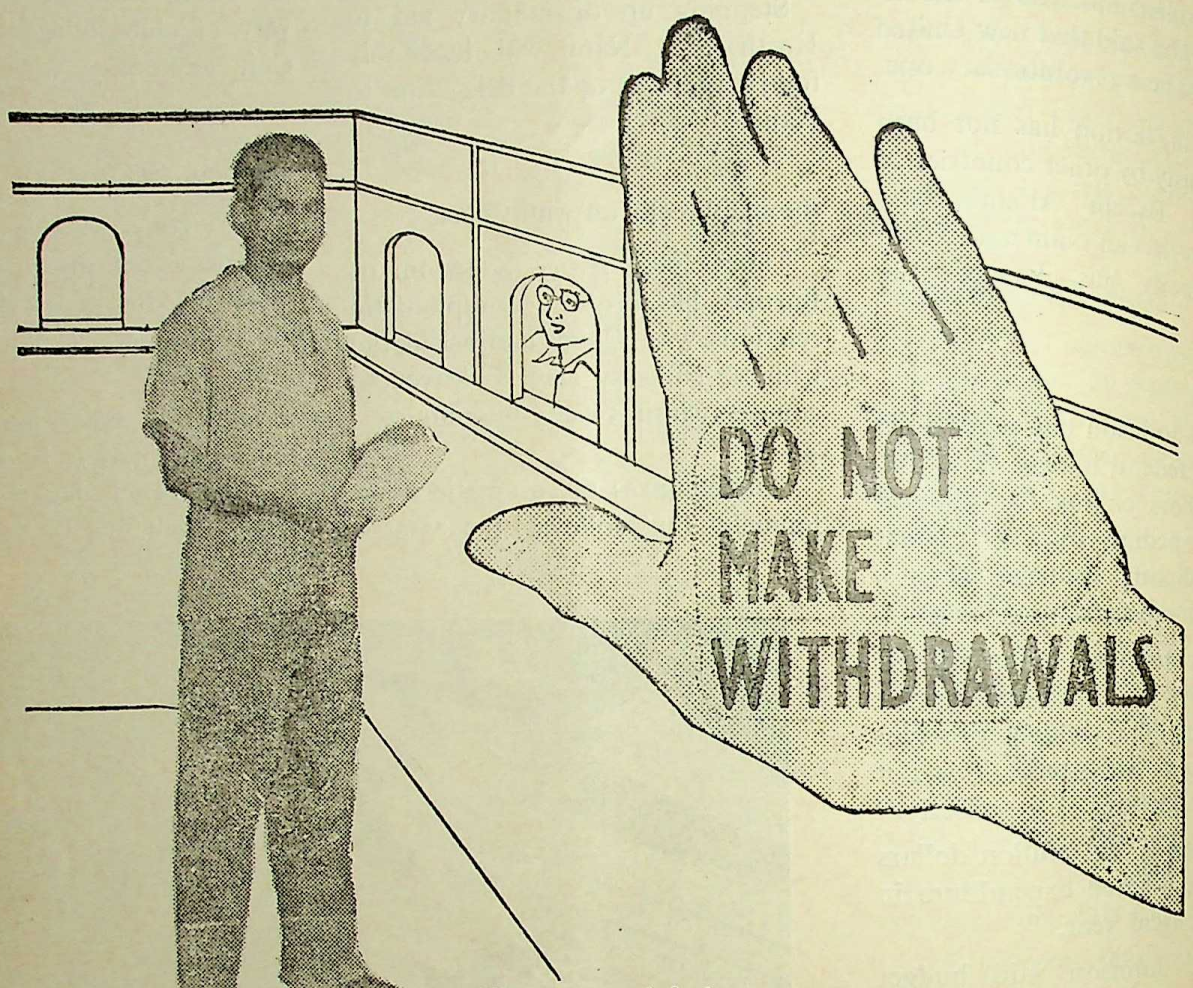

Do not withdraw now your
Defence Savings Investments either
in Post Office Savings Accounts or
in Certificates even at maturity.

It is as much a national necessity of the day
and duty of the hour not to withdraw
amounts already invested as to invest
as much as possible for the Country's defence.

SMALL SAVINGS SS SERVE THE STATE & YOUR FAMILY

COUNTRY'S DEFENCE NEEDS EVERY RUPEE OF YOUR INVESTMENT

The Directorate of Small Savings, Government of Maharashtra, Sachivalaya, Bombay 32.

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AROUND BOMBAY CITY

DR. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, called upon the people to strive their utmost till they made India a land of human dignity and prosperity, at Bombay on the 26th January 1965.

The Governor, who was addressing the Republic Day Ceremonial Parade at Shivaji Park, here, said that Maharashtra had enviable record in the field of planned development, industry, small savings, etc. He pointed out that in a democracy many things were achieved through co-operation between Government and the people and not by Government alone. Paying tributes to Shri Nehru, Dr. Cherian said that this was the first Republic Day when our beloved leader was not in our midst to share the joys and sorrows of the people. He said, "we should express our gratitude to our departed leader for doing so much for the country."

He urged the people of Maharashtra to work hard to realise the dream of the late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru of united India. Shri Nehru had deep love for the masses. Shri Nehru's example should inspire all in the work ahead of them the Governor said.

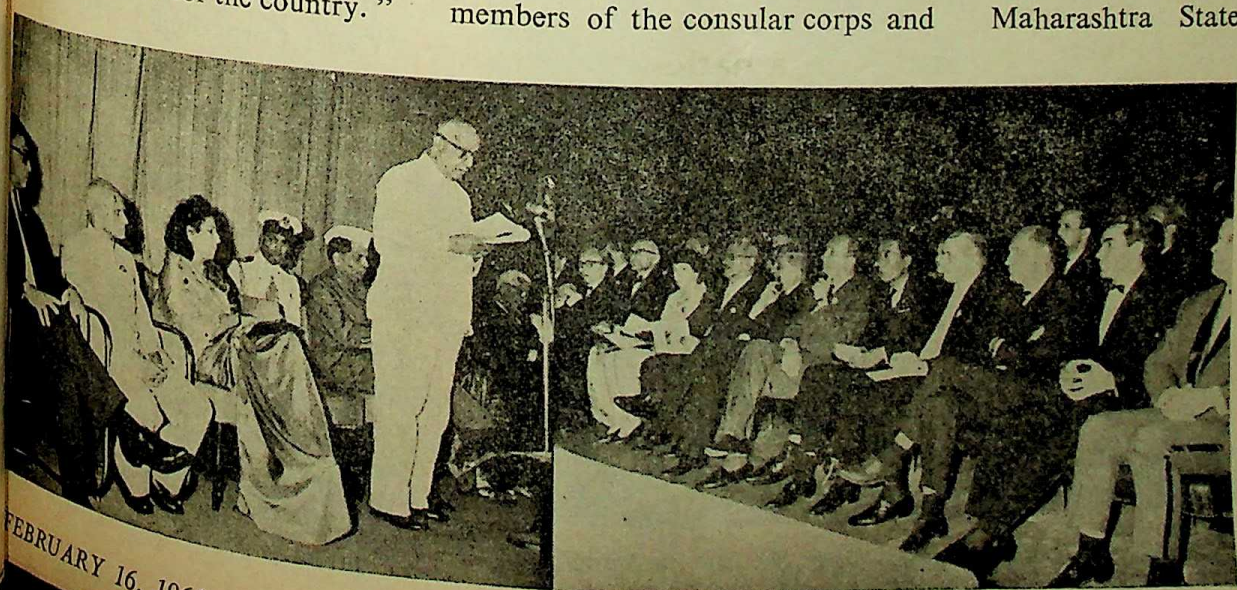
Referring to the rough time the State was passing through during the last 12 months along with other parts of the country, Dr. Cherian said that the prospects of new harvest in Maharashtra was encouraging and Government was making every effort for equitable distribution.

Earlier, the Governor unfurled the National Flag at the impressive parade in the presence of a large gathering which included the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, members of the Cabinet members of the consular corps and high ranking military and civil officials. The Governor took the National Salute and inspected the parade which was drawn from the Army, Navy, Air Force, National Cadet Corps, the Police, Home Gaurds, the Bombay Fire Brigade and the Sea Cadet Corps.

The Parade gave "Three Cheers" to the President of India.

The Governor presented police medals to the following officers and men on the occasion :

Police Medals for gallantry : P. C. Pandurang Yeshwant Tendale (deceased), C. S. & W. Railways, received by his wife Smt. Subhadra Pandurang Tendale and Shri P. C. Sahebrao Vishwanath Shinde, C. S. and W. Rlys., President's Police and Fire Services Medal : Shri Shridhar Govind Pradhan, Deputy Inspector General of Police, C. I. D., Maharashtra State (now Deputy



The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, inaugurating the International Film Festival at the Metro in Bombay on January 29. On the right is seen a section of the foreign representatives to the festival.

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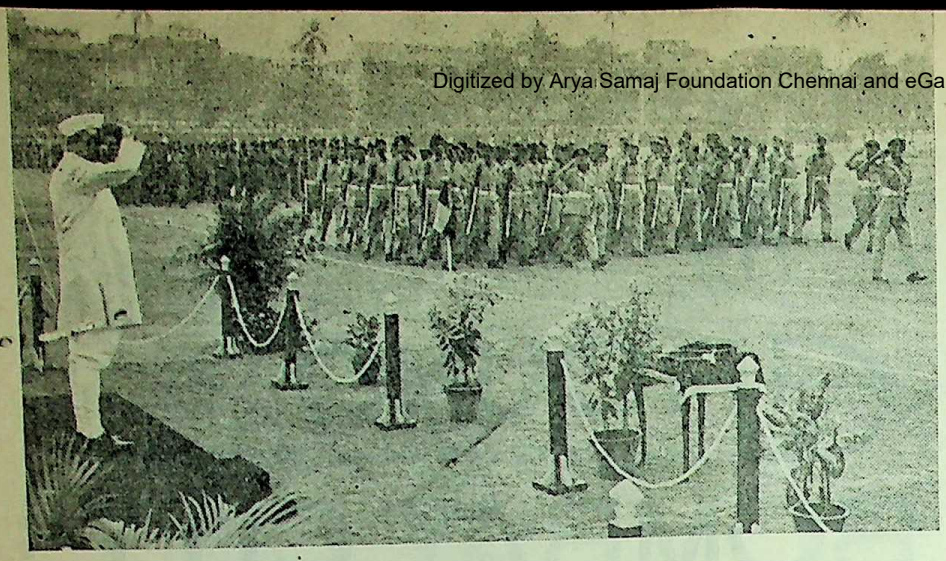
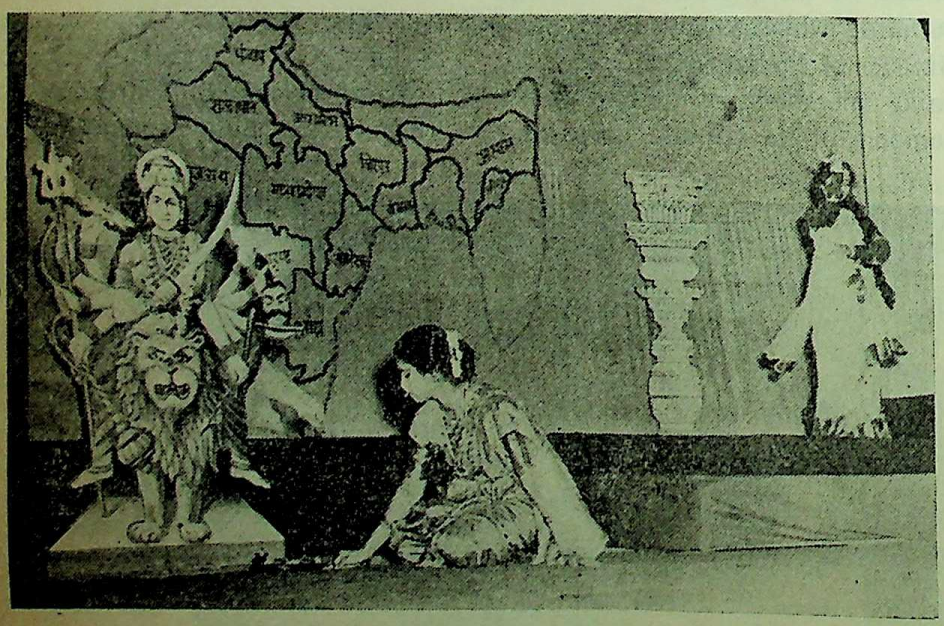


The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, taking salute at the ceremonial parade at Shivaji Park on the Republic Day, 1965

Another cultural item rendered by Smt. Sudha Karmarkar and party at Shivaji Park on January 26, 1965



A cultural item presented by Smt. Sudha Karmarkar and party at Shivaji Park as a part of Republic Day Celebrations, 1965

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Director, Intellingence Bureau, Delhi).

Police Medals for meritorious service : Shri Wamanrao Krishna Patil, S. P. , C. I. D., Crime Branch (now D. I. G. P., Bombay Range); Shri Narayan Narsingh Kulkarni, Principal, R. P. T. S., Khandala; Shri Keki Behramshw Balsara, Police Inspector, Greater Bombay ; Shri Vithal Dattatraya Wagle, Reader P. I. to the D. I. G. P., Aurangabad Range : Shri Yadneshwar Sakharam Joglekar, P. I., C. I. D., M. S., Bombay; Shri Vimalakar Laxmanrao Chandavarkar, P. I., A. C. & P. I. Br., Greater Bombay; Shri Edwin William Saxby, P. I., Greater Bombay; Shri Gangaram Shamrao Jadav, S. I. of Police, C. I. D., Maharashtra State; Head Constable Anandrao Mahadik, Greater Bombay; Head Constable Ramchandra Vithal Joshi, Dhulia District.

Later there was an impressive march past which was led by Engineers (6 Docks & I .W.T. Engineers) followed by Infantry (2 Grenadiers), Indian Navy, Indian Air Force, Artillery (T A) (103 LAA Regt.(T)), State Reserve Police, Greater Bombay Police, Bombay District Police, Bombay District Police (Women), Railway Protection Force, National Cadet Corps (Senior Division Boys), National Cadet Corps (Senior Division Girls), Home Guards (Women), Sea Cadet Corps, Bombay Fire Brigade and National Cadet Corps Junior, Division.

The Bands of Indian Navy, Greater Bombay Police, Home Guards, and Bombay Fire Brigade were in attendance. After the ceremonial Parade there was a March through Greater Bombay.

Achievement in Small Savings

Small Savings collections in Greater Bombay have reached a very high this year, the people of Greater Bombay having contributed Rs. 20·40 crores from April 1, 1964 to January 31, 1965 said the M...

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for Small Savings, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan in Bombay, Bombay's collections alone represent about 27 per cent. of all India collections up-to-date.

These collections exceed Greater Bombay's target of Rs. 14·64 crores by about Rs. 6 crores. Greater Bombay had the distinction of crossing its target on October 22, 1964 when it collected Rs. 14·65 crores. The progress of collections has been steadily increasing.

It is expected that the collections would reach the figure of about Rs. 25 crores by March end as a result of the people's enthusiastic response to the small savings movement.

Health Week inaugurated

The Minister for Public Health, Shri Shantilal Shah inaugurated the Health Week sponsored by the Gujerat Reaserch Society and the Lions Club of Juhu in association with the Khar Nagrik Sevak Samaj, the Health Promotion Society and the Mobile Health Unit of the Bombay Municipal Corporation at Khar at Bombay, recently.

Speaking on the occasion Shri Shah complimented the Society on its medical and social work. Child care was very necessary and study of mentally retarded children should be carefully done and more schools should be started for this purpose, he added.

Shri Shah Said that the citizens of Bombay should have civic consciousness about the epidemic and other health problems. He commended the mobile health unit sponsored by the Bombay Municipal Corporation Dr. H. I. Jhala, President of the Society, welcomed the Minister.

Need for dispersal of industries

The Minister for Industries Shri S. G. Barve, stressed the need for dispersal of industries in the country side and to avoid concentration in the cities. He said that the State Government had made available

A colourful programme by Vimal Ghaisas and Party during Re-public Day Celebrations arranged at Chowpatty

developed plots with necessary facilities in the rural areas through the Maharashtra Industries Development Corporation and the enterprisers should take its advantage for starting small-scale industries.

Presiding over the All India Industrial Sahakari Sammelan of the Sindhi Chambers of Commerce and Industry at Bombay recently the Minister complimented the Sindhi community on its remarkable enterprising ability and resourcefulness in trade commerce and industry. He assured every possible help from the Government in their effort to help economic development of the State.

Replying to the remarks made by the President of the Chamber that scarce raw-material and the land were not available to the small-scale industries, Shri Barve said that in distributing the scarce raw-material preference was always given to the defence-oriented industries and the industries which helped to increase exports. The remaining raw-material was distributed equitably. He appealed to the entrepreneurs to start such industries by which, indigenous raw-

A fine performance by artistes of Sangam Kala Mandir, Poona was given at Nare Park on the Republic Day, 1965

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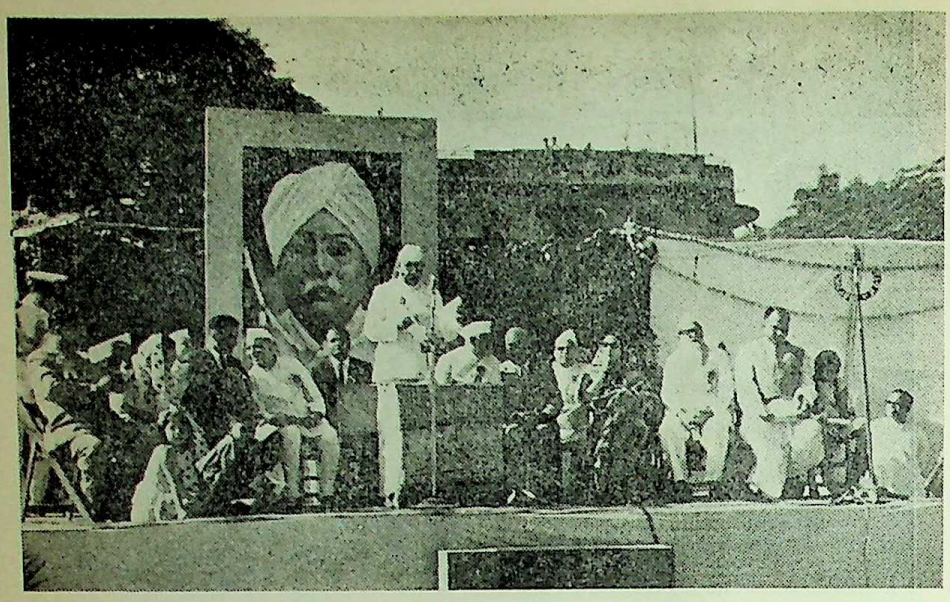


The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, addressing the students' rally to celebrate the birth centenary of Lala Lajpat Rai at Shivaji Park on January 29

material could be utilised to the maximum possible extent.

Shri K. S. Sonawane, Minister for Co-operation, was also present on the occasion. Earlier, Shri Dayaram H. Garibdas, President of the Sindhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, welcomed the guests.

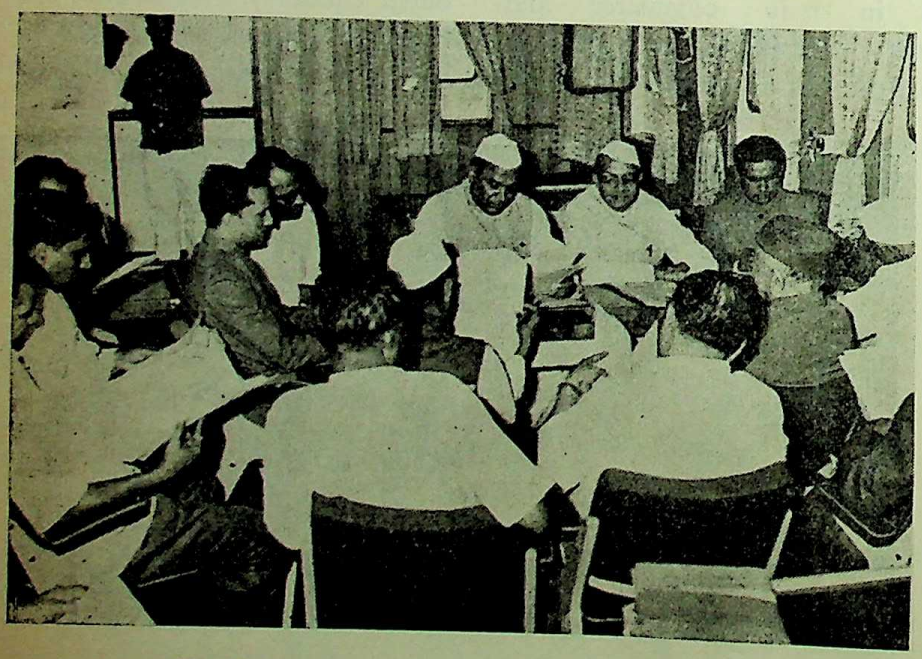
New Consumers Price Index series

The problem of introduction of new Consumers Price Index series based on the family budget enquiries conducted in the year 1958-59 in place of the existing series at various centres in the State of Maharashtra was discussed by the Minister for Labour Shri N. M. Tidke with the representatives of important organisation at Employers and Labour of Bombay on January 21, 22 and 23. The organisations of employers which took part in the discussions were the All India Manufacturers' Organisation, the Employers Federation of India, the Indian Merchants C ber, the Bombay Millowners' A ciation, the Silk and Art-Silk M Association, the Bombay Cha of Commerce, the Engine Association of India and the I Engineering Association. The nisations of Labour were the I National Trade Union Con the Maharashtra Rajya Trade U Congress, the Hind Mazdoor S the Hind Mazdoor Panchayat the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh.

The desirability of introd early the new index series

Shri P. L. Deshpande, versatile Marathi author, playwright and who was elected chairman of the Session of the Marathi Natya Sammelan recently held at Nanded

stressed by the Labour M during the discussions. It explained by him that the series were more realistic as were based on the current con tion pattern ; had a wider co of consumption articles ; were scientific being based on statistical principles ; were n duly affected by seasonal var of certain articles of consum like vegetables and fruits ; an house rent problem was t on a satisfactory basis by arr for six-monthly house rent s There was no difference of o among the parties that the



The Minister for Building and Communications, Shri S. B. Chavan addressing the meeting of the Ports Advisory Committee Board the ship 'Kokan Sevak'. The Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Savant, and the Deputy Minister for Building and Communications, Shri M. A. Vairale, are also seen in the picture.

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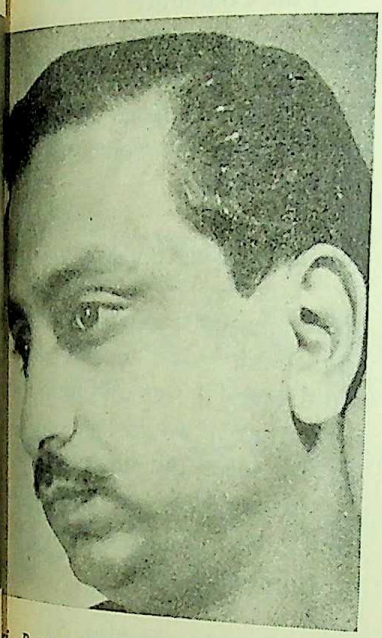
eries which had become out-dated hould be replaced by the new ones.

Way of Life" inaugurated

The Deputy Minister for Educa- on Dr. N. N. Kailas, inaugurated e exhibition "Way of Life" rganised by the Maharashtra tudents' Association at the B. P. . High Scool, Khar, at Bombay, ecently.

Dr. Kailas lauded the attempt ade in the exhibition to convey e message of Mahatma Gandhi out the way of life shown in his

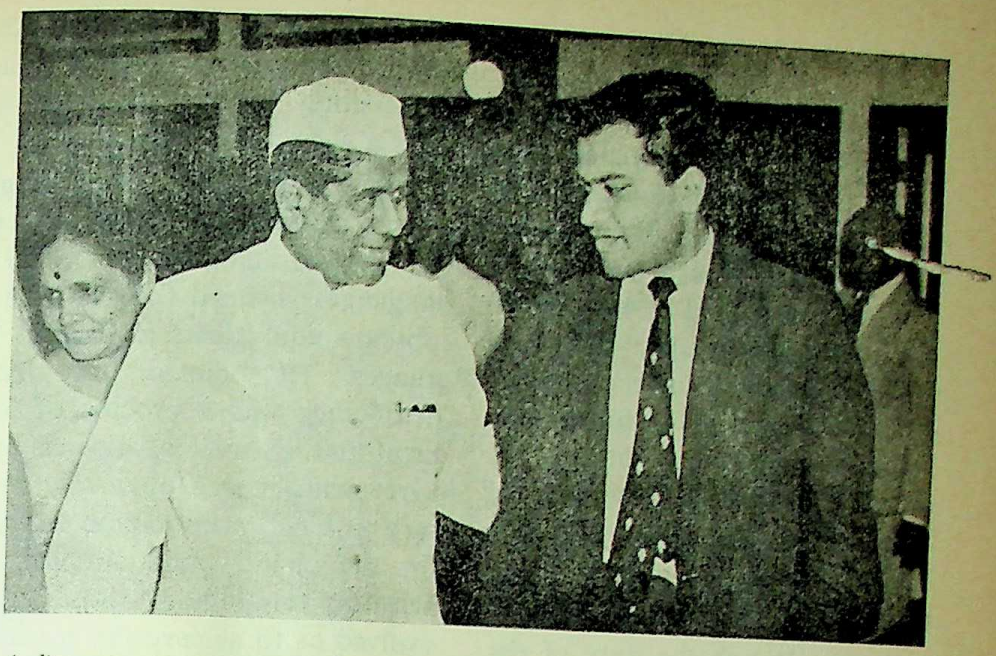


Ranjit Desai, a veteran Marathi y writer and novelist, whose novel ami' won him a prize of Rs. 5,000 he Sahitya Akadamy for the best novel he year.

ourite Bhajan "Vaishnav Jan" said that the exhibition would build the character of students. ater, over 1,000 students of h Schools from Khar and Santa- performed a mass drill. Shri dhusudan Vaidya welcomed the uty Minister and Principal, Shri hmukh proposed a vote of ks.

ation should build up children

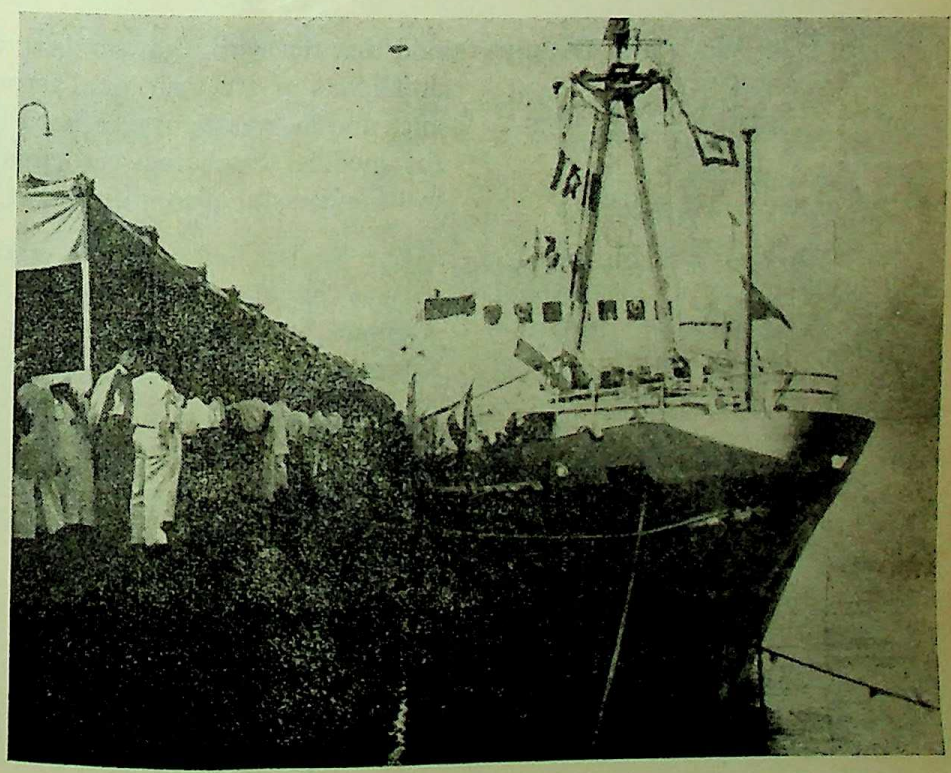
e Deputy Minister for Educa- Dr. N. N. Kailas, stressed at bay, recently the need for build- p the personality of the child.



A dinner party was organized at the University Club House, Bombay in honour of Dr. J. V. Narlikar, the world famous Indian Scientist. Picture shows the Minister, for Home Shri D. S. Desai, engaged in a merry chat with Dr. Narlikar on the occasion.

Though the standard of education these days had gone up, he was sorry to point out that the students were lacking in general knowledge and their personality had not been up to the mark.

The Deputy Minister, who was inaugurating the "language project" organised by the Education Department of the State Government at the Alexandra High School told the teachers and the inspectoral staff which was present on the occasion to foster the Indian way of the life in the students. Dr. Kailas said that in our schools and colleges the "modern" was equated with everything "Western" which, according to him was not in a good taste.



S. S. 'Konkan Sevak', the passenger steamer recently launched on Bombay-Goa sea route by Messrs. Chowgule Steamships Co.

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Dr. Kailas deplored the tendency among the students and the society to run after science and technical subjects. In this connection, he pointed out that our Governments, both at the Centre and the State, and also the various local bodies were mostly managed by the people belonging to arts faculty. The rush after the technical subjects should go and the subject of humanities should be chosen by students, he emphasised.

Turning to the parents, Dr. Kailas said that he was sorry to mention that parents had now become negligent. It was the duty of the parents to pay proper attention to their wards, he said. The Deputy Minister also declared open an exhibition as an art of the project.

Seminar on medical terminology

Addressing a seminar on medical terminology at the K. E. M. Hospital at Bombay recently, the Minister for Public Health, Shri Shantilal H. Shah stressed the importance of choosing scientific words easily understood by the common man over a wide part of the country.

Shri Shah said that English words in common usage may well be adopted and incorporated in our languages instead of coining of obscure equivalents in Indian languages. He pointed out that if democracy was a process of argument and discussion followed by an agreement, it was obviously necessary to have one common language for the country and similarly the scientific terminology should be so evolved as to achieve the maximum identity for all India. The Minister said that the work that seminar was doing was of great national importance and he was happy to note that the medical teachers were engaged in its successful accomplishment.

Shri Shah called upon the seminar to pay adequate attention to the problem of production of scientific literature in Indian languages by translation or original writing and should follow the evolution of technology.

The Governor, Dr. P. V. Cherian, welcoming General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Burma at the Santa Cruz Air Port on February 11. The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, is also seen in the picture.

R-DAY PRESENTS TO JAWANS

The Citizens' Defence Committee, Bombay, has sent a special consignment of gifts to be presented to our Jawans on the occasion of the Republic Day. The consignment consists of bidi bundles, confectionery, biscuits, tea, sweets, cigarettes, etc., collected through the Police Organisation. It also contains handkerchiefs, cigarettes, soap cakes, dry fruits, coffee, blankets, etc. collected by the Committee.

Solving housing problem

" Communist countries like Russia could not solve many problems rapidly and I was told when I was there that it would take two years yet to solve the housing problem in Moscow City", said the Minister for Labour, Shri N. M. Joshi at Bombay recently.

The housing problem, Shri Joshi said, was important in urban and rural areas and told that the Government would do its best to solve it in the coming ten years. Shri Joshi was speaking at a function of the foundation stone of the Employees Co-operative Housing Society at Lakshmi S. S. Ad...

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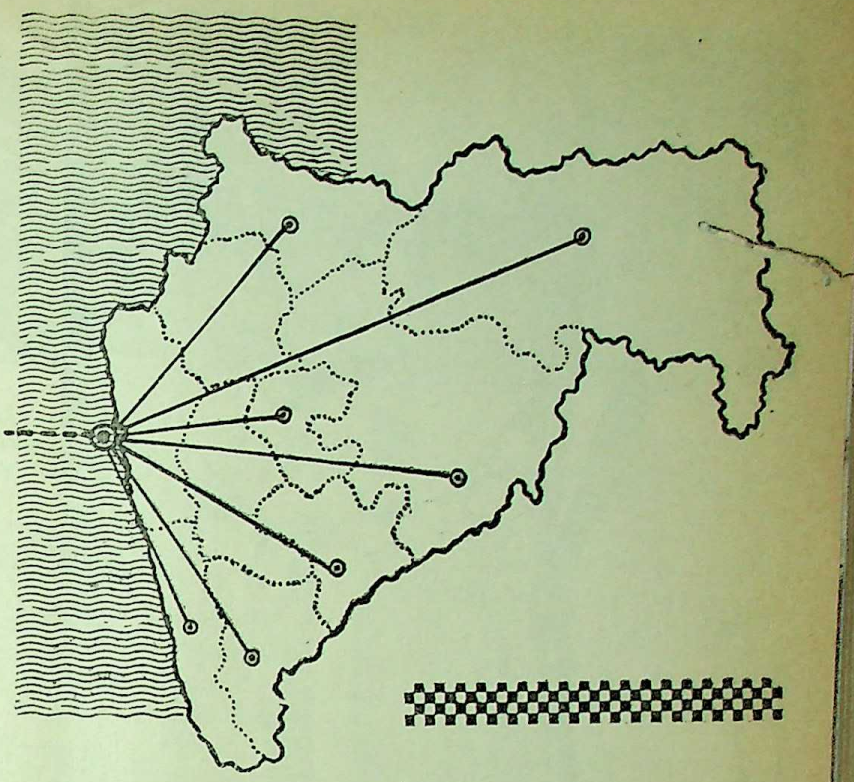
NEWS FROM DISTRICTS



★*Jowar Procurement Drive in Maharashtra*

★*Republic Day Celebrations in districts*

★*Measures to develop Konkan*

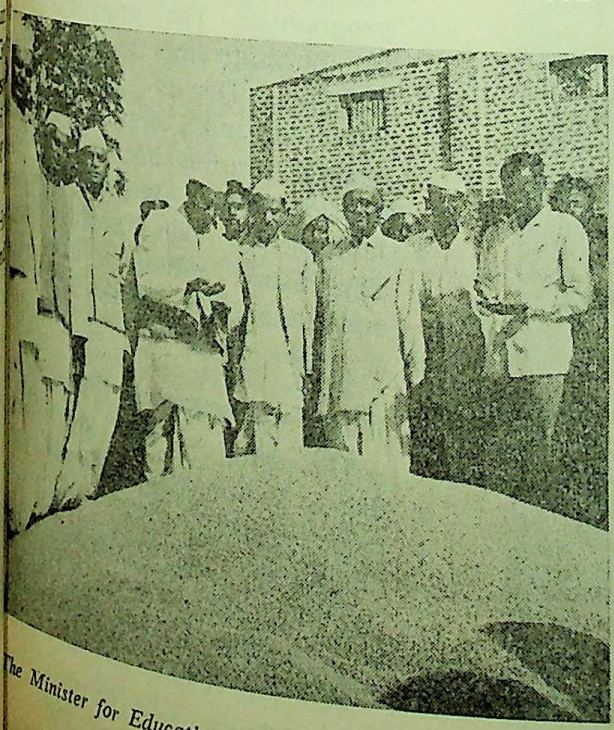
★*Paddy Purchase Scheme in Kolaba district*

THE Minister for Home Shri D. S. Desai, paid compliments to the agriculturists on their co-operation with the Government in its jowar procurement scheme.

Inaugurating a "Shetkari Sadan" 25 miles from Akola recently, the Home Minister asked the trading community to realise the present difficult food situation and help the needy at this hour. The villagers had brought 3,000 bags of jowar in bullock carts in a procession at the procurement centre for sale. Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, also spoke on the occasion.

Offer surplus grains to Government

The Minister for Prohibition, Shri S. V. Sonavane, at Wardha inaugurated the annual function of the Vikas Natya Mandal recently. He appealed to the cultivators to come forward voluntarily to offer their surplus stocks to Government under



The Minister for Education, Shri M. D. Choudhary, visited Jamner taluka to congratulate farmers there for reaching the highest figure in the purchase of jowar. Shri Choudhary purchased 2,000 more bags of jowar at Jamner.

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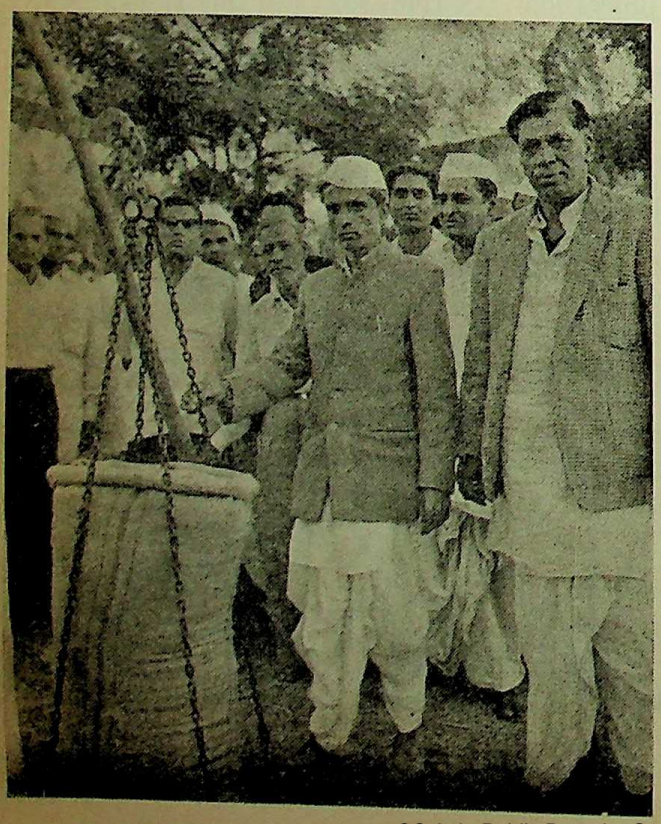
The foodgrains procurement programme in Kolaba district was inaugurated by the Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Savant, on January 19.

the monopoly jowar purchase scheme.

In response to the appeal, 24 bags of jowar were immediately offered on the spot by the agriculturists. Besides, the agriculturists of Talegaon expressed their resolve to give one quintal per acre.



The Minister for Co-operation, Shri S. V. Sonavane, weighing a bag of jowar at Kalla in Osmanabad

The Finance Minister Shri S. Wankhede, who was also pre explained how it was in the inte of the agriculturists to sell sur stocks at the purchase ce Till yesterday, 600 bags of j have been procured in the dis Cultivators of Ghorad, Zadsi other places have promised quintal of jowar per acre.

Bajra procurement

Bajra would be procured thr co-operative societies after nego tions with the farmers at a reasona price, announced Shri Homi J Taleyarkhan, Minister for C Supplies, at Harsul, an Adi village, in the Nasik district rece

The Minister disclosed that u 2,70,000 quintals of rice and 1,50 quintals of Jowar have been proc in Maharashtra. The procure drive, the Minister said, would satisfy the needs of the local pe about foodgrains. At Harsul, 2 quintals of rice was procured.

Jowar purchase in Buldana

Twenty-two thousand hundred and thirty quintals jowar have been purchased in Buldana district up to 23rd Ja under the monopoly jowar pur programme. The promises by the cultivators to the M rashtra's Deputy Minister Irrigation and Power, Shri M Vairale, during his tour of district in the second week January are thus being fulf The district authorities have undertaken the follow up gramme.

Intensify Procurement Drive

The Minister for Prohib Shri S. V. Sonavane said at Wa recently, that the social workers officers in the co-operative should work with a missi zeal to intensify the procure drive undertaken by the State.

The Minister said that the m poly purchase of jowar had entrusted to co-operative soc

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it was therefore necessary to strengthen the societies. He also appealed to the cultivators to surrender their surplus stocks of foodgrain in their own interest to the Government to make this drive a grand success.

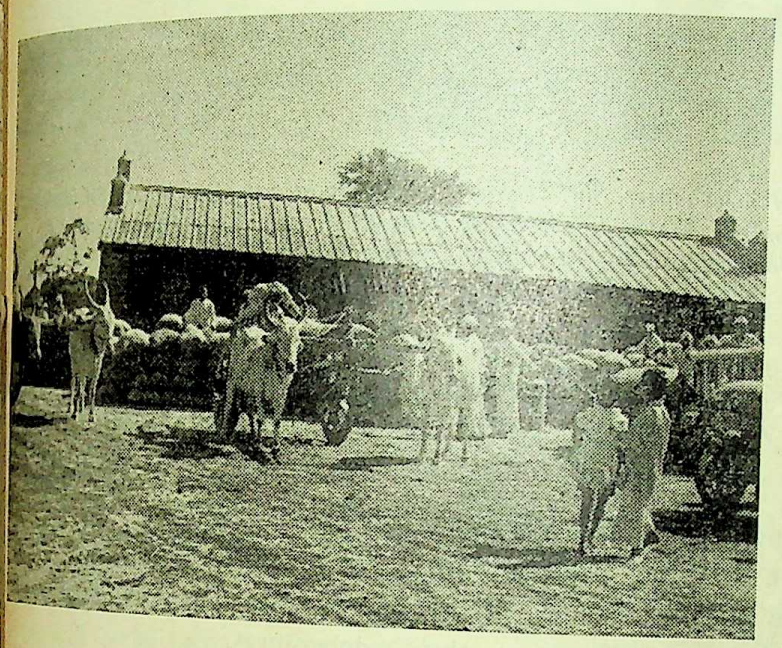
Helping cultivators and consumers

The Minister for Labour, Shri N. M. Tidke, during his intensive tour of the Bhandara District, inaugurated the State Level Eye Camp at Tumsar, declared open the Bhandara district sports festival, organised by the Swadeshi Khelottejak Mandal and addressed cultivators, rallies at Nakadongary and Sihora for boosting up the drive for 100 per cent. procurement of rice and paddy in the district.

Inaugurating a purchasing centre at Nakadongary for the procurement of rice and paddy, Shri Tidke said that the scheme of 100 per cent. procurement of paddy and rice was meant to help the cultivators and the consumers and not to put them in difficulties.

Speaking at the inaugural function of the eye camp at Tumsar recently, the Labour Minister complimented the doctors, who had performed eye operations on their constructive social work. He stated that such eye camps were extremely popular in rural areas.

The Deputy Minister for Home and Labour, Shri K. P. Patil, participate in the jowar purchase campaign of Parbhani district. The Deputy Minister is seen explaining the purchase scheme. 3,500 quintals of jowar was collected at Sevgaon.

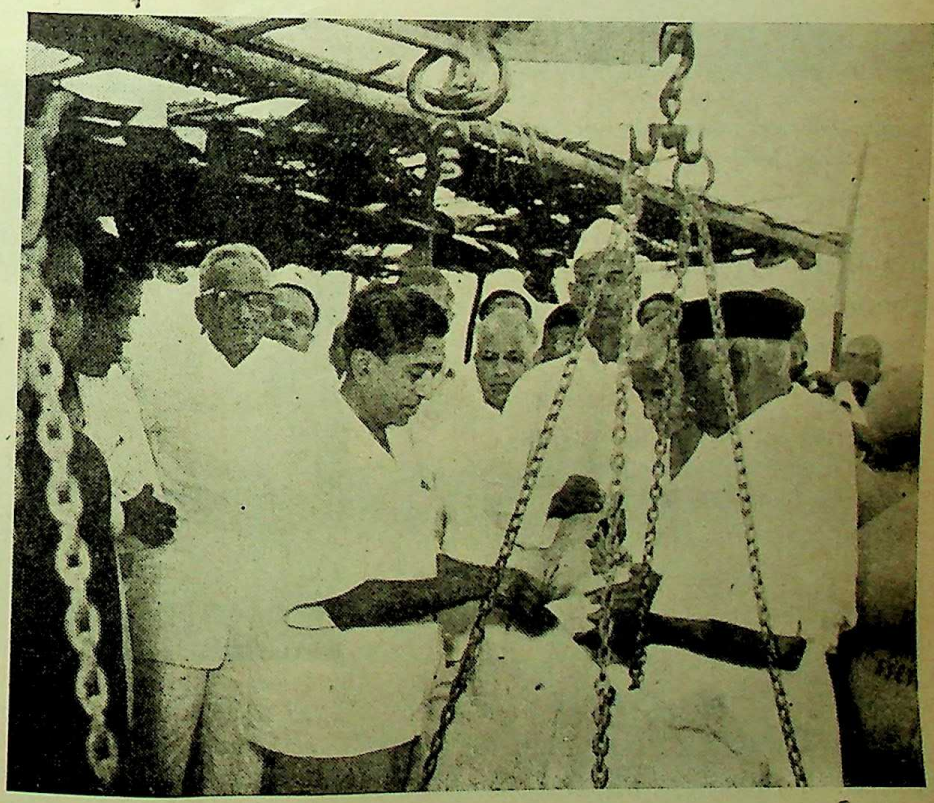


Heaps of bags of jowar were brought in procession by Pusesaval farmers. The Deputy Minister for Rural Development, Shri D. S. Jagtap, presided over the jowar purchase ceremony.

About 250 quintals of rice were purchased on the spot and promises of 6,803 quintals of rice were given by the cultivators of Nakadongary circle.

Jowar procurement in Nagpur Division

Over 95,500 quintals of jowar have been procured in Nagpur Division so far. Buldana district was leading in jowar procurement under the monopoly jowar purchase scheme in Nagpur Division by collecting over 35,000 quintals of jowar till January 29. About 1,500 quintals of jowar were presented to Shri L. N. Bongirwar, Registrar of



Recently the paddy purchase scheme was inaugurated in Alibag taluka by the Divisional Commissioner Shri Heble, in Bombay.

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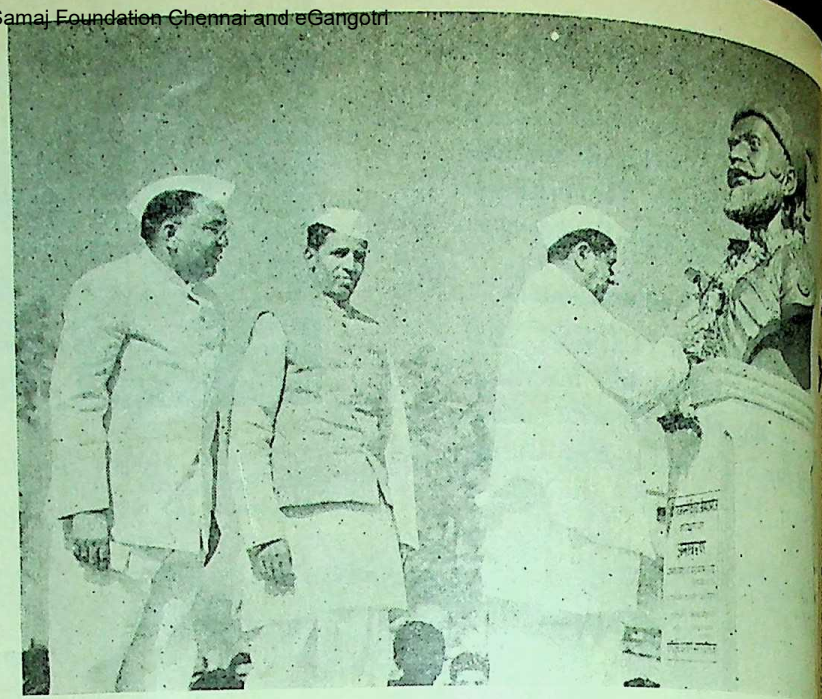
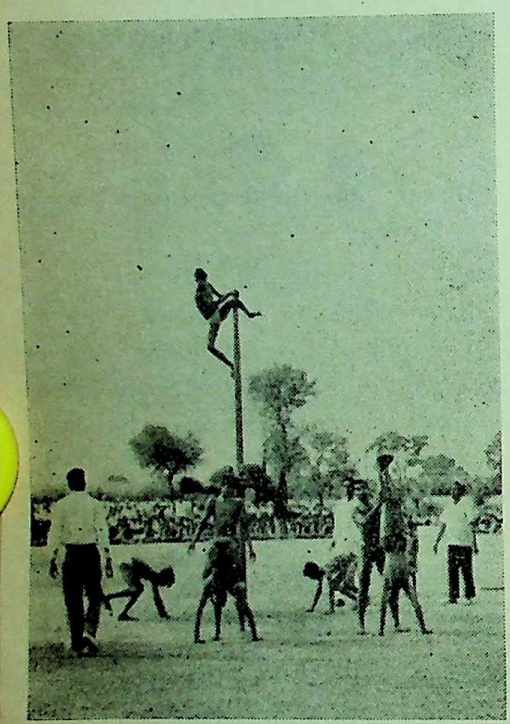
Co-operative Societies, at Malkapur, recently.

One hundred and fifty-one bags of jowar in a single instalment were offered under the monopoly jowar purchase by the villagers of Pohana, a village about 35 miles from Wardha, in response to an appeal made by the Minister for Prohibition Shri S. V. Sonavane during his tour of Hinganghat tahsil. Agriculturists of Daroda and Ajansirai offered 20 and 33 bags respectively. Promises



The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, inaugurated the bust statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, set up by Dondai Municipality in Dhulia district on January 29. The Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, Shri D. N. Patil, is also seen in the picture.



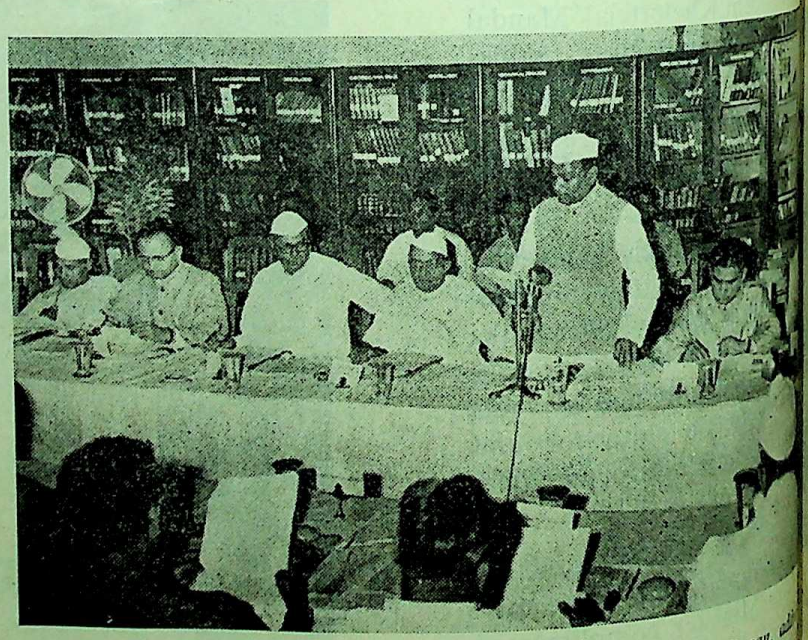
Republic Day celebrations—boys performing malkhamb feats at Bhir

to collect about 400 more bags were also received from various places during the Minister's tour.

Collection of jowar in Wardha

There has been an encouraging response towards the procurement of jowar in Wardha district during the last few days and about 1,000 bags of jowar have been procured in the district till January 28. The Minister for Prohibition Shri S. V. Sonavane, who had been on tour of the district recently, paid visits to Panjara, Talegaon, Selu, Ghorad, Zadsi, Deoli, Allipur, Shirasgaon, Mansaoli and Mozari.

Addressing the cultivators at these places, the Minister explained in details how various schemes of the State Government aimed at the economic betterment of the culturists and exhorted them respond solidly to the jowar procurement campaign, for increasing membership of the co-operative and to the scheme of debentures.



The Minister for Buildings and Communications, Shri S. B. Chavan, at the meeting of Board of communications at Ratnagiri on January 28. l. to r. are Shri G. D. Patil, Deputy Minister for Planning, Shri H. G. Deputy Minister for Khar Lands, Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Ag and Shri M. A. Vairale, Deputy Minister for Buildings and Communications

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Hinganghat Taluka has collected Rs. 29,000 towards rural debentures, out of its total target of Rs. 30,000. Shri Sonavane also visited the farm of a cultivator, Shri Shankarrao Shelke, at Zadsi, whose cotton crop is regarded to be the best in the district.

At a meeting of the Food Advisory Committee held on January 28 at Buldana, Shri B. R. Satarkar, Collector of Buldana, stated that 28,000 quintals of jowar had been purchased in the district under the monopoly jowar purchase programme.

More jowar purchase sub-centres would be opened in the district in order to facilitate the farmers to bring the jowar to the purchasing centres, he said. A one-week mass procurement drive has been launched in the district for exhorting the cultivators to sell jowar to Government under the monopoly jowar purchase scheme.

Sell jowar to Government

The Deputy Minister for Home and Labour, Shri P. K. Patil, appealed to the agriculturists to sell their jowar to the Government through the Co-operative Marketing Societies which were the institutions of agriculturists.

The Deputy Minister, who was speaking on the occasion of jowar purchase programme at Akhada Balapur, in Parbhani district urged the farmers to derive maximum benefit of the Government schemes for increasing agricultural production. Three thousand five hundred and twenty-eight quintals of jowar was purchased at the centre.

At a function held at Kuranda in Basmat taluka 1,300 quintals of jowar was collected. The Deputy Minister inaugurated a building of the Kuranda multi-purpose co-operative society and laid the foundation stone of a community hall-*cum*-library at Basmat.

Help our jawans

The Deputy Minister for Home and Labour Shri P. K. Patil, stated at Parbhani, recently that agriculturists should help our jawans who were protecting our country from aggression.

He was speaking at a jowar purchasing function at Bami in Jintoor Taluka. About 2,500 quintals of jowar was purchased on the occasion.

Shri S. G. Nakhate, Vice-President of the Zilla Parishad, presided over the function. Earlier, the Deputy Minister performed bhoomipuja of the Bamingram Panchayat building.

Local needs shall be safeguarded

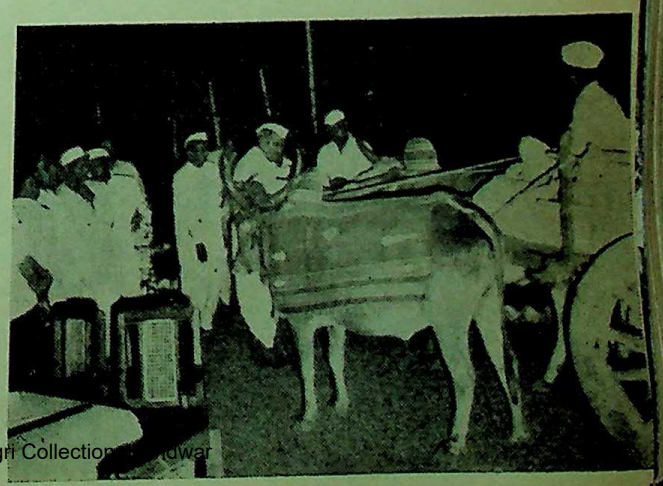
Maharashtra's districts where purchases of jowar, paddy and rice are made have been allowed to retain adequate quantities of the purchases made in the districts themselves for purposes of storage in buffer. The remaining quantity shall be consumed either in the district concerned or sent to non-producing districts. This assurance was given by Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, in Bombay on January 14.

The Minister added that today's latest figures indicate that jowar collection has gone up to over 1·30 lakh bags and rice up to nearly 1·75 lakh bags. More and more encouraging figures from many districts are pouring in daily. Cultivators have been most anxious to help and respond enthusiastically and spontaneously.

The Collectors have been actively assisting the Apex Maharashtra Co-operative Marketing Society in their purchase programme in order to step it up as much as possible. Since the inception of monopoly purchases on 15th November, the number of purchasing centres has been doubled from 200 to over 400 today with over 1,000 sub-centres. The Collectors have been authorised to open even more centres on behalf of the Apex Society wherever required.

So far the districts which have done their best in jowar purchases are Jalgaon, Nanded, Osmanabad, Buldana, Aurangabad, Yeotmal, while others are picking up rapidly as the kharif crops become available.

A stenographer in the Southern Command, Poona, Shri T. Sampat Kamur, was awarded, on the Republic day, a cash prize of Rs. 1,000 at the hands of the Minister for Irrigation, Shri S. B. Chavan for showing extraordinary courage in catching hold of a culprit.



The Minister for Rural Development, Dr. G. B. Khedkar, toured Akola district to give impetus to the Jowar purchase scheme. Jowar was brought to Akot in bullock-cart amidst great merriment. Dr. Khedkar is seen worshipping a pair of bullocks.

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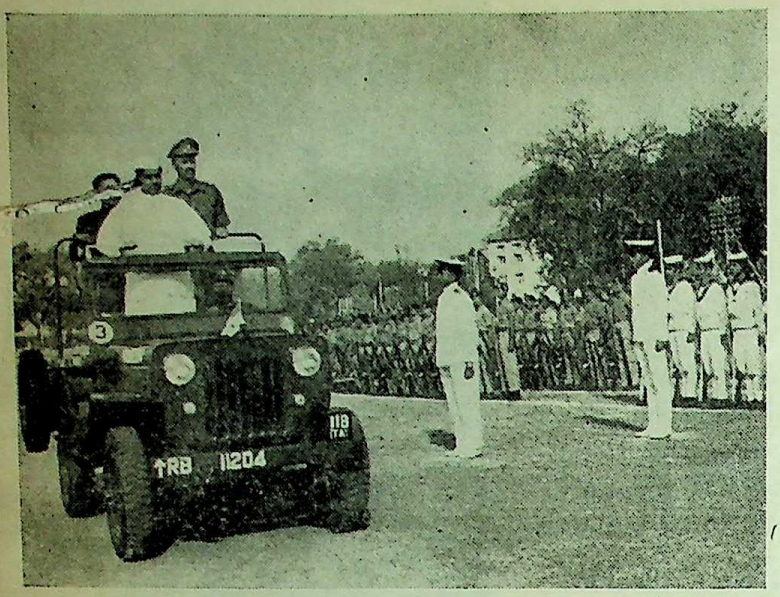
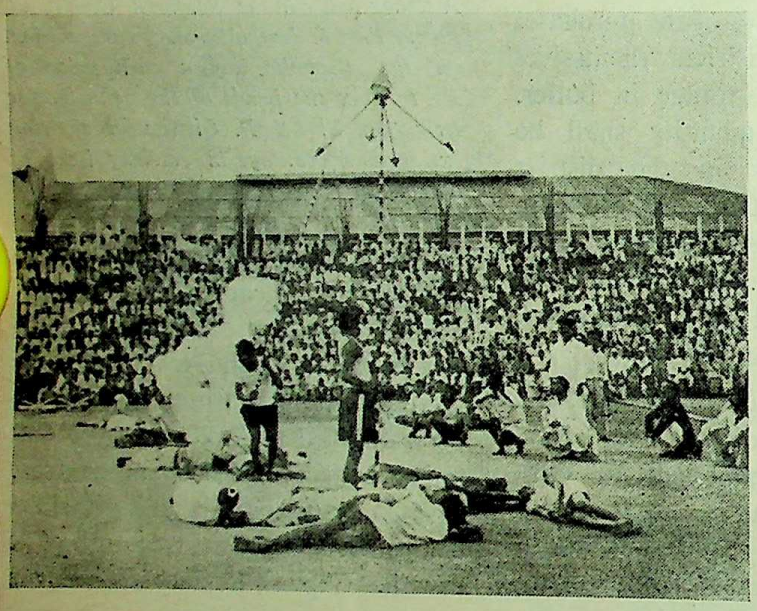
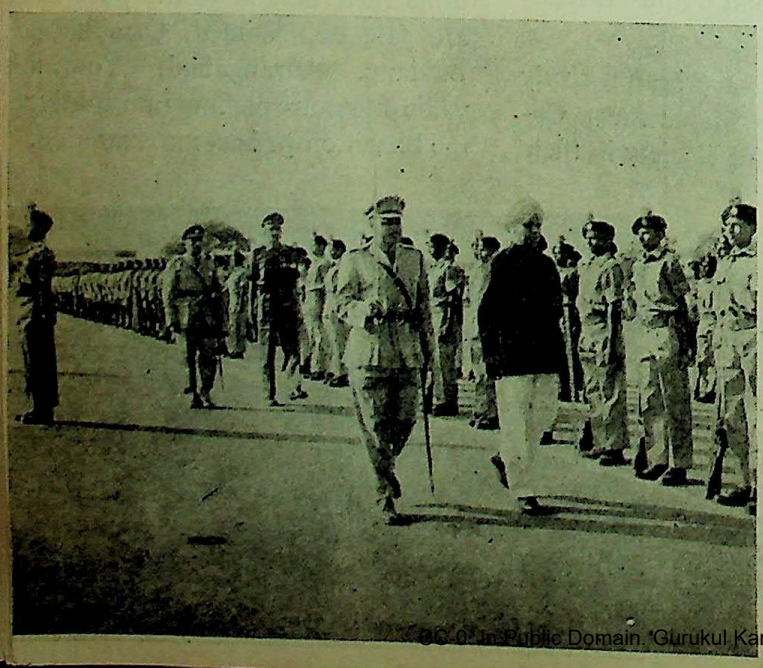


The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, inspecting the combined Republic Day parade of Police, Home Guards, N. C. C. and Defence Forces at Nagpur



Republic Day celebrations at Nagpur. A Breath-taking feat is being performed. The game is known as " geeze "



The Collector of Akola inspected the joint parade of Police, N.C.C. and Home Guards at Akola

R-Day celebrations in districts

The Republic Day celebrat were held in all the district he quarters in Maharashtra State al with the rest of the country. T celebrations started with pra pheries and ended with cult programmes.

The Minister for Prohibi Shri S. V. Sonavane, was the c guest of the Republic Day cele tions in Wardha. Addressing a la gathering, he appealed to the pe to put in their best efforts to b the national economy by increa the agricultural and indust production.

The Prohibition Minister t the salute by a combined ceremo parade of the Police, Home Gu and N. C. C. Squads. The cele tions were held with enthusi in Bhandara. Shri K. G. Aya Collector of Bhandara, insp the combined parade of the Po Home Guards and N. C. C. Squ and took the salute. An exhibi depicting the progress of the pack programme, family plann industries, etc., was organised the town.

At Bhir, the Collector, Shri P. Nayak, unfurled the national and inspected the guard of hon A cricket match between the offic and citizens was organised on occasion.

Strive for prosperity of the natio

The Minister for Rural Deve ment, Shri G. B. Khedkar, rec called on the people to stand un and strive for the prosperity of nation with the same zeal with w they worked for achieving free

The Minister was unfu National Flag at a function b at Aurangabad, to celebrate the anniversary of the Republic D Shri Khedkar inspected a comb parade of Police, Home Gu and N. C. C. and took salute at march past.

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During the R-Day Celebrations at Bombay, the Governor, Dr. Cherian, gave away prizes to the Police Officers for their noteworthy services. Picture shows the Governor fixing a medal on the chest of one of the recipients.

The Maharashtra N. C. C. Battalion that participated in the R-Day parade at New Delhi was adjudged the best and won a trophy. A felicitation ceremony was organised in Bombay in honour of this Battalion under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik. Picture shows the Chief Minister speaking on the occasion. Brigadier N. D. Bilimoria, Senior Under Officer Miss Poulomi Bhansali and Flt. Sgt. P. R. Patil are also seen in the picture.

A item of dance rendered during the cultural programmes organised at Shivaji Park, Bombay, on R-Day 1965

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The aeroplanes of the Indian Air Force also participated in the R-Day Celebrations in the Capital

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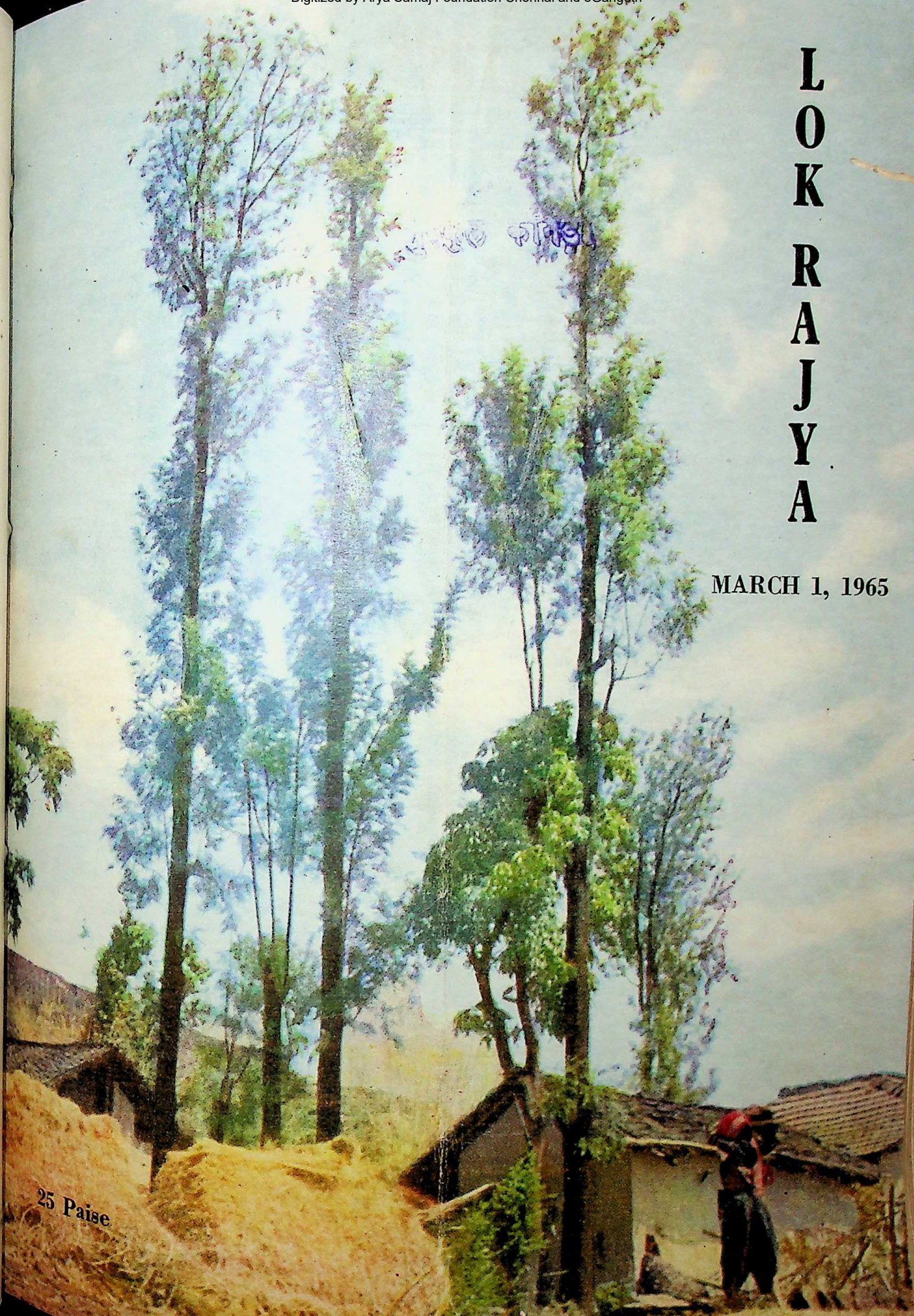
LOK RAJYA

MARCH 1, 1965



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Vol. 18

No. 21

MARCH 1, 1965

Lok Rajya

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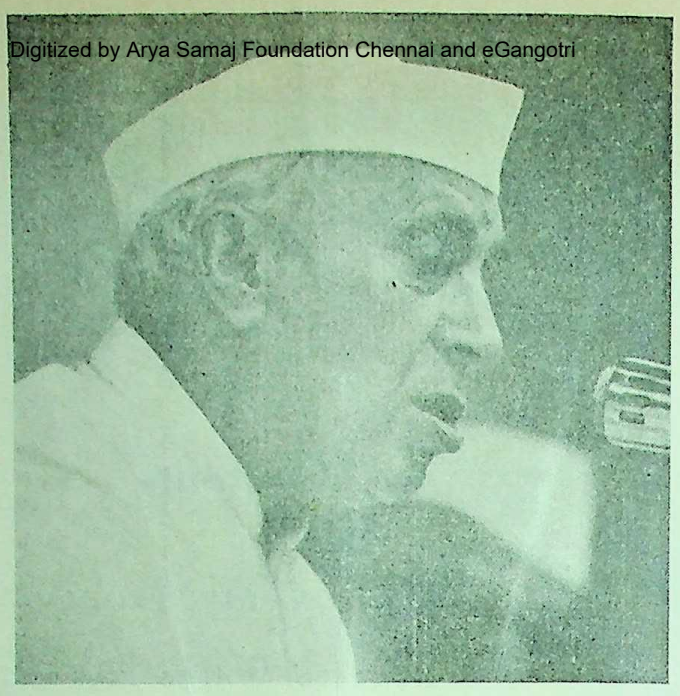

A symbol that he was of our aspirations
His words for us are a fount of inspiration

Language is and has been a vital factor in an individual's and a nation's life, and because it is vital, we have to give it every thought and consideration. A language ultimately grows from the people ; it is seldom that it can be imposed.

As a great, independent country we have naturally to play a part in the world—in international affairs, in politics, in economics, in trade, in commerce, in science, in technology and in many other matters. For this purpose, it is necessary for a sufficient number of us to learn foreign languages. Nevertheless, I think, it would be totally unbecoming for us in India to adopt as an official language a foreign language.

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

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GOVERNOR Reviews The Progress Of Developmental Activities In Maharashtra

The Governor of Maharashtra, P. V. Cherian, inaugurated the nt Session of the Maharashtra gislature at Bombay on Febru- 15, 1965. This was for the first e that Dr. Cherian was dressing the House after his taking r as the Governor of the State. llowing is the full text of his ech.

. Chairman, Mr. Speaker and all Honourable Members

This is the first occasion when m addressing the joint session of Legislature after assuming office Governor. I am very happy to

RCH 1, 1965

Accent On More Production

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welcome you to this session. Since my predecessor addressed such a joint session last year, our country has passed through very critical times. Our beloved leader, Shri Jawaharlalji passed away suddenly on the 27th May 1964. With his passing away ended an era in the history of our country. He left behind for us a glorious heritage, to preserve which is our great duty. The best tribute which we can pay him is to help build up a democratic and socialistic society which had always been his dream. During the last year, China exploded its first atomic bomb. Our Prime Minister has rightly expressed the desire of this country for not going in for the manufacture of such a bomb, even though this country is quite capable of producing it. We finally believe in disarmament in general and nuclear disarmament in particular.

We should not, however, be complacent and unprepared. My Government, therefore, has been doing its best to contribute its share in the general defence preparedness of the country. Maharashtra has made a sustained contribution to the recruitment to the Defence Forces and also the National Defence Fund. The progress of constructing armament factories which Government has undertaken on behalf of the Defence Ministry has been more than satisfactory during the year. The Ordinance Factory at Varangaon has already gone into production. The construction of the Aircraft Factory at Ozar near Nasik and of the Ambazari Ordnance Factory near Nagpur continues to make satisfactory progress.

Turning to another urgent task, the food supply position in the State has been a source of anxiety to my Government during the last year. Maharashtra is a deficit State as far as foodgrains are concerned. This problem becomes more acute in the case of a metropolis like Bombay, and other big cities and industrial centres like Nagpur, Poona and Sholapur. Government is making all efforts to get the necessary quantities of foodgrains both from the Central Government and the surplus States. Government of India have now agreed to give us rice and as regards wheat, my Government has been pressing Government of India either to abolish the wheat zones or attach this State to some State or States surplus in wheat.

Government has taken various steps to ensure equitable distribution of foodgrains at reasonable prices, through a net work of fair price shops. In addition, Government has also undertaken measures for purchase and procurement of foodgrains within the State. Steps have been taken to have surplus stocks declared. Government has also fixed statutory maximum wholesale and retail prices of paddy, rice and jowar in order to protect the interest of the consumer. During the last year there have been wide fluctuations in the price of jowar. My Government has therefore decided to purchase as much as possible of the marketable surplus of jowar during this season on a monopoly basis by offering a price which is one of the highest in India. The purchases are being made through the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Bombay and its constituents. This is an unique experiment of carrying out a monoply operation through co-opertive societies. Government has also decided to procure paddy and rice during this season for distribution as well as for building a buffer stock. Government has made it compulsory for millers and dealers to sell 100 per cent. of the quantity of rice with them to the Government. Government is closely watching the progress of these measure taken to procure jo rice. It is confident that operatian of the people it able to achieve satisfactory

Government has continue vigorous steps for increasing tural production and especi duction of foodgrains in th The High Level Agricult duction Committee with th Minister as Chairman, ha co-ordinating and guiding th of Government for increas cultural production. The ments during the last year various schemes for increas cultural output have been factory. The programme of new wells and repairing old irrigation purposes is being ly pursued as before and the of air compressor units for wells by blasting has now increased from 65 to 250. D current year 13,000 pumps be installed as targetted.

With the idea of intensify efforts for increased agricult duction, Kharif and Rab campaigns had been started past. So far the objective of campaigns was restricted adoption of improved agr production methods. From rent year, Government has to give special attention to works such as forming new lands and plant protection for Jowar. This year these in efforts are being continued Rabi season also. A new fe this year is to give special for bringing more area und cultivation and to give fre supply from the newly co irrigation projects, free of insecticides and s supply of fertiliser mixtures this year a special summer c is started to concentrate e paddy and groundnut. Culti summer paddy is being e

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the coastal districts of the State. Government has also decided to launch crash programmes in specific fields. Accordingly, schemes for production of fruit in selected areas; for increasing fruit production for export purposes; and for production of decease-free seed potatoes have been undertaken.

The most important item in the Agricultural Programme is foodgrains production in which we are trying to achieve self-sufficiency. The first two years of the Plan were unfavourable to agriculture due to floods and draughts in several parts of the State. It will require unremitting efforts on the part of all of us, whether in the field or incharge of planning and direction, to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains production and to wipe out the deficit during the remaining period of the Third Plan and during the Fourth Plan. In the case of Cotton and Sugarcane, our performance is much better and we have shown outstanding increase in yield of sugarcane and also in improved varieties of cotton.

We are applying, the package approach for intensification of paddy, jowar, cotton and oilseeds cultivation. Our performance in Soil Conservation and Minor Irrigation has been outstanding in the whole country. It is evident that unless we protect our soils, the expenditure on manure, fertilisers and improved seeds etc., will be of no avail. It is estimated that in all about 41 lakh acres of land have been protected by soil conservation measures in the State by the end of 1963-64 and it is expected that about 31 lakh acres of land will be protected in the last two years of the Third Plan. We have also undertaken a special development programme to increase the production of eggs, poultry, milk and meat as rapidly as possible. A poultry processing plant will be established at Poona and a bacon factory at Bombay. My Government has taken steps to encourage cultivators to grow food rather than cash crops by declaring prices of foodgrains well in advance of the cultivating season.

The year 1965-66 is the last year of the Third Five-Year Plan. This is, therefore, an appropriate time for review of its progress. In the initial period of the Plan, the normal difficulties of implementation of Plan schemes were gravely aggravated by major disasters and calamities, which necessitated the diversion of very substantial funds for relief and rehabilitation of the affected persons. The National Emergency also called for the re-arrangement of priorities within the plan so as to ensure the full development of its vitial sectors even at the cost of progress in the less essential schemes. The non-availability of foreign exchange continued to be one of our major difficulties. It is therfore particularly gratifying to note that in spite of these increased difficulties, this State will have incurred an expenditure of over Rs. 420 crores on its Third Plan, while the original outlay approved by the Planning Commission was just over Rs. 390 crores. This performance must be attributed largely to the satisfactory mobilisation of resources in this State and of the growth of our technical and organisational capacity to implement plan schemes in various sectors. Government has also been paying great attention to the mobilisation of resources other than receipts from taxation. I am very happy that this year also Maharashtra has maintained its foremost position in the country in the collection under the Small Savings Scheme. These collections this year are expected to exceed those during the last year (i.e. about Rs. 30 crores).

It is the declared policy of Government that industrialisation should benefit the economy of the State as a whole. Consequently the question of dispersal of industries has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. For historical reasons, industry has been heavily concentrated in the Bombay-Poona region. It is, therefore, one of the foremost objectives of Government to make facilities available for industrial expansion in new areas. The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation is doing excellent work in this direction through estalishment of industrial estates and development of industrial areas all over the State. With a view, however, to give an impetus to the establishment and development of industries in backward areas of the State. Government has decided to grant to prospective industries a number of incentives, such as, guaranteeing of loans, subsidizing electricity tariffs, exemption from Sales-tax, subsidizing octroi rates, exemption from water royalties and non-agricultural assessment etc. Most of these concessions would continue for an initial period of 13 years. My Government, therefore earnestly hopes that entrepreneurs will now come forward to take advantage of these concessions and establish industrial units in different parts of the State.

Looking to the acute shortage of cement which is responsible for slowing down of a number of Plan Schemes, Government has decided to set up a cement factory as a joint sector venture. The capacity of this factory would be about 1 lakh tonnes per year. In the field of labour, minimum rates of wages have been fixed or revised in respect of 9 scheduled industries under the Minimum Wages Act. Committees have

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also been appointed to fix or revise the minimum rate of wages in paper and paper board manufacture and in shops and commercial establishments. Reports have now been received in respect of employment in certain industries like road construction and building operations, rice, dal and flour mills, stone breaking and stone crushing and local authorities. They are under the consideration of Government. In Spetember 1964 Government had appointed a tripartite Committee called the " Norms Committee " for evolving norms in respect of various matters which form a subject of industrial dispute in specified industries. This is intended to help both the employers and employees. It is expected that these measures would bring about some degree of standardization.

The Co-operative Movement gathered further momentum during the year. Monopoly purchase of jowar is now being done through the co-operatives. We are also using this agency for running fair-price shops and for mobilisation of rural savings through rural debentures. We are pioneers in using co-operatives in industry. As is well known, the co-operative sugar factories of this State have been an outstanding success. We have also an ambitious programme for the organisation of 30 co-operative spinning mills, 12 of which have already been registered. So far, licences have been issued in the case of 20 Co-operatives and two mills have already gone into production. A new scheme of formation of lift irrigation societies through co-operative sugar factories was finalised during the last year. 13 such lift irrigation societies have already been organised with a command area of 9,000 acres.

The various milk supply schemes registered a satisfactory progress during the year. Expansion of the Poona Dairy Scheme is nearing completion. Machinery is being installed for the Nasik and Sholapur Milk Schemes in their new buildings. Machinery valued at Rs. 17 lakhs has been purchased under Danish credit for the Krishna Valley Milk Project at Miraj. Side by side, schemes for intensive cattle development are undertaken in adjoining areas. Such a project at Miraj has made satisfactory progress. Ancillary industries are also being establihsed in these areas. A ghee refinery has been started at Udgir and manufacture of cheese on an experimental basis has also begun at Panchgani.

We have a long coast line and my Government has taken vigorous steps to develop fish as a major source of wholesome supplementary food. We now lead in the mechanisation of fishing boats. There are nearly 2600 mechanised fishing bars in the whole country and out of them, as many as 1700 are in our State. We have now started giving 100 per cent. assistance in loan and subsidy to fishermen to purchase marine engines. A survey of fishing areas is already on to locate new and rich fishing grounds near the coast. The four exploratory vessels have so far surveyed an area of 5500 square kilometers and have located rich fishing grounds near Pawas and Malwan in Ratnagiri district. The first fish cannery in the public sector in this State has started functioning at Malwan which will ensure proper utilisation of surplus fish caught during the season. Government hopes that others will follow the example set by Government and establish similar plants in the State. Preservation facilities are also proposed to be provided at Bombay and at Ratnagiri. For this purpose Government has taken over from the Central Government the ice f[illegible] cold storage and quick fr[illegible] plant at the Sassoon Docks. E[illegible] of machinery for the ice fac[illegible] Ratnagiri is nearing complet[illegible]

The progress regarding com[illegible] of major irrigation projects [illegible] satisfactory during the year. [illegible] Girna and Mula Projects are [illegible] advanced stage of constr[illegible] Russian earth moving mac[illegible] worth Rs. 40 lakhs is [illegible] purchased for expediting [illegible] Project. The construction w[illegible] the Ghod Dam in the Poona D[illegible] including the installation of [illegible] will be completed before [illegible] monsoon. The work on the [illegible] stage of the Mannar Proje[illegible] already started. The Sidd[illegible] Project is complete except for [illegible] the gates. Irrigation has a[illegible] begun on the Nalganga [illegible] and with the fixing of gates b[illegible] 1965 the work of the const[illegible] of the dam would be over. The [illegible] of filling the gorge of the [illegible] project will be complete by Ju[illegible] and this will enable us to give [illegible] for irrigation from October [illegible] The fixing of the gates will be [illegible] pleted by June 1966. The re[illegible] the Maharashtra State Ir[illegible] Commission was recently [illegible] by you at Nagpur. Acti[illegible] implementing its recommen[illegible] has already been initiated. P[illegible] of future projects and their in[illegible] tion are also proceeding s[illegible] neously. The Godavari pro[illegible] now been cleared by the P[illegible] Commission and it will [illegible] completed, transform the [illegible] face of Marathwada. A stu[illegible] on irrigation and power has [illegible] been appointed to make a [illegible] review for formulating [illegible] proposals for the Fourth Pl[illegible] State Government has fo[illegible] Project Reports for 10 [illegible] projects to the Planning Co[illegible]

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out of which approval for 6 has been received so far.

The work of generating electricity and electrification of rural areas is proceeding with full speed. The expansion at Khaparkheda has now been completed. A similar work at Paras and Bhusaval is expected to be completed next year. These projects would help form a bigger Vidarbha-Marathwada Grid. Simultaneously, the transmission net work is also being expanded. Advance action is being taken for major generating schemes at Purli and at Nasik. The work on the Koyna Hydro Electric Project is proceeding satisfactorily. All the four generating sets under Stage II are expected to be commissioned in the Third Plan period. It is gratifying to note that the Koyna third stage has now been finally approved by the Planning Commission. Advance action is being taken for the Bhatgar and Vir Hydro Electric Projects. The electrification programme of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board is being implemented satisfactorily. So far, about 2600 villages have been electrified by the end of September 1964. This number is likely to be well over 3200 by the end of the Third Plan period.

Considering the area of the State, the existing mileage of roads is totally inadequate. A number of Plan schemes aiming at completion of missing links on Highways and construction of other categories of roads are there under implementation. The work on the Eastern and Western Highways in Greater Bombay and Thana proceeded satisfactory and major portions of these Highways were thrown open to traffic recently. The Diva-Panvel-Urban Railway line was opened to traffic recently. Government treats the proposed Diva-Goa Railway line as one of the most important means of opening up the coastal areas of the State. Government is also happy to find that the coastal passenger services are being improved. M/s. Chowgule Steam-ships Ltd. would be putting three new ships with modern amenities on the Konkan coast. The first ship has already started serving the area. Government hopes that the two other ships would join early.

Government has constituted a Board of Urban Development to advise Government on the problems of Urban Local bodies regarding water supply, drainage and sanitation, public health and medical facilities etc. Government also appointed a special Consulting Surveyor to scrutinise the Bombay Development Plan prepared by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the basis of anticipated growth and needs in the ensuing 20 years. At present the Municipalities in the State are governed by four different Municipal Acts. It is very desirable to have an uniform pattern of Municipal administration in the State. Government hopes to bring the necessary legislation for this purpose during this session. Government is negotiating with the Government of India for establishment of a Regional Medical Post-Graduate Teaching and Research Institute at Bombay. Government has agreed to spare beds and equipment in the J. J. Group of Hospitals for such an Institution. Government has reason to hope that this Institution will start functioning from June next, with an intake of 50 students of which at least 25 will be from our State. Our housing programme continues to make good progress in spite of shortage of cement and other building materials. The Maharashtra Housing Board and Vidarbha Housing Board have considerably stepped up their activities in the different areas of the State with the result that the housing programme undertaken this year exceeds any undertaken in previous years.

A steady progress was maintained during the year regarding the expansion of primary education. The Zilla Parishads were allowed to create 6,500 additional posts of primary school teachers. The Zilla Parishads will thus be able to provide schooling facilities to almost all the villages in their areas with a population of 200 and more. In the field of Secondary education, 249 new schools, were opened during the year. Government has taken further steps to expand facilities for technical education. During the year, the total number of seats in Engineering Colleges was increased from 1,260 to 1590. A new Engineering College with an intake of 150 students started functioning at Amravati from June 1964. Two new artisans Technical Training Centres were started, one each at Poona and Varangaon. Diploma courses in Pharmacy were also introduced at Government Polytechnics at Karad, Jalgaon and Amravati. The Bombay Children's Act was made applicable throughout the State of Maharashtra thereby removing disparity between the various regions of the State in this respect.

Government has undertaken to resettle in this State 10,000 families of new migrants from East Pakistan. Out of these about 4,000 families have already been received in this State and accommodated in four relief Camps in the Chanda and Bhandara Districts. It is proposed to resettle them permanently on some 33,000 acres of forest land which is being reclaimed in the Chanda District. A number of measures are also being evolved for rehabilitating non-agriculturist migrants in business, industry and other pursuits.

(continued on page 23)

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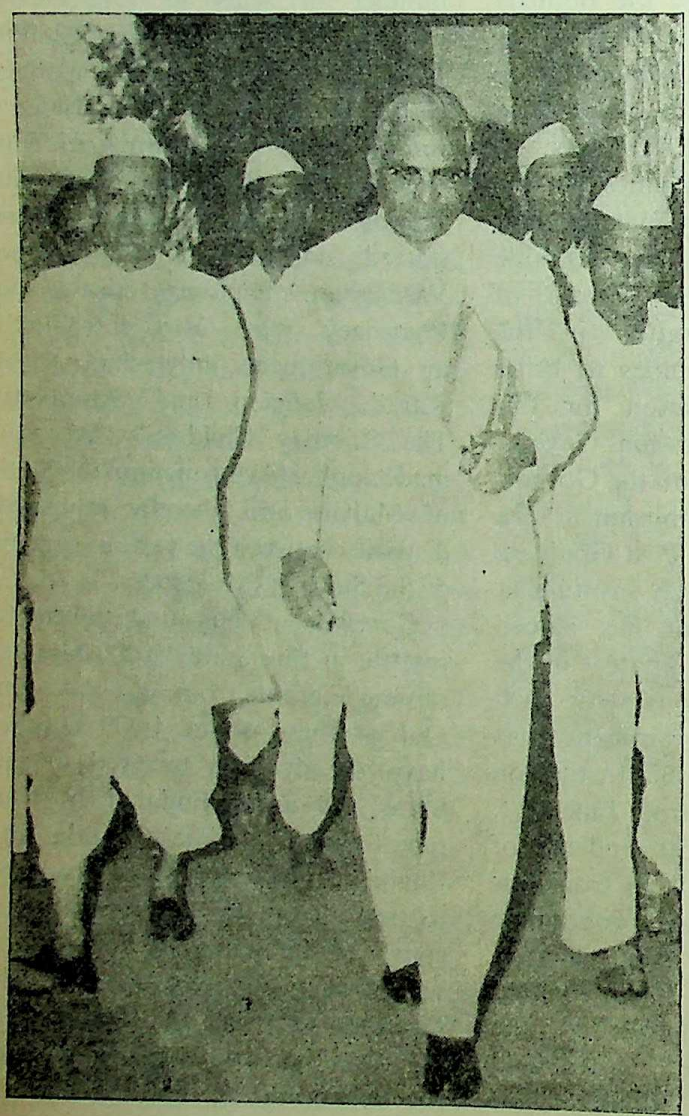
Budget Estimates for 1965-66

Of

THE GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

The State Minister for Finance, Shri S. K. Wankhede presented the financial statement for the year 1965-66 to the House on February 17, 1965. Following is the full text of the budget speech of the Minister for Finance.



The Minister for Finance, Shri S. K. Wankhede, on his way to the State Legislative Assembly for presenting Budget Estimates for 1965-66 to the House on February 17 last

WITH the close of the next year 15 eventful years economic and social planning will have gone Recently, moreover, two events have taken place which should materially affect the finances of the for the next 5 or 6 years and the other, its future economic growth and social development : I refer of course presentation of the case to the Finance Commission our due share of Central taxes and to the formulation of our Fourth Five Year Plan in outline. After I reviewed the state of the revenues, therefore, I recount to this House the salient features of the presented to the Finance Commission and shall summarise our programme for the last year of the Plan and state briefly the principal objectives of Fourth Plan.

Accounts, 1963-64

The final accounts of 1963-64 show a revenue surplus of Rs. 18·67 crores, which was considerably better expected as the following figures will show :

Rs. in crores.

	Revised Estimates, 1963-64	Accounts, 1963-64
Revenue Receipts ..	174·21	19[illegible]
Revenue Expenditure ..	168·78	16[illegible]
Surplus ..	5·43	1[illegible]

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Substantial increases in State tax receipts accounted for much of this betterment but recoveries of unspent balances from Zilla Parishads and certain back payments and other arrears were also responsible. On the capital account thanks largely to a spectacular performance in the field of Small Savings, we met all the commitments provided for in the Budget and incurred increased outlays on tagai advances as well as substantial capital outlay on Plan schemes by supplementary appropriation from time to time during the course of the year. Even so, we were left with reserves comfortable enough for us to face with confidence the burdens which have since arisen on account of food procurement and supply as well as advance action for the Fourth Plan.

The Budget publication—*Maharashtra—An Economic Review—1964-65*—describes at length the economic growth of this State since the commencement of the current Plan and we may derive considerable satisfaction from the increase in employment by 6 per cent. and in industrial output by about 9 per cent. during the year. Increased agricultural and industrial production have seemingly, to a greater or lesser extent, played no small part in the improvement of our resources.

Revised estimates, 1964-65

Measures to tighten the tax administration and improve the machinery for the recovery of arrears of Government dues have continued to contribute to the improving of the revenues this year also. I am not exactly happy, however, over that part of the growth of our revenues which, particularly in the case of the sales taxes, is attributable to a pernicious rise in prices. This has occurred despite the increase in production. If this trend continues, it can hardly be regarded as healthy for our economic growth and prosperity. Between Decem-

Improvement In Resources

ber 1963 and December 1964, the retail price index for urban Maharashtra advanced by 24·87 per cent. while food prices rose by 34·50 per cent. I say without any equivocation that the Government is as much exercised over the distortion of our economy by inflationary pressures and rising prices as is the general public. Happily there are signs that Government's efforts have curbed and even to some extent reversed the recent unfortunate trends. In any event we should not allow the single fact of price rise, however alarming in itself, to obscure the positive achievements in our economic development. But if I may venture a conjecture, our economy would have made a greater leap forward but for the erosion of gains by price rises.

In any event, whatever their attribution, the increased accretals to the State accounts have been very largely counter-balanced during the current year by the heavy commitments assumed by Government for mitigating the hardships of the public caused by rising prices. In my last Budget speech, I stated at some length the measures already taken in this regard. But, as time passed, more problems arose and these demanded immediate and drastic action, of the particulars of which this House has since become aware. Inevitably, our expenditure on

More Employment

civil supply schemes has grown greatly during the year. We must prepare now to face the prospect of further extraordinary outlays on the monopoly purchase of grain and on the measures taken for its stocking, efficient preservation and proper distribution. In framing revised estimates for this year, therefore, I have had to take into account these and many other factors contributing to deviation from the Budget estimates. Besides the increased overheads on account of food supply, the price rise has occasioned considerable increase in the cost of construction and maintenance of civil works, the working expenses of the Milk Schemes and of administrative expenditure generally. I now estimate that the current year will end with a deficit of Rs. 7·72 crores against the surplus of Rs. 0·51 crores originally anticipated. The revised estimates are :

	1964-65	
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates.
	(Rs. in crores)	
Revenue Receipts ..	188·45	200·15
Revenue Expenditure ..	187·94	207·87
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—).	+0·51	—7·72

Variations in estimates of receipts and expenditure, 1964-65

The current year's receipts of State taxes are expected to be Rs. 7 crores more than originally estimated, mainly on account of Sales Tax. On the other hand, unforeseen commitments assumed during the year include, besides expenditure on food supply schemes over Rs. 1 crore of extra expenditure on arrears of dearness allowance,

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grants to Municipalities and subsidy to the Maharashtra State Housing Board. There has been an increase of Rs. 1·2 crores in our liability for interest charges corresponding to the net borrowing of over Rs. 37 crores last year. Rs. 0·65 crores will be incurred this year on repairs to roads in addition to the provisions made in the budget, and Rs. 1·6 crores have been added to the budgetted cost of improvement of medical facilities all over the State.

A material increase in the cost of administration is due to the *ad hoc* increases in dearness allowance granted with effect from 1st April 1964 and 1st September 1964, to the low paid employees of Government and local

Liberalised Educational Concessions

bodies, and to the liberalisation of the educational concessions admissible to public servants whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800. The aggregate annual cost of this relief is about Rs. 3·25 crores.

The emoluments of Police Patils, also, have now been fixed. This will cost Rs. 168 lacs more than we expected when framing the budget.

Expenditure on Capital Account during current year

The revised estimates of capital expenditure including net outlays on Government trading schemes are expected to show an increase of Rs. 6·35 crores. The excess, which has been provided mainly for schemes designed to ensure adequate food supply, includes (*i*) a contribution of Rs. 2 crores to the share capital of co-operative marketing societies to enable them to undertake large scale operations in agricultural commodities in general and foodgrains in particular ; (*ii*) increase of Rs. 1·38 crores in the expenditure on schemes of production of food including fish and (*iii*) net capital requirements of trading operations in foodgrains.

The expenditure from the State Road Fund and for loans and advances has also considerably increased. The expenditure on road works to be met from the State Road Fund is expected to go up from Rs. 4·73 crores to Rs. 6·77 crores. The provisions for various loans and advances by the State Government have been increased by Rs. 12·58 crores for meeting the increased demands from the Housing Board, the Electricity Board, the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation and cultivators.

Budget estimates, 1965-66

Taking account of our aggregate resources on Revenue and Capital Account, I do not expect any overall deficit at all at the end of the next year. At the existing rates of taxation the Estimates framed for 1965-66 [illegible] a Revenue deficit of Rs. 9·35 crores, as follows :—

	1965-6[illegible] (Rs. in cr[illegible])
Revenue Receipts	215·4[illegible]
Revenue Expenditure ..	224·8[illegible]
Deficit	9·3[illegible]

Though I forecast a revenue deficit I am not pro[illegible] any new taxation.

I should like at this point to explain certain cha[illegible] the presentation of demands for grants, which Ho[illegible] able Members will notice from the Budget Public[illegible] The Public Accounts Committee has observed [illegible] several grants seemed to them not to have been effec[illegible] controlled because more than one Departmen[illegible] concerned with the same grant. This aspect of b[illegible] ary procedure has since been considered by Gover[illegible]

The appropriation audit is conducted by [illegible] Accountant General by sub-heads and the func[illegible] watching the progress of expenditure agains[illegible] appropriation under different sub-heads devolv[illegible] the various controlling officers and the admini[illegible] Departments of Government. It is in conse[illegible] difficult for one Department to undertake co-ordi[illegible] if the grant embraces items controlled by [illegible] Departments. On the other hand, a single Depa[illegible] could if in control of the whole of a grant, e[illegible] better control over the progress of expenditu[illegible] and effect reconciliation of accounts more pu[illegible] and effectively, and furnish appropriate explanati[illegible] variations, for savings or excesses. Governme[illegible] therefore, decided in consultation with the Es[illegible] Committee, to frame the Annual Budget depa[illegible] wise with effect from the financial year 1965-66, [illegible] of major head-wise, and to present demands [illegible] vote of the Legislature according to Admini[illegible] Departments of Government and according to po[illegible] of Ministers, wherever feasible. I am confide[illegible] change of presentation will facilitate the task [illegible] House in its detailed examination of demands.

Estimates pertaining to the expenditure fr[illegible] Consolidated Fund of the State under each

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Head have accordingly been split up department-wise and, likewise estimates under all Major Heads pertaining to one Department have been exhibited together at one place under that Department in the Budget Publications.

Non-Plan expenditure, 1965-66

In providing for next year's non-developmental activities, we have kept firmly in mind the need for the the strictest economy, so as to leave available as much as possible of our resources for a greatly increased Plan outlay. But care has been taken to provide adequately for the maintenance of assets already created. The enhanced grants for maintaining and repairing roads and buildings account for an increase of Rs. 2 crores over the current year's Budget, of which the Zilla Parishads will receive about Rs. 1·5 crores. The provision for tools and plants for road contruction and maintenance has also been considerably increased, and again the Zilla Parishads will very largely be the beneficiaries.

For the proper maintenance of peaceful conditions, a certain expansion of the Police organisation and purchase of new equipment and weapons is inevitable and will cost Rs. 17 lacs additionally over the normal level of annual expenditure.

Provisions on Capital Account include Rs. 9·07 crores for loans and advances to cultivators and other individuals. On the non-Plan account, Rs. 3·33 crores have been provided for administrative buildings and also for residential quarters, the want of which causes great hardship to Government servants of all classes. For the scheme of purchase of Ammonium Sulphate and other fertilisers, Rs. 7·77 crores have been provided.

provision already mentioned will be for exploitation timber and forest conservation in this area.

On Capital Account again, Rs. 1·25 crores are beings provided for a loan to the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation for cultivation and management of the estates comprising about 36,000 acres already taken over by it. This loan will, however, be temporary financial accommodation ; in due course, the Corporation is expected to raise loans in the open market.

Rs. 1·62 crores have been provided for loans to non-members of co-operative societies for the cultivation of cotton and oil seeds. As for expenditure on food procurement and supply, Rs. 2 crores are being set aside for maintenance of buffer stocks and Rs. 1·97 crores for the construction of 340 godowns. 50 per cent. of this expenditure will return to us from the Government of India.

Development programme, 1965-66

Next year's development programme of Rs. 137·59 crores will be financed as I have said without the aid of fresh taxation. In addition to the proceeds of taxation at the present level, we shall be able to deploy the State's share of Rs. 17·50 crores of small savings and the Central assistance of Rs. 51·90 crores for plan schemes, miscellaneous capital receipts and such further assistance as the Centre may give for advance action on Fourth Plan Schemes. We shall also be entering the open market for loans and, probably, drawing on certain reserves that we have built up for the purpose of financing the expenditure in the last year of the Third Plan, particularly on advance action for the Fourth Plan. These were the reserves I was referring to when I told this House last year that our comparatively satisfactory financial position gave us some freedom for manoeuvre.

No Fresh Taxation

Separate administrative machinery at Secretariat, district and field levels has been set up to deal with the problem of resettling migrants from East Pakistan and for administering the various loans admissible to them. We shall have spent about Rs. 1·13 crores on these measures during the current year and I am providing for another Rs. 22·9 crores for next year, of which Rs. 1·58 crores will be reimbursed by the Government of India.

In connection with the task of resettling migrants, we have also had to create a division of the Forest Department in Chanda district for reclaiming 20,000 acres of forest for agriculture. Rs. 16·28 lakhs included in the

While next year's development expenditure is expected to be Rs. 137·59 crores, the budget actually provides Rs. 44·08 crores on revenue account and Rs. 78·22 crores on capital account, i.e. Rs. 122·30 crores in all. Rs. 9·23 crores will be found by the State Road Transport Corporation and the Electricity Board from internal resources against the total programme, between them, of Rs. 24·31 crores. This leaves a balance of Rs. 6·6 crores to be provided for other Plan schemes yet to be finalised in detail. The latter will be done shortly and I shall come before this House with Supplementary Demands for them.

The budget also includes a provision of Rs. 14·01

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crores for centrally sponsored schemes.

Centre-State financial relationship

The House will want me now to review the developments in regard to our financial relationship with the Centre. From time to time, the Centre has enjoined upon us financial disciplines which no one will deny are in the interests of the Nation and of the State itself. But I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention our strong feeling that the Centre should take a much more pragmatic attitude towards State like ours which have done their utmost to mobilise resources by fresh taxation, open market loans and, particularly, tightening up of fiscal administration. It is true that Maharashtra

Memorandum To Fourth Finance Commission

has from time to time received encomia for its prudent financial policies. But we feel that we deserve some incentives more tangible than praise and recognition. In this matter I have specially to refer to the State's share in Small Savings collections. Honourable members will recollect that our performance in this field has been phenomenally good over the past few years. We feel strongly that this should have been recognised by the Centre and encouragement given to us by way of an increase in our share of this resource. This Government would, in fact, prefer that a large portion of the new resources for which it must look over the next few years should be derived from savings by all classes of people, rather then from new taxation. I have no need to stress the anti-inflationary effect of increased personal savings. I hope, therefore, that the Centre will consider this suggestion when I place it formally before them. As for taxation, I feel, I must reiterate our plea, with which every other urban State must surely have sympathy, that the Centre when raising basic excise duties should simultaneously raise the incidence of additional excise duty of which the States are direct beneficiaries. Thirdly —and this is a matter of utmost importance to the administration of the State—the Centre should assist those States, particularly, where there are located large numbers of Central Government employees, in raising the dearness allowances admissible to their own low paid employees so as to reduce rather than accentuate the disparity in the total emoluments admissible to Central and to State Government servants. I propose in the course of the year to take up this matter in more concrete terms with the Central Government.

The increasing responsibility in terms of revenue expenditure which the development plans have cast upon the States has thrown into prominence the an I may say even hardship, which States like Mah have had to endure as a result of the recommend the previous Finance Commission and the Gov of India's decisions thereon. I say this in no s recrimination, but only in order that this should understand what considerations the views of the Government of Mah conveyed to the Fourth Finance Commission comprehensive memorandum, copies of which been circulated to the members of this House dur last session. I have no doubt Hon'ble Member studied the Memorandum closely. I shall, th only elaborate the salient features of it.

Our Constitution provides for the devolution of taxes to the States in two distinct ways—one is by of certain common source of taxation and the way of grant-in-aid to financially needy States experience has been that this distinction has unf ely been allowed to become obscured. In our me dum to the present Finance Commission there have brought to pointed notice what I may, with respect call the error of allowing the legal rights by the Constitution to each State to be whittled a subjective assessment of the financial needs other States. Quite apart from entailing an unw departure from Constitutional requirements, this has resulted in placing at a premium fiscal and trative inefficiency in the States and in putting at disadvantage States like Maharashtra which by a management of their resources have achieved a of financial stability. Relying on the Consti provisions, we have requested that the State's the divisible portion of the income-tax should be out entirely on the basis of collection. Secon have suggested that the distribution of the State in Union excises should be on the basis of cons assessed on the basis of population, with due w for urban population. With regard to Estate D have proposed that the proceeds should be dis wholly on the basis of collections in the State. reference to the abolished tax on railway fares, suggested that grant-in-aid in lieu of it should on an assessment of the increased income w Centre should be deemed to have realised thro repeal of the tax and its merger with the regular f that the division of the increased grants should

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the same basis as that on which the original grant was located. In respect of additional excise duties our gestion to the Commission is that the revenues from additional Central Excise which have substituted States' sales taxes should be distributed on the basis present income" as determined by the Second Fin- Commission for the year 1956-57 and should not be ject to the application of so called " correctives". ondly, we have suggested that the above principle uld be adopted once and for all and the State should be required to frame every five years a fresh claim for r share in additional excise duties.

While we have relied on the interpretation of the stitutional provisions in asking for our due share of central taxes we have not neglected to state the ds of Maharashtra by reference to the certainty of siderably enlarged Fourth Plan expenditure, so that case for grants-in-aid in this behalf should be given consideration. Incidentally, we have also stressed point that the excise duties on motor spirit should be excluded from the computation of the divisible l of excise.

have no doubt whatsoever that the logic of all our ment will appeal to the Fourth Finance Commission that we shall not again be left, as a result of its re- mendations, with the feeling that the more efficiently aged States are sufferers on account of the way the tre-State-financial relationship works in practice.

Five Year-Plans

he ensuing year will be a period of intense activity ed at fulfilling the targets of the Third Plan and at oseful action in preparation for the Fourth Five- Plan. These considerations have deeply influenced

Next Year—A Period of Intense Activity

udget proposals for 1965-66 and largely account for substantial increase, by about 30 per cent., in the outlay for the next year as compared to the current A major portion of this increase will be absorbed programme of agricultural production, Major, um and Minor Irrigation works, schemes for ation and distribution of electrical power, particu- in the rural areas, and education.

st year, I told this House that the essential direction velopmental planning in this State was towards the fulfilment of the basic needs of every individual in ate, in respect of food, clothing, housing, educa- and health. I shall not go into the details of the progress made in and the prospects of each individual Plan scheme, but shall refer Honourable Members to the Budget publication—*The Third Five-Year Plan—Maharashtra State, Annual Plan 1965-66*—placed before them in two volumes. The detailed account therein contained makes a frank and thorough appraisal of our achievements in relation to the targets set out in the Third Plan and explains the salient features of the next year's Development Programme in the context of that appraisal.

There has been a marked improvement all round in the implementation of Plan schemes during the current year and, in some sectors, performance will exceed targets.

Measures taken to increase our implementing capacity by streamlining the administrative and institutional framework have assuredly borne fruit and it is largely because of their success that we have been able to undertake an increased outlay on the Third Plan, of Rs. 422 crores as against the original provisions of Rs. 390 crores, as well as the expenditure of another Rs. 11 crores on advance action for the Fourth Plan.

Agricultural programmes

Agriculture and allied programmes will continue to receive the highest priority. Agricultural programmes including those of major and medium irrigation account for more than 1/3rd of the outlay in next years' Plan Budget.

The emergency six-monthly programmes for agriculture already undertaken on a campaign basis have proved an excellent testing ground for the expanded organisational units entrusted with these programmes. From them we have taken a measure of our administrative strength and learnt of the weaknesses which we must eliminate. The four six-monthly campaigns in agriculture already completed have been rewarded by tangible gains. We are now proposing to offer substantial concessions as incentives for bringing additional areas under foodgrains and the growing of summer crops. The area under summer groundnut is now only 2,500 acres and summer paddy cultivation is being practised in the Konkan only. By offering subsidies for seed and fertilisers and supplying fungicides free for seed treatment and prophylaxis, we hope to extend the area under summer groundnut. In districts where the tail waters of hydro-electric stations or the water impounded by kachha

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bandharas or other small reservoirs can be used, the effort to increase the area under summer paddy will be greatly intensified.

The cultivator will get guaranteed prices now that Government has fixed prices for jowar, wheat and rice. This will in itself afford a very important incentive to the farmer for increased foodgrain cultivation. Incidentally, Government by allowing small quantities of jowar to be sold outside its monopoly has ensured that there will be left in the producing areas a cushion of seed and food on which the local population can fall back.

Role of the co-operatives

The entrustment of monopoly procurement operations

Stimulus To Rural Co-operatives

primarily to the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd. and its affiliated societies will give a great stimulus to the co-operatives in rural areas and already 380 purchasing centres have been established by these co-operative agencies. Initially, the resources are being found in the co-operative sector, but under Government guarantee. Bearing in mind Government's policy of linking co-operative credit with purchase and sale services, we may anticipate that the credit societies will directly benefit from the association of the co-operative movement with Government's procurement plan. We have been encouraging co-operatives to undertake the distribution of fertilisers and manure mixtures, under the general supervision of the Zilla Parishads.

In the field, the co-operative movement to which our State has accorded a very prominent role in the social and economic regeneration of its people and in ensuring their participation in the developmental activities of Government has expanded steadily. We have yet to go far to reach our objective of a co-operative rural economy. Even now, about 46 per cent. of our cultivating population does not always find it easy immediately to satisfy the standards of credit-worthiness for short-term co-operative finance. To assist this large number of a particularly weak section of the community, we shall have to draw up further programmes which will enable them to benefit from participation in the co-operative movement. However, even though we have yet much ground to cover, we may accept with some satisfaction the fact that, with nearly 36,000 co-operative societies of a membership of about 55 lakhs and working capital of over 464 crores of rupees at the end of June 1964, the bulk of the rural population, broadly speaking, has been brought within co-operative fold, in respect of agricultural production and the marketing of agricultural produce. Short-term co-operative credit in the shape of crop loans reached the figure of crores during the co-operative year 1963-64. The percentage of agricultural production marketed through the co-operative societies to the total of such crops was approximately 96 per cent. The value of agricultural produce marketed through various of co-operatives in the State was, during the same over Rs. 51 crores and recoveries from sales by co-operatives were of the order of Rs. 8 1/2 Another aspect of the impact of the co-operative ment on the rural public is that of mobilising savings through the periodical issue of rural debentures. I consider the widespread sale of these debentures the rural population of the utmost value in raising resources and securing the participation of the public in financing the Plan.

In common with the rest of the nation, our agro-industrial economy. We expect to make strides towards it with the implementation of a setting up of about 30 co-operative spinning the State. The existing co-operative sugar which have a crushing capacity of 20,100 tons day will also be expanded. In addition we persuade the Government of India to license co-operative sugar factories. The State's contribution to the share capital of various co-operative processing societies was Rs. 53 lakhs during The District Industrial Co-operative set the 3 districts of Sangli, Yeotmal and Nanded regarded by us as important pilot experiments success of which will depend the extension of the to other districts. The successful implementation of these experiments in most if not all the districts likely eventually to bring into existence at the level an agro-industrial co-operative body functioning as it were, at the apex, as an organiser of industries rural areas for the manufacture among other implements for agricultural development and required for processing agricultural Honourable Members will agree that this is ment which we should watch closely and with interest. The eventual result could be one advancement in the relief of rural unemployment in the reduction of the pressure on land.

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In this context Honourable Members will recall the veral incentives and tax concessions devised by Government for the dispersal and spread of industries in the ural areas and the prevention of further concentration f industry in the already heavily industrialised areas. e programme of rural electrification has a very portant role to play in this matter and, together with scheme of Industrial Estates, will provide the cessary infra-structure for the establishment of industry rural areas. Great effort will be necessary however ensure that the newly provided facilities are fully lised, technical skill duly mobilised and problems ating to capital raw materials, machinery and plant mptly and systematically investigated, so that new dustrial units should be established in the Industrial tate with the least possible delay.

In addition to the 120 m.w. commissioned at Khaparda and the extension of the capacity of the Paras ermal Station by 60 m.w., we are well on the way to ablishing a new thermal station at Bhusawal with ·5 m.w. capacity. With this, the Vidarbha-Khandesh-rathwada grid will come into full operation. The ension of transmission lines within the Khandesh-rathwada grid area will be synchronised with the mmission of additional generating capacity. vance act on two major thermal generation projects 60 m.w. at Purli in Marathwada and 280 m.w. tion at Nasik, is proposed to be taken in the coming ar, for which adequate provision is being made in the et Estimates. Similar action will be taken on a per thermal station in the Vidarbha area as soon as project we have been working upon has been approv- by the Government of India.

ral development programmes

It is the policy of this Government to implement to greatest extent possible through the local bodies at District and Block level its programmes of economic d social development in the rural areas. I am happy at District or Block level. These Committees are fully representative of local talent and interests. I am confident that the method of non-official consultation we have adopted will ensure that the Schemes embarked upon will be properly streamlined and even re-shaped where necessary and that the Schemes we shall have to undertake in the Fourth-Plan will be framed with the assistance of persons who breathe the air of the country-side and live close to its problems.

We are encouraging the Zilla Parishads in their turn to use to the greatest extent possible the agency of the Community Development Blocks for the implementation of their programmes. Grants under the Third Five-Year Plan for Stage I and Stage II Blocks were to have been limited to Rs. 24 crores. With the encouragement we have given to the block to develop their programmes, however, we shall have exceeded the Plan provision by the end of this year alone by well over Rs. 1 crore. In addition, we have been sanctioning post-stage II blocks grants not originally contemplated by the schematic pattern for Community Development Blocks. Apart from the regular activities of the Blocks, we have entrusted them with works of a special nature pertaining to rural water supply. Progress in the preparation and execution of these works has been as good as can be expected in the circumstances. The inadequacy of suitable water supply in villages has long been a burden on our conscience and the work already undertaken will, I think, be accepted as an earnest of our determination to solve the rural water supply problem with the greatest possible speed. The next year's Budget, therefore, provides for an outlay of Rs. 52·58 lakhs for Regional or Group Village Water Supply Schemes and Rs. 24·95 lakhs for individual schemes.

Rural housing schemes

As I told the House last year our limited resources had more or less compelled us hitherto to devote attention to urban housing schemes, with particular reference to the industrial complex. I also indicated that we should henceforward press on with village housing schemes and the planned development of village gaothans on which a start had already been made. The Village Housing Project sponsored by the Government of India was actually introduced in the Bombay State in 1958 and was based on the principle of self-help, largely. The Zilla Parishads have now been asked to select certain villages in each district giving due preference,

Consultative Committees To Review Plan Progress

say that our experience of the working of the Zilla rishads in this respect has left us generally speaking th the feeling that an even greater number of the strict Schemes could be left to the Zilla Parishads for plementation a well as for basic planning. We are fact setting up consultative committees at the Divi- nal, District and Block levels to help us review the gress of the Third Plan Schemes and to frame the urth Plan schemes which are to be implemented

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in particular, to flood-affected villages, for loan schemes for constructing and improving houses. Master Plans and layout plans are also being proceeded with in respect of existing village sites. Progress on these schemes of rural housing may be regarded, in the light of the limited resources which we could deploy, as fairly satisfactory. During the first three-year of the Third Plan, disbursement of loans has exceeded Rs. 53 lakhs. That this scheme has been welcomed by the rural public is clear from the fact that the loans disbursed during 1964-65 will have exceeded the aggregate of the loans disbursed in the first three years of the Plan by about Rs. 15 lakhs. This is as it should be. The provision

squatters. The problem is beset by difficulties of age of lands in the vicinity of big cities as well buildings materials. But the difficulties are not able, if tackled, as I am sure the House wishes ment to tackle them, with firmness and determin

While on the subject of living conditions of in labour in the larger cities I should like to men we have already carried out adjustments in the co price index number series applicable to Bom pursuance of the recommendations of the La Committee. Adjustments have also been made index number series obtaining at various centres State. Certain additional recommendations ha

Fillip To Urban Housing Programme

of healthy living conditions in the villages must keep pace—if it does not actually precede—the measures which we are taking for the growth of the village economy. I am providing a further sum of Rs. 70 lakhs next year to cover the scheme for loans for construction and improvement of houses and for the payment of the cost of providing streets and drains in selected villages as well as plots for landless labour. This is a programme on which we should be prepared to spend as much as the villagers are disposed to utilise. I am sure that if I come up with Supplementary Demands in the course of the year for further loans for village housing, this House will give its vote readily.

Urban housing schemes

The appropriations voted by the House last year gave a great fillip to the housing programme in the urban and semi-urban areas. Last year's programme of 25,000 tenements was by far the largest in any single year of any of the three Five-Year Plans, and embraced schemes for housing for industrial workers, slum dwellers and economically weaker sections, sweepers, flood affected persons and, generally speaking, the low and middle income groups in urban areas like Bombay, Nagpur, Poona, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Dhulia, Amravati, Malegaon, Thana and Kirloskarwadi.

The problem of slums, however, grows rather than diminishes with the years in the case of the bigger cities. Only the most dynamic measures will solve it speedily. The squatters' colonies in Bombay are a constant reproach to us and this House will be glad to hear that Government has decided to undertake the development of a large piece of land at Malawani in Bombay City as the basis of what might be regarded as a crash programme for the resettlement of slum dwellers and

received by Government from this Committee in 1964 and have been accepted. Government is a holding consultations with the persons concer a view to introducing in due course fresh index the various centres to replace the present series are based on consumption patterns as they ex years ago.

The Budget estimates for next year provide expenditure of Rs. 3·71 crores on urban housing Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, the Low Group Housing Scheme and the Slum Clearance This is a provision larger than any we have be to make during the previous years of the curre and it will be augmented by loans from the Life In Corporation for Low and Middle Income Housing Schemes. As a result, I confidently that the target laid down for housing in the Th Year Plan will generally speaking be exceeded.

Communications

Honourable Members will I hope be satisfi the progress made in the field of communications the State. The provisions made in the ne Budget are designed further to expand the pro for the construction and improvement of variou of road-ways, having regard to the traffic req of each district with reference to such factors population, development in agriculture, indus commercial activity and existing means of tr So that the acceleration we have undertake planned growth of the State in various sector not be endangered, we have accepted the im necessity for revising our existing norms and we to bring every village in a developed agricult within 4 miles of a metalled road and 1½

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Compulsory Primary Education In Vidarbha And Marathwada

ny other lesser road. Similarly we propose to bring very village in a semi-agricultural area within about miles of a metalled road and 3 miles of any other oad and every village in a non-agricultural area within miles of a metalled road and 5 miles of any other wer category of road. The road programme we ve to provide for aims also at the completion of the issing links on the State Highways and the provision district roads for development of industrial areas, heduled areas and under developed and inaccessible eas of the State. In Marathwada a special programme Rs. 4 crores estimated cost has been approved by overnment in addition to the programme included the Third Plan. Of this extended programme we pect to spend Rs. 1 crore during the current Plan d have provided for next year accordingly. We y justifiably take pride in the fact that our Third an road programme involving a cost of Rs. 27 1½ res will have been completly realised by the end the Plan period.

Honourable Members will, I think, agree that with expanded programme of communications we are ceeding on the right lines towards the creation of economic overheads necessary for building up elf-reliant economy in our rural and backward areas.

cial services—General

n the field of social services we are making great orts to correct the inadequacies now left in facilities education, health, housing and social welfare in underdeveloped regions of the State, and to raise standards of such facilities to reasonably acceptable rms. Honourable Members will notice that nearly per cent. of next year's development programme or the expansion and improvement of social services.

ucation

Government has decided to introduce compulsory mary education in Vidarbha and Marathwada immeately. This is a decision we should have liked to plement some time ago, but I am happy to reassure Honourable Members that the normal primary ucation activities in Vidarbha and Marathwada have the meantime been expanded and that in fact a very ge coverage of school children of the relevant ages already been achieved. We shall now press on h the fullest implementation of new decision.

While, quantitatively speaking, a great expansion of education has taken place and will continue, the need for special measures for the improvement of the quality of educational facilities already introduced has become very apparent. A large number of primary and middle schools in Marathwada is being upgraded and the quality of English teaching in Standards V to VII in primary schools require improvement. Special courses of training of Assistant Masters of the teaching of English have, therefore, been organised and the outturn of teachers of these courses will be appointed to posts in various basic training colleges for primary teachers' training. Similarly, for the training of English teachers in Secondary Training Colleges, regional institutes for English teaching, with one Central Insitute, are to be organised. Six additional Government Secondary Training Colleges will be started during the next year and I have provided in the Budget Estimates accordingly.

Education in this State has been and will increasingly be orientated towards technical training. We are still gravely short of egnineering personnel for our irrigation, roads and buildings projects, notwithstanding the expansion of technical education facilities and of seats in Engineering Colleges. We are proposing, therfore, to intensify our efforts to build up the necessary strength of our engineering personnel at various levels. One of our most serious difficulties in technical and engineering training is the shortage of foreign exchange for the purchase of equipment. We have, therefore, decided to set up a Production Centre at the College of Engineering in Poona for the manufacture of equipment needed for such institutions, which is now not readily avaliable. We are also diversifying technical education. A Diploma Course in Pharmacy has been instituted in the Government Polytechnics at Karad, Jalgaon and Amravati each with an intake of 60 pupils. In the next year it is proposed to introduce a Degree Course in Pharmacy.

In the context of our present state of under-development no one will quarrel with us in the emphasis we have been giving and propose to give in greater measure to the teaching of science and the providing of cadres of science teachers with adequate facilities for laboratory work.

Health

As I mentioned last year, we are pursuing with great vigour our policy of spreading health facilities in the

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Family Planning Vital For General Planning

rural areas and of checking communicable diseases. We hope in the course of the next five or six years that Malaria will have been completely eradicated from the State. A State-wide programme for the eradication of small-pox, taken up on 2nd October 1962, has the object of achieving 100 per cent. primary vaccination and 80 per cent. revaccination. We also aim to have one T. B. clinic in each district by the end of the current Plan.

Family Planning

The Family Planning Programme requires the active support of all of us, so vital is it to the success of our economic and social planning. The birth-rate during the previous year showed only a slight decline. The programme has been expanded now and 34 urban units with 471 rural family planning centres and 1,413 sub-centres have been established.

Medical training

The schemes undertaken for the provision of medical facilities are, understandably, placing great pressure on our facilities for the training of doctors and nurses. We have already increased the number of admissions to medical colleges, by 200 since 1962-63. Hon'ble Members will see from the review of the Fourth Plan objectives that we intend further to expand medical and nursing training facilities. During the current year Government sanctioned funds calculated to supply certain prominent deficiencies in our hospital and other medical facilities. This included over Rs. 36 lakhs for purchase of equipment and nearly 20 lakhs for civil works. There is still room for improvement of our hospital facilities and we shall be taking further measures to make good the deficiencies which have accumulated over the course of the years. I have mentioned the preventive measures taken in respect of endemic and epidemic diseases. The coverage of these measures is very wide but in order that special attention should be paid to the rural areas, we are building up our curative and preventive health services as a part of the Community Development Programme. We can record with pride that we have as many as 361 primary health centres already in operation.

Urban development

Local bodies will need to take an increasingly larger share in the development of the areas within their respective jurisdictions. The rural areas have already been brought within the purview of unified legi in the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis A urban areas are governed by different laws ob in different regions of the State. The interest of urban development calls for suitable powers of and a certain uniformity of tax structure and a strative organisations in municipalities. We therefore found it necessary to provide for a unif regulating all such matters. Government's schem financial assistance for the implementation of de ment Plans of municipal bodies have been liber so that these bodies should be in a position, now, to implement their town planning schemes and de ment plans. The provisions made in the budg cover loans for municipalities for schemes o amenities such as fire fighting, construction of drains, street lighting, construction of municipal and the creation of parks and gardens. Th addition to the financial assistance for water and drainage already given. We have long fe our urban development plans should be set on a s footing than they have enjoyed heretofore measures we are taking should go a long way in the municipalities organise and develop bas service and facilities.

We shall continue to make every effort to ens the resources needed for the creation of economic ments in the agricultural and industrial sec allocated with the strictest regard for economic e so as to achieve reasonably adequate yields, direc direct, from such investments. This is vital economic aims because the surpluses from the concerned are essential from future investme growth. But there are areas where reasonable cannot be assured within the immediate future. we shall continue to follow the policy of in calculated to bring relief by way of employment cost local labour and utilisation of local material. the programmes of Rural and Manpower W Rural Industries. These programmes will inclu irrigation, reclamation and reafforestation works as small projects of narrow scope such as local nications and the construction of small process not involving a high level of skill and training again however, I must look into the future to of the more meaningful mobilisation of rural la productive purposes. We shall have to take

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ecessary measures for the proper exploitation of talents f various kinds in the rural areas and thereby lay this undation for a rural industrialisation which will be ully complementary to agriculture.

conomic aims and policy

The basic objectives of economic policy and guide lines r development in the next two Plan periods were oadly indicated by me last year.

The Fourth Plan is being formulated as a threshold an for realisation of these goals. Meanwhile the essary preconditions for carrying out the task for reased production of essential commodities and service an adequate scale have to be created during the current n. This throws a great responsibility on all the ins- tions in the public sector to maximise the returns on estments and realise the production targets in time. All jor projects involving large outlays will be subjected periodical appreaisal both in terms of financial and sical performance in a given time span, and delays in lementation of projects which unfavourably affect cost-benefit ratio will be viewed seriously. The luation organisation in the State will be strengthened nable the Government to take remedial measures in e.

he complexity of administration arising from the cesses of planning are many-fold. The administrative chinery has to be made an effective instruction for rying out the policies and programmes of the Plan ciently and with a spirit of earnestness. The Ad- istrative Reorganisation Committee is expected to e its report soon. Meanwhile with the expansion of public sector and increasing participation of Govern-

Vigilance Commission

In the contest of our objective of improving administration generally I may remind the House that the State of Maharashtra set up a Vigilance Commission to root out corruption from the Government administration. The Commission headed by the State Vigilance Commissioner, started functioning on the 18th August 1964. In all 353, complaints were received by the State Vigilance Commission upto the 15th November 1964, out of which 258 complaints were disposed of by it by the 10th December 1964. A provision of Rs. 72,000, has been made for the expenditure on the establishment of the State Vigilance Commission during 1964-65 by way of a supplementary grant. A provision of Rs. 1·41 lakhs is proposed to be made in the Budget for 1965-66 on account of the Commission.

Fourth Five-Year Plan

The Fourth Five-Year Plan of the State is under preparation. We hope to place before the House a Memorrandum on the Fourth Plan of Maharashtra before the end of this Session. At this stage, however, the House would be interested to know our thinking on the subject and the broad approach to various programmes of development that we have adopted in formulating the Plan.

Each Plan is a mile-stone in our journey to the goal the State has set for itself. The Third Plan, should be regarded as the first stage of intensive development extending over a period of 15 years. The Fourth Plan is being formulated in the context of the level of development likely to be reached at the end of the Third Plan in the respective developmental sectors and the urgent need for framing programme and schemes so that the ideas, purposes and principles underlying the National objec-

Appointment Of Vigilance Commission

t in joint sector enterprises it has become necessary build up a sound managerial and technical cadre. Administrative Staff College which was established st November 1963 has been doing outstanding work rganising supervisory training courses and imparting c information for promoting better understanding of cies, rules and procedures as also for developing ng the officers certain attitudes for closer apprecia- of the tasks of administration. So far the College organised seven in-service training programmes for officers. Government is considering the question of ging the scope of the college activities so as to ide for foundation and in-service courses.

tives could be translated into action.

The central problem of the Fourth Plan, as indeed of all future plans, continues to be one of raising the living standards of people by generating higher levels of national product against a background of low levels of consumption, savings, production and employment, and of assuring within the next ten years at least the minimum levels of consumption. However, a shift in strategy and approach stems from the need for making a substantial impact on the problems of poverty and unemployment in the State and in correcting the inflationary trends that have manifested themselves during the later part of the Third Plan. This postulates greater efforts and a higher

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Higher Growth Rate Of Maharashtra

rate of growth than in the earlier Plans as well some modification in the patterns of investment.

The experience of the past 14 years of planning gives us confidence in the capacity of the State of Maharashtra to generate a high rate of development consistent with the goals set by it. According to the latest study of the National Council of Applied Economic Research during the period 1951-1961 covering the first two Five-Year Plans the erstwhile State of Bombay recorded an average growth rate of 6 per cent. as against the growth rate of 3·1 per cent. recorded in the Indian economy. Both in the agricultural and industrial sectors the growth rates recorded were higher than the all-India growth rates. The State's Fourth Plan is being prepared with the object of achieving the minimum annual cumulative growth rate necessary for the State to achieve the desired levels of consumption within the next ten years. Studies leading to the formulation of the Fourth Plan indicate that an investment of about Rs. 2,200 crores would be necessary to achieve this rate of development. How much of this will be in the Public, Central and State sectors and how much in the private sector is still to be settled. States which are able and willing to make bigger efforts in mobilising their physical and financial resources can legitimately expect this factor to be taken into account in determining their outlays for the Fourth Plan.

The Fourth Plan is being formulated against the background of rising prices. With a view to avoiding further inflationary trends the highest priority has been accorded to agriculture which provides a large part of the basic consumption goods and which directly benefits more than 60 per cent. of the population of the State. Improvement in incomes of this Sector leads to further capital formation and productivity in agriculture and also through its widespread effect has a vitalising influence on the economy generally. Although Maharashtra is an industrially advanced State the income per acre is lower than the all-India average. The State income from agriculture is expected to increase by nearly 40 per cent. by the end of Fourth Plan. Part of this increase will be derived as a result of programmes for cattle breeding, milk production and poultry, which provide subsidiary occupations to small cultivators and landless labourers. We propose to set up a Corporation to undertake deep sea fishing which will meet the local demand and create a surplus for export.

Amongst the programmes in the agricultural sector the major share of investment in the Fourth Plan will be that of irrigation. We are determined to mobilise the necessary technical, financial and physical resources in the State to ensure that the full potential of irrigation is tapped within the next three Plans as recommended by the Maharashtra Irrigation Commission. The necessary organisation for a task of this magnitude is being built up even to-day by way of advance action.

Any programme of raising the standards of consumption of the masses has also to provide for adequate expansion of social services, education, medical services, water supply and housing. By the end of the Fourth Plan, we expect all the children in the age group 6 to 11 to have been enrolled under the compulsory education programme. Corresponding investments will be made in opening new schools, construction of buildings and training of teachers. The backlog of untrained teachers will be wiped out by end of the Fourth Plan. The State will take positive steps to encourage children in backward areas to attend schools and to provide quarters there for women teachers. Inevitably there will be a corresponding impact on Secondary and Higher Education for which, also, adequate facilities are provided. Education cannot be isolated from employment or economic growth. Secondary education will have increasingly to be development-orientated, as a terminal point for a majority and a point of entry into higher education for others who possess the qualifications for it. The Fourth Plan programme of education development aims at qualitative improvement in the system and in the quality of education, diversification at the secondary stage by provision of multipurpose and technical schools, emphasis on science teaching in schools and colleges, expansion of scholarship programmes, so that no deserving student is deprived by his indigence of the benefit of higher education. Our scheme for the economically Backward Classes alone will benefit 50 lakh students in the Fourth Plan.

Good health and living conditions are independent on larger social considerations and also exert a powerful influence on the pace of economic development. A decade ago, the general health standards in Maharashtra were poorer than the average for the country. Although there has been considerable development in this field in the last fourteen years, in relation to the needs, the institutional facilities are inadequate especially in

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reas. Programmes for expansion of medical facilities have been drawn up. To bring amenities in rural areas to a standard comparable to urban areas, it is proposed to provide additional general beds so that the average bed-population ratio is improved to 1:5,500 in each division. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme will be extended to places with a population of industrial workers exceeding 2,500. The families of insured workers are also proposed to be covered. Medical education programmes will be stepped up, so as to increase the supply of doctors to rural areas. We plan to reach the goal of 1 nurse for 3 additional beds to be provided in the Fourth Plan. Every village will have an assured water supply.

Vigorous efforts will be made to reach the goal of 10 per cent. reduction in the birth rate within 10 years. We shall launch a large scale programme of family planning in the districts. Over Rs. 2 crores have been earmarked in the State Plan for this programme apart from the funds available from the Government of India.

The requirements of an ever growing population imparts an even greater urgency into our housing programmes. The Fourth Plan will include a massive investment in the public sector for Urban Housing. The plans for Village Housing, which will be co-ordinated with gaothan extension programmes are being accorded large provision.

The development of industrial growth within the State is principally determined by the policies and programmes of the Central Government. The role of the State in the development of industry has in the past been comparatively limited, but during the Fourth Plan direct investment by the State either in public sector projects or in joint sector projects will be undertaken with a view to pro-

Chandrapur and two plants for low temperature carbonisation are proposed for the public sector. The organization for survey and prospecting of minerals has been strenthened for this purpose. These units will give a substantial stimulus to the economy of the under-developed regions of the State. Along with the extension of modern large-scale industry to rural areas, rural arts and crafts and small-scale industry would continue to occupy a place of importance in the economy and the programmes of assistance in the Third Plan have been enlarged in the next Plan. Although we propose to open three more functional and 23 co-operative industrial estates, priority will be given to consolidation of development in estates already established. The scope of operation of the Small-scale Industries Corporation will be enlarged.

Rural Electrification which is the catalyst for economic development of the rural areas, will be widely extended. The power programme provides for additional installed capacity of 1770 m.w. during the Fourth Plan, which is expected to meet fully the power requirements of the economy. In the transport sector the past lags will be made up to some extent. For the Fourth Plan we propose to provide an outlay for 6,000 new miles of roads and 1,600 miles of village roads. Passenger transport will be nationalised throughout the State.

Removal of disparity in the levels of development of different regions in the State continues to be a vital task of the State Plan. In terms of investment the back-log in the under-developed regions is expected to be wiped out by the end of the Fourth Plan. In respect of disparities in levels of physical development I have already indicated that efforts will be made to bring them on par with the other advanced regions by direct

Industrial Development Through Cooperation

ing industrial development of the hinterland of Maharashtra and growth of industries catering to requirements of agriculture. Greater stress than ever be laid on development of the processing industry through co-operative agencies. Government will provide necessary matching share-capital to encourage the setting up of co-operative processing units, such contribution being liberalised in backward areas. In addition the incentives recently announced, the programme aids at preparation of Project Reports, provision of basic facilities setting up of 18 new industrial areas and equity participation by Government. An Electrolytic Manganese Metal Plant, a colliery, a Pig Iron Plant at

Government investment in industry where necessary and by weightage to investment in other sectors.

Apart from disparities in the development of different regions, the rural areas of the State suffer in comparison with the urban areas in respect of amenities such as communications, water supply, medical and health facilities. The approach to distribution of outlays among various sectors has been influenced by the need to remove such disparities. Moreover, the Plan has been oriented so as to increase the sphere of opportunity for the relatively weaker sections of the population in the rural areas by providing employment—intensive schemes. A large programme of soil conservation (100 lakh

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acres), well digging (1·75 lakh wells) and development and co-operative processing seeks to improve the financial conditions of these small cultivators and the land-less labourers. A special scheme has been included in the Plan with a view to rehabilitating 50,000 small holders financially through guarantees and subsidies for co-operative loans in respect of programmes of land development, irrigation and poultry development and other mixed farming activities.

Studies on the employment aspect of the Fourth Plan programme are still in progress but we hope to provide employment opportunities to the extent of the net addition to the labour force in the next five years.

Interim Relief And Pay Commission

The accent in the Fourth Plan is, thus, on carrying the benefits of a planned economy to the weaker sections of the population without slowing down the tempo of development.

Pay Commission

It remains now only to refer to the insistent demands of Government servants for the appointment of a Pay Commission and for interim relief. I have no need to recall to the House the measures we have taken during the past 5 years for pecuniary relief to the employees of the State and the local bodies as well. Suffice it to say that, by the end of the Third Plan, we shall have exceeded very greatly the outlay allowed by the Planning Commission for the improvement of emoluments of Government servants during the Third Plan period. The excess of expenditure on this account can only be regarded as a serious inroad on the finances which we should have devoted to the Plan. This means in effect that part of the taxation raised during the current Plan has had to be used up in the improvement of emoluments of Class III and Class IV servants, mainly. We have yet to find large resources for future Plan schemes.

I do believe that we have reached a stage where it is unwise to raise further taxes only for the sake of improving emoluments. Government is conscious that hardship and financial stringency are the lot of many of the State and local bodies' employees. In its forecast of revenue expenditure for the Fourth Plan period submitted to the Fourth Finance Commission, Government has included a substantial provision for the improvements of emoluments of public servants. We can only hope that the Fourth Finance Commission will appreciate in full the necessity of all that we desire to do for our public servants. It is in the anticipation that th be so that I now announce Government's de immediately to appoint a Pay Commission in re of Government servants and in the me to allow to Government servants and also to emp under the Zilla Parishads, drawing a basic sal up to Rs. 715 (revised) interim relief by way of an i of Rs. 5 per month in their basic pay, with effec 1st April 1965. Effect to the recommendations Pay Commission will be given as from 1st April It is proposed, with the concurrence of the Zilla Pa to refer the case of their employees also to th Commission. The interim increase just ann will be absorbed in any increase in basic pay th result from the Pay Commission's recommen Government has also decided to give grants to the municipalities—including the Corporati Nagpur, Poona and Sholapur—to enable them t an equivalent increase in pay to their own emp Grants in accordance with the Grant-in-Aid Co be paid to non-Government secondary schools grant an equivalent increase in the emoluments o secondary teachers.

While on the subject of the emoluments of G ment servants, I may observe that by and larg have appreciated the difficulties of Governme refrained from an agitational approach. At th time I should be failing in my duty if I do not p that there is a small section among them which is ing to unseemly forms of agitation. The app of pressures by these wrongful means do not say, serve any useful purpose whatsoever. The d Government takes from time to time are tak mature consideration of the requirements of the S the resources and the larger public interests i Agitational approaches only serve to obscure issues and the bitterness that they create se useful ends at all. I can only assure public that we shall continue to have their interests at all times and I would urge them in turn to larger interests of the nation foremost in their

Many of our major difficulties are safely be We are on the threshold of a new period in our ment and I felt that this Honourable House right to know, as soon as we had formulated the lines our economic and social policies will

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the next few years. The well-being of the State—its planned development—the best use of its resources—these are matters close to the hearts of all of us, on whichever side of the House we take our seats, and close also to the hearts of those whom we represent here. It will be only by our united efforts, by our mutual toil and co-operation, that the purpose and intent underlying our development plans can be translated into purposeful action for the common good. Ours is a rich heritage, enriched by our recent gains—but richer still in the promise of common welfare which is ours for the earning. The estimates which I have placed here today have been evolved in the spirit of service to the common man. It is in that spirit that I commend them to this House.

Governor's Address To Legislature

(continued from page 7)

The problem of rural drinking water supply is likely to remain with us for quite some time to come. Government is therefore giving special attention to tackling this question. No popular contribution is now required for such works in scarcity or flood affected areas and such areas which are predominantly tribal. Government has also increased grant-in-aid to 90 per cent. of the total cost in respect of Piped Water Supply Scheme where no other schemes are practicable. A regional Piped Water Supply Scheme at Shahapada was commissioned during the year in the Kolaba District. The Rural Works Programme is pushed with vigour in the State. 60 new Projects were sanctioned during the year thereby bringing the total number of such projects in the State to 128.

I will now refer to certain other issues with which the people of the State as a whole are concerned. Government has kept you informed from time to time of the developments regarding the solution of our border dispute with Mysore State. As you are aware, the next step is now for the Government of India to take. I can only assure you that my Government will continue its efforts for a speedy and satisfactory solution of this dispute. The people of this State have been very much concerned with the developments in Goa. Only recently the Legislative Assembly there passed a resolution recommending merger of the territory with this State. My Government sincerely hopes that the Government of India would respect this resolution which reflects popular desire expressed through the elected representatives. My Government and the people of this State are greatly exercised over the unresolved problem of the allocation of waters of the Krishna and the Godavari between this State. Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. Protracted negotiations are still going on between the Central Government and these States. Government hopes that the problem would be solved satisfactorily and without any further loss of time on the basis of an equitable distribution of these waters amongst all the States concerned. An Official Languages Bill has been passed by you in your Nagpur Session for the introduction of Marathi in all official correspondence of the State. Necessary preliminary steps are being taken to switch over to Marathi from English as early as possible.

We are living through a period of great stress and strain. But the people of Maharashtra have always risen nobly to the challenge of our times. The tasks which we have undertaken after gaining independence are gathering momentum. We have had our setbacks as well as our gains. Let us proceed with our task in the same confident spirit with which we took them up, having constantly before us the thought that the welfare of this State and of its people are inseparable from those of the nation at large. With this hope, I now leave you to your labours.

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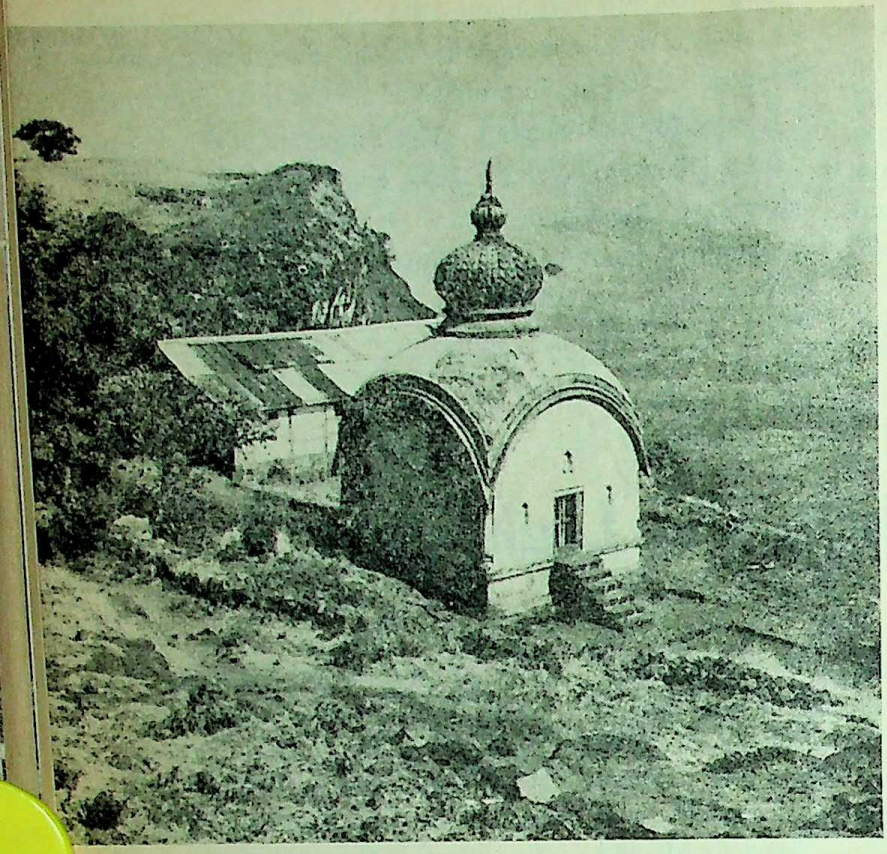
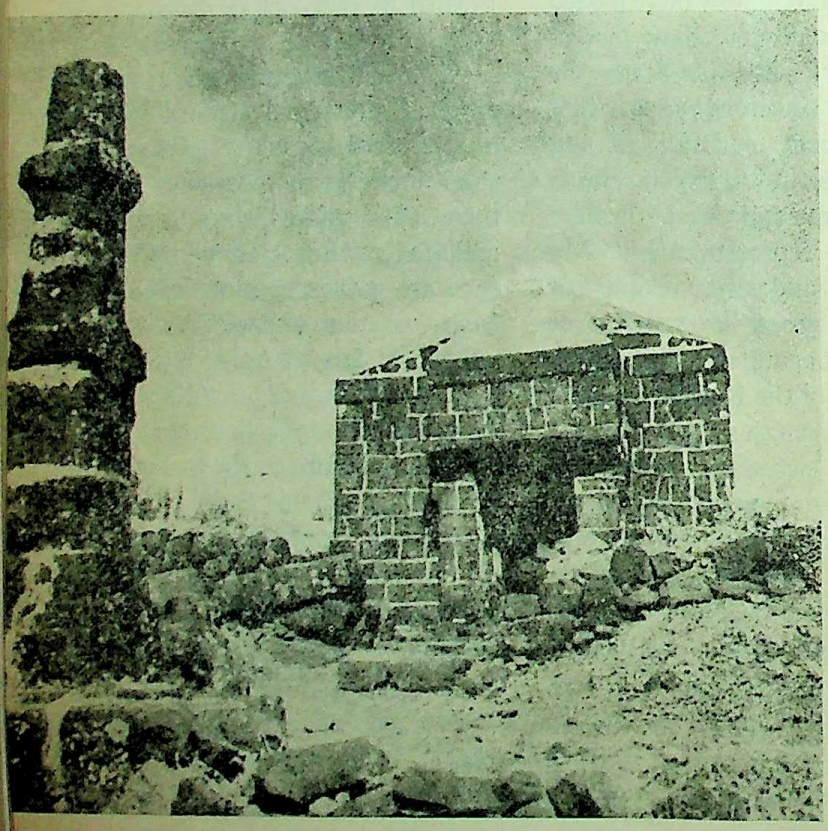


A view of the Samadhi of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj at Sinhgad

The historic trek by which Tanaj[illegible]self and his me[illegible]



The Kondaneshwar temple at Sinhgad

Sinhga[illegible]ctures

It was exactly three hundr[illegible] [illegible]aji's trusted [illegible] Malusare attacked at the insta[illegible] [illegible]other Jijab[illegible] one of the chief fortifications [illegible]s in the [illegible] was then being looked after [illegible]ef, Udaybh[illegible] capturing the fort was very [illegible]anaji, lion-[illegible] fulfilled it successfully. Unfo[illegible] to fight th[illegible] and he lost his life in the noble [illegible]r and his m[illegible] then the fort came to be known [illegible] secured a p[illegible] in the minds of the peop[illegible]tra. Tanaj[illegible] synonym to courage and lo[illegible] marks th[illegible] anniversary of that valiant [illegible]shtra.

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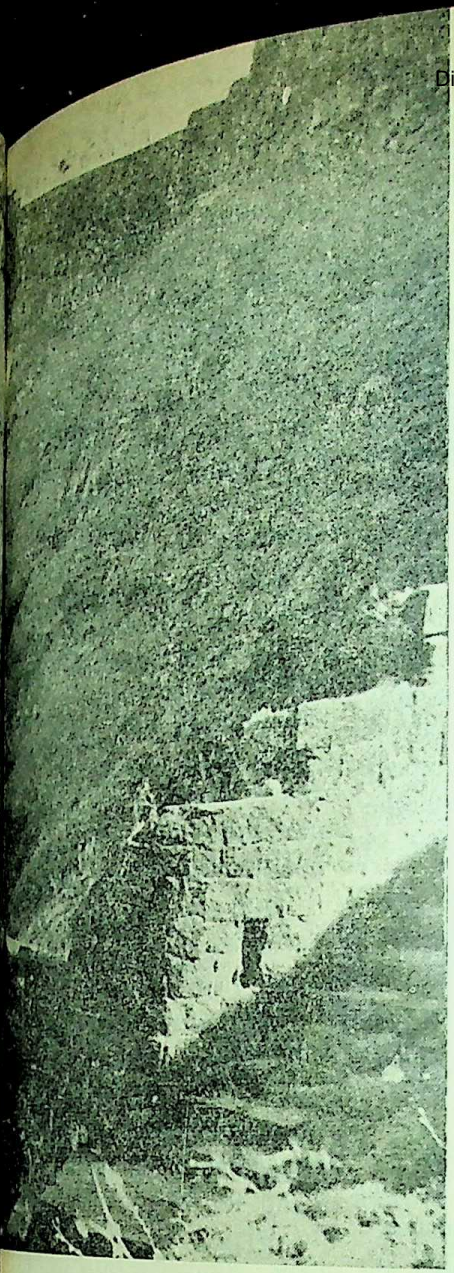
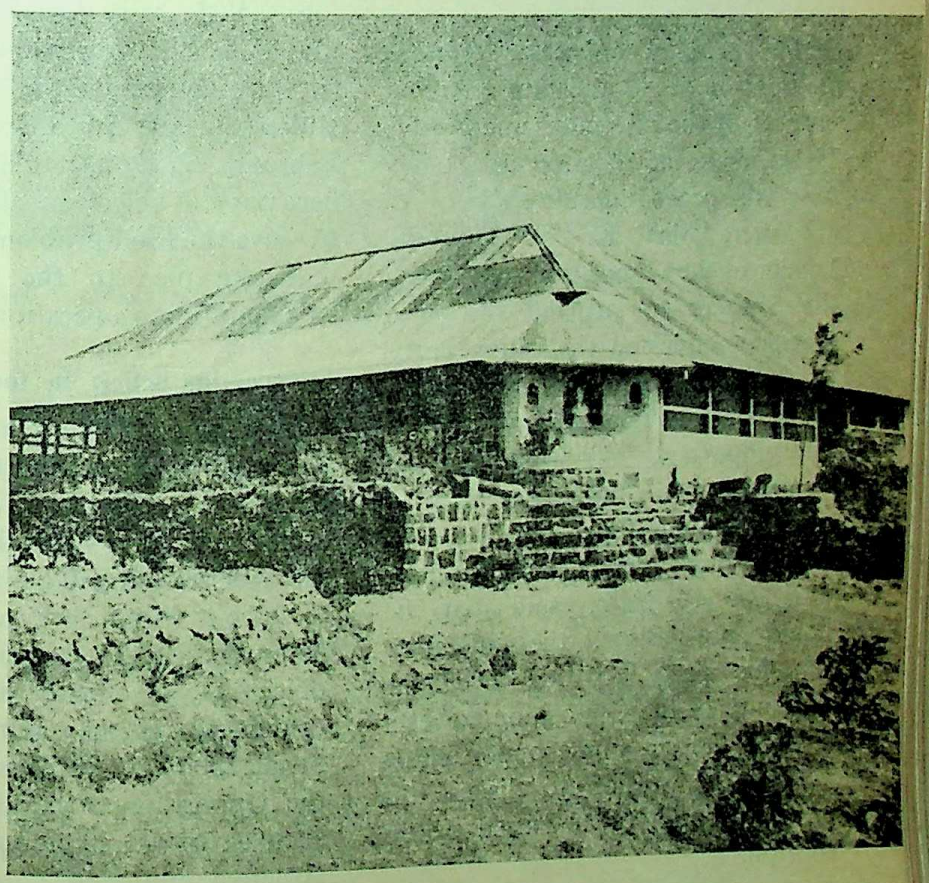


n Tanaji self and his men to fort Sinhgad

hgad ctures

undred aji's trusted lieutenant Tanaji insian other Jijabai fort Kondana, tions is in the Deccan. The fort fter ef, Udaybhanu. The task of very d anaji, lion-hearted, as he was Unfo to fight the battle till death noble er and his motherland. Since nown secured a place of high esteem peop tra. Tanaji's name became d lo marks the 300th death ant shtra.

The stony monument erected on the spot where Tanaji is believed to have lost his hand in his last duel with Udaybhanu, the Moghul chief in charge of the fort Sinhgad



The bunglow in which Lokmanya Tilak used to stay during his holidaying at Sinhgad has been well preserved by the Government

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

THE Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, inaugurated the Budget Session of the Maharashtra Legislature on February 15.

On February 16, a motion was moved by Opposition members to express the confidence in the Council of Ministers for its utter failure to deal effectively with the continuing deteriorating food situation in the State, to curb the sky-rocketing prices of foodrgains and other essential commodities and make these articles of food and other necessities of life available at reasonable prices and in sufficient quantities.

Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker, refused the motion as it did not get the support of the minimum number of 35 members, as required under the Assembly procedure rules.

Earlier, Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, requested the Speaker to suspend the rule. He also requested the ruling party to facilitate the discussion on the motion as it sought to raise issues of vital importance and would provide opportunity to both the sides to discuss the question.

In reply, the Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik, said that he could not allow the members of his party to tide over the difficulty of the Opposition however they would get ample opportunities during the session to discuss the subject sought to be raised by the motion.

The next day, the Minister for Finance Shri S. K. Wankhede, presented to the House the budget estimates for the year 1965-66. The revenue receipts for the year were estimated at Rs. 215·47 crores against the expenditure of Rs. 224·82 crores, thus the budget showed a deficit of Rs. 9·35 crores.

On February 18, the Minister for Finance placed before the House a supplementary statement of expenditure for Rs. 17,44,20,287 for the year 1964-65.

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, while replying to the two-day debate on the Governor's address in the State Assembly on February 22, 1965, stated that it was necessary to make an all-out effort to solve the food problem and made a strong plea to the Opposition to extend its co-operation to solve it.

Overcoming deficit in foodgrains

The Chief Minister stated that the Government had started the schemes with the object of overcoming State's deficit in food and hoped that the Government will be in a position to solve it within four years. It was necessary for the realisation of the objectives to create a sense of confidence in the minds of the people, he said. Shri Naik appealed the Opposition to help in creating such a climate by adopting a constructive approach.

The Chief Minister assu[illegible] House that the ruling party w[illegible] its utmost efforts to find a[illegible] solution to the problem of [illegible] rashtra-Mysore boundary d[illegible] river waters and the merger o[illegible] into Maharashtra State. [illegible] Chief Minister promised t[illegible] would continue to cons[illegible] Opposition members and a[illegible] them with the progress made [illegible] matter.

The Chief Minister alluded [illegible] criticism made by the Opp[illegible] members of the Governor's fa[illegible] address the House in Hi[illegible] Marathi. He stated that the Go[illegible] being the head of the State and [illegible] party considerations, such ref[illegible] to the Governor of a pe[illegible] nature had not been made.

Referring to the prices of [illegible] fixed by the Government S[illegible] said that inspite of the fa[illegible] the traders had been [illegible] farmers a higher price as [illegible] per quintle, they resisted this [illegible] tion and have sold jowar [illegible] Government at the rate of [illegible] and Rs. 45 per quintle.

Earlier Shri W. A. [illegible] (Congress) initiated the dis[illegible] on 18 February 1965 on the [illegible] nor's address. Those who [illegible] pated in the discussion [illegible] Sarvashri P. K. Atre (D. F.) [illegible] Sangvikar (Congress), S. G. [illegible] (Com.), S. G. Kochrekar [illegible] K. R. Patil (P.W.P.) and [illegible] Karkhanis (P. & W. P.) a[illegible] Champabai Mokal (Congr[illegible] Kumari Pratibha Patil (Co[illegible] Opposition members in [illegible] Shri K. N. Dhulup and me[illegible] the Congress complained [illegible] quota of foodgrains given [illegible] rural areas was inadequ[illegible] that of Bombay.

Police force in suburban are[illegible]

The Home Minister, Sh[illegible] Desai, while replying to a [illegible]

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23rd February 1965, on the Supplementary Demand under the head 'Police' for Rs. 1,07,277, said that it was necessary to prevent the activities of the anti-social elements which followed the springing up of the hutments with the increase of Bombay's population. The Home Minister gave the details of the steps taken so far to strengthen the police force in suburban areas and said that Government was considering the strengthening of police force in Matunga, Mulund, Vile Parle, Santa Cruz, Kandivli and Borivli and upgrading the Dharavi police chowki into a police station. He hoped that the strengthening of the police force and opening of new police chowkis in the subarbans would give the public necessary protection and end murders.

Supplementary demands

During the day, the Assembly also voted demands under the heads of "General Administration", 'Jails', 'Electricity Schemes', 'Capital outlay on Public Works' and 'Privy Purses'.

The next day Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, while replying to a debate on the Supplementary Demand under the head "Agriculture" stated that vigorous efforts were being made by the Government to encourage agriculturists in Ratnagiri district to go in for cash crops on large scale. Shri Sawant told that the Package Programme of Groundnuts, in 14 talukas of the district had been undertaken, and 17 sugarcane development plots had also been sanctioned by the Government. Shri Sawant pointed out that nearly 1,000 acres in the district were covered by mango and other fruit plantations. Those who participated in the discussion were Sarvashri P. V. Mandlik, S. K. Athalye, J. B. Shety (All P.S.P.) and Ishwarlal Parikh and N. S. Mohol (Congress).

Later, the House voted all Supplementary Demands totalling Rs. 17,44,20,287.

Developmental activities

Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, opening the 6-day general discussion on the State's budget for 1965-66 on 25th of February criticised the Government about its developmental activities, and said that Government could not raise the standard of living of the people or hold a price line of the essential commodities. Unless the Government ensure the parity between the prices of agricultural commodities on the one hand and those of consumer goods, agriculture would not become a profitable proposition and consequently the stagnation on the agriculture front would not end, said Shri Dhulup.

Dr. P. V. Mandlik (PSP) complained that the quota fixed for the population in the rural areas was as low as four kilo a month.

Shri K. S. Dharia, (Congress) said that Government had undertaken schemes for the development of the rural areas but neglected the development of the urban areas particularly Greater Bombay. He suggested that at least five per cent of the State's outlay on development should be allotted for the Bombay City development.

The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill 1965 was passed by the House on February 26, after its first, second and third readings.

Those who participated in the discussion on the budget on the second day were Mrs. Prabha Zadbuke (Congress), Shri M. A. Pathan (Congress), Shri S.K. Athalye (PSP), and Shri K. R. Mundhe (PWP). Shri Namjoshi, A. N. (Congress) assailed the reported decision of the Bombay University to discontinue the teaching of Hindi as a compulsory subject in the first Year and Inter Science Classes of the affiliated colleges. He urged the Government to take a serious view of the decision.

Dr. Jayant Naralikar addressing the Members of the State Legislature at the Council Hall on February 15

Schools in Tribal Blocks

Dr. N. N. Kailas, Deputy Minister for Education said that there were 31 Ashram Schools running progressively in Tribal Blocks and other

(*continued on page 43*)

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

★

Prizes to Indian authors

★ *Haladbarda project approved*

★ *Prizes for agricultural implements*

★ *Training in Marathi typing*

★ *Milk Yield Competition results*

★ *New Accounts Service for Maharashtra*

★ *Lift Irrigation Circle at Poona*

★ *Exhibition of films*

★

SEVENTEEN prizes of the value of Rs. 1,100 each will be awarded to Indian authors of the books adjudged to be the best in the Fourth Competition for New Reading Public to be held under the auspices of the UNESCO. Out of the 17 prizes, four will be for the books in Hindi and one each for the books published in Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. However, if an entry in a particular language does not come up to the required standard, the prize for that language may be given to the next best adjudged book in any of the other language. The term " New Reading Public " means those people who have advanced beyond the stage of neo-literates, but are as yet unable to comprehend material containing subtle literary flourishes, involved sentences, relatively technical language and abstract ideas or farfetched similies.

In addition to the prizes, the Government of India may purchase up to 1,500 copies of every prize-winning book for distribution in the community development blocks at a net price.

The books, printed and published in India, during the period from January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1964, will be eligible for being sent as entries. Manuscripts will not be accepted. The authors should be an Indian national. The entries accompanied by a Treasury Challan of Rs. 10 can be submitted, either by the author or by the publisher The prize will, however, be given to the author only.

The last date for submitting the books to the Assistant Educational Advisor, S. W. 2, Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi, is May 31, 1965. The results of the competition will be announced by September 30, 1965.

Approval to Haladbarda project

The Government of Maharashtra has approved the plans and estimates of the Haladbarda project in Nasik district. The plans and estimates of the project amount to over Rs. 2·40 crores.

The project envisages construction of a storage at village Haladbarda in Kalwan taluka of Nasik district with a gross capacity of 2,169 M cft. and extension of the Girna Right Bank Canal. It would provide assured water supply to 1,050 acres under the existing Girna Project Right Bank Canal and 15,350 acres under the Girna Left Bank Canal.

Sale of Khandsari sugar

The Government of Maharashtra has removed all restrictions on the sales of khandsari sugar with effect from February 3, 1965 and free sales of khandsari sugar can be made within the State subject to the maximum price fixed by the Controller of Foodgrains Distribution and Collectors in Greater Bombay and districts. However, movement thereof from Greater Bombay to destinations within the State would be subject to issue of a permission from the office of the Supply Commissioner, Bombay.

The Supply Commissioner's Office will permit exports from Greater Bombay to anywhere in the State liberally.

It has also been decided that further imports of khandsari sugar

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from Uttar Pradesh may be stopped until further orders, even though some of the despatches are still outstanding out of the allotments already made unless any of the nominees would wish to import the quota allotted to them for disposal on their own account.

All State nominees, are, however, allowed to dispose of khandsari sugar imported by them from Uttar Pradesh in the destination districts, if the same is not taken delivery of by the district nominees and all Collectors are being informed to authorise them in this respect. They are also allowed to unload khandsari sugar wagons at the destination railway stations on their own in order to save demurrage and sell it any where within the State.

The Supply Commissioner's Office and Collectors are advised to permit export from the State in special cases in limited quantities under the authority already vested in them under the Sugar Control Orders.

Prizes for agricultural implements

For improving the indigenous agricultural implements and inventing new implements for achieving efficiency and economy, the Government of Maharashtra has undertaken to execute a scheme under the patronage of the Sir Sasoon David Trust Fund Committee in which four prizes to the extent of Rs. 500 each are proposed to be given to the institutions or citizens of Maharashtra State. The implements included are seed drills, interculturing implements, threshing implements and other types of agricultural implements such as dibbler, groundnut digger and groundnut pod seperator. Further details of the scheme may be obtained from the Agricultural Engineer, Department of Agriculture, Poona-5.

Training in Marathi typing

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned a scheme of imparting training in Marathi typewriting to the present English typists and stenographers in Government service. Training classes will be held at the Garud High School, Dhulia under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer, Dhulia, from April 1, 1965.

Each of the typists and stenographers selected by the Directorate of Languages will be given instructions in Marathi typewriting for a period of six months in the institution. The institution will be paid a sum of Rs. 50 as tuition fees per trainee.

Free-ships to children of mill-workers

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to hold eligible the children of the bonafide ex-workers of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills, which have been closed down since January 2, 1964. for the benefits of the Economically Backward Classes Concessions. For calculation of income of the workers, the period of five months from January to May 1964 will be taken into consideration and children of only such ex-workers of whose total income from all sources did not exceed Rs. 500 during the period, would be held eligible for the grant of concessions during the year 1964-65.

The ex-workers claiming the benefit of the concessions for their children will have to produce certificates from the competent authority to the effect that they were actually employed in the mills immediately prior to its closure and that their total income from all sources during the five months immediately preceding June 1, 1964, did not exceed Rs. 500.

The ex-workers are, therefore advised to submit their applications together with the requisite ... ficates, to the Heads of insti... in which their children are stu... during the current academic ...

Milk Yield Competition results

The Central Council of Go... vardhan has announced the re... of the All-India Milk Yield Com... tions organised in 1963-64.

The Sanchalak of As... Goushala at Urali Kanchan... Poona district, has won the ... prize of Rs. 2,000 for the milk ... of 44·83 lb. by a Gir breed cow.

The second prize of Rs. 1,00... the same category, has been awa... to the Panchavati Pinjrapole San... at Nasik. A cow from the sa... yielded 40·46 lb. of milk.

New Accounts Service

The Government of Mahara... has constituted a new Acco... Service to be known as ... 'Maharashtra Finance and Acco... Service' (State and Subordi... under the administrative contr... the Finance Department. The se... will be administered by the Dire... of Accounts and Treasuries ... Ex-Officio Joint Secretary to ... Government of Maharash... Finance Department.

Consequent upon the estab... ment of the Directorate of Acco... and Treasuries from January ... 1962, the question of constitu... new unified accounts service ... been engaging the attention of ... Government. There are se... isolated gazetted and non-gaz... posts dealing with accounts ma... under the administrative co... of Government Department ... than the Finance Department. ... some of the posts are mean... the maintenance of accoun... commercial schemes undertak... Government, some are mean... accounts of other schemes or pr...

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nctioned by Government, includ- g the departmental transactions. he incumbents of most of these sts which are isolated and not uded in any particular cadre e at a disadvantage in respect of omotions. In the absence of a mmon cadre, the requiste degree interchange ability and uniformity scales of pay for posts requiring milar qualifications and duties, me Government offices have been periencing a severe shortage of rsonnel qualified in accounts work. overnment, therefore, decided to nstitute a comprehensive and unifi- d Accounts Service for the State.

slo University Scholarships

To promote cultural relations ween India and Norway the ernational Summer School, iversity of Oslo, Norway, will r two to three scholarships to dian nationals for study in onomic Planning and Public dministration.

The application forms and other tails are obtainable from the vernment of India, Ministry of ucation, New Delhi. Intending ndidates other than those in vernment service should forward eir applications, direct to the vernment of India, Ministry of ucation, New Delhi.

The duration of the scholarships l be from June 28, 1965 to gust 7, 1965.

The value of the scholarships l cover only maintenance commodation, food and rsions) in Norway.

The cost of passage, etc. both ways l have to be borne by the olar.

The candidates should posses a nd class Master's Degree in any subject and five years' experience in teaching Public Administration/practical experience in Public Administration.

They should not be more than 35 years of age.

RCH 1, 1965

Remarkable Progress Of Procurement Drive In Districts

Name of the district	Period ending	Quantity procured Jowar/Rice
Wardha ..	February 20, 1965 ..	11,500 Quintals Jowar
Akola ..	February 22, 1965 ..	80,419 ,, ,,
Chanda ..	February 21, 1965 ..	1,56,022 ,, Rice
		1,737 ,, Jowar
Buldana ..	February 21, 1965 ..	81,000 ,, Jowar
Bhandara ..	February 16, 1965 ..	1,83,828 ,, Rice
		1,562 ,, Paddy
Amravati ..	February 22, 1965 ..	61,800 ,, Jowar
Satara ..	February 20, 1965 ..	6,972 Bags of Jowar
		7,806 Quintals Paddy
Kolaba ..	February 20, 1965 ..	1,67,022 ,, Rice
		1 34,743 ,, Paddy
Jalgaon ..	February 10, 1965 ..	60,000 Bags of Jowar
Bhir ..	February 8, 1965 ..	5,556 Quintals Jowar
Parbhani ..	February 14, 1965 ..	40,388 ,, Jowar
Osmanabad ..	February 20, 1965 ..	21 690 ,, Jowar
Dhulia ..	February 21, 1965 ..	86,500 ,, ,,

Lift Irrigation Circle at Poona

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned the creation of a Lift Irrigation Circle, under the Irrigation and Power Department with headquarters at Poona, together with four divisions, one each at Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur and 17 sub-divisions, for a period of one year, in the first instance, from the date of opening of the circle, for investigation, or preparation of preliminary reports and detailed projects of co-operative lift irrigation schemes.

This step has been taken to

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Scholarships for Defence Academy

The Government of Maharashtra has instituted six scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 1,600 per annum, to encourage boys from the State for recruitment to the Joint Services Wing of the National Defence Academy, Khadakwasla at the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona-5. The scholarships, which are of three years' duration, will be given holding a competitive examination.

The forms of applications are to be obtained from either the Parishad Education Officer of the respective Zilla Parishads from the Educational Inspector, Greater Bombay, or from the Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona-1.

For being eligible to the competitive examination, the candidates shall have passed the Standard of Class VIII or any recognised secondary school or any other equivalent Standard of a recognised Anglo-Indian or English teaching school at the time of selection. In Marathwada and Vidarbha the candidates must have passed standard VII.

The candidates should not be more than 14 years of age on April 30, 1965. The last date for the receipt of the application in the prescribed form by the Principal, Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona-5, is March 20, 1965.

promote co-operative lift irrigation schemes.

Exhibition of films

The exemption from the operation of section 3 of the Bombay Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953, granted to the exhibition of 16 m.m. and 35 m.m. non-inflammable films or film strips which have been certified by the Central Board of Film Censors as "predominantly educational" and films approved as scientific films intended for educational purposes, films dealing with news and current events, or documentary films approved by Film Advisory Board, by any person in any place except in hotels on streets, cross-roads, chowks, footpaths, etc., and to the exhibition of 16 m.m. or 35 m.m. non-inflammable films or film strips by any person in a private residence on certain conditions, has been continued by the Government of Maharashtra for a further period of one year with effect from February 14, 1965, unless revoked earlier.

Section 3 of the Bombay Cinemas (Regulation) Act provides that no person shall give an exhibition by means of cinematograph elsewhere than in a place licensed under the Act.

The conditions stipulate that no film other than a film which has been certified by the Central Board of Film Censors as suitable for unrestricted public exhibition or for public exhibition restricted to adults and which, when exhibited, displays the prescribed mark of the Central Board of Film Censors and has not been altered or tampered with in any way since such mark was affixed thereto should be exhibited or permitted to be exhibited. However, in the case of films produced by any person of a sight-seeing tour or a family function, a certificate from the Censor Board is not necessary exhibiting such films in pr residences.

No film which has been certi the Central Board of Film Ce as suitable for public exhi restricted to adults should be ex ed to any person who is no adult.

No advertisement films di or indirectly sponsoring particular trade, comm business, service, product, should be exhibited or permitte be exhibited.

It is also stipulated that the should be exhibited in pro ventilated places fitted with all sanitary and hygienic require and that no admission fee shou charged. Moreover members of Central Board of Film Ce and its Advisory Panels, Re and Assistant Regional Office the Board and employees of State Government engaged in discharge of their official d should be admitted to the pla exhibition and to the film sh

The exhibitors, other than in private residences, will als required to maintain a regis the films exhibited, which sh be kept open to inspection b duly authorised officers of Government. The exhibition of films should not extend b 12-30 p.m.

The exhibition of films shou be by means of a projector to a mobile van.

In the case of shows in residences, no person other th members of the family, guests and the officers men above should be admitted.

Free-studentships to children

The Government of Maha has directed that eligible Gov

(continued on

THE Chief Naik, rec cently the co ographical a dia and Nep the people d high sense Shri Naik, est at the N rganised by sociation, at uditoriam, st discipline, co d bravery of ell-known to a Referring to ween the Chief Minister ppy to see th eat strides. Ea restha, Presid n, welcomed t

emento presen A memento i presiding at Bombay presented to Maharashtra the Minister si, by Sh rman of th ncil and S ker of the Le Council Hall,

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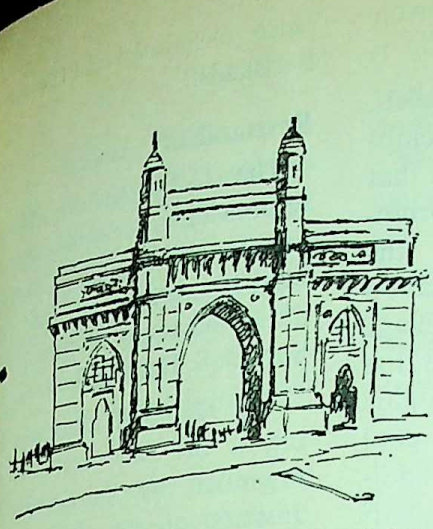


AROUND BOMBAY CITY

THE Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, recalled at Bombay. recently the common bonds-cultural, geographical and religious of both India and Nepal and paid tributes to the people for their integrity and high sense of duty.

Shri Naik, who was the chief guest at the Nepal National Day organised by the Nepali Cultural Association, at the Bhulabai Desai Auditoriam, stated that the sense of discipline, courage of conviction and bravery of the Nepalese were well-known to all.

Referring to the good relations between the two countries the Chief Minister said that India was happy to see that country making great strides. Earlier, Shri Purandas Shrestha, President of the Association, welcomed the Chief Minister.

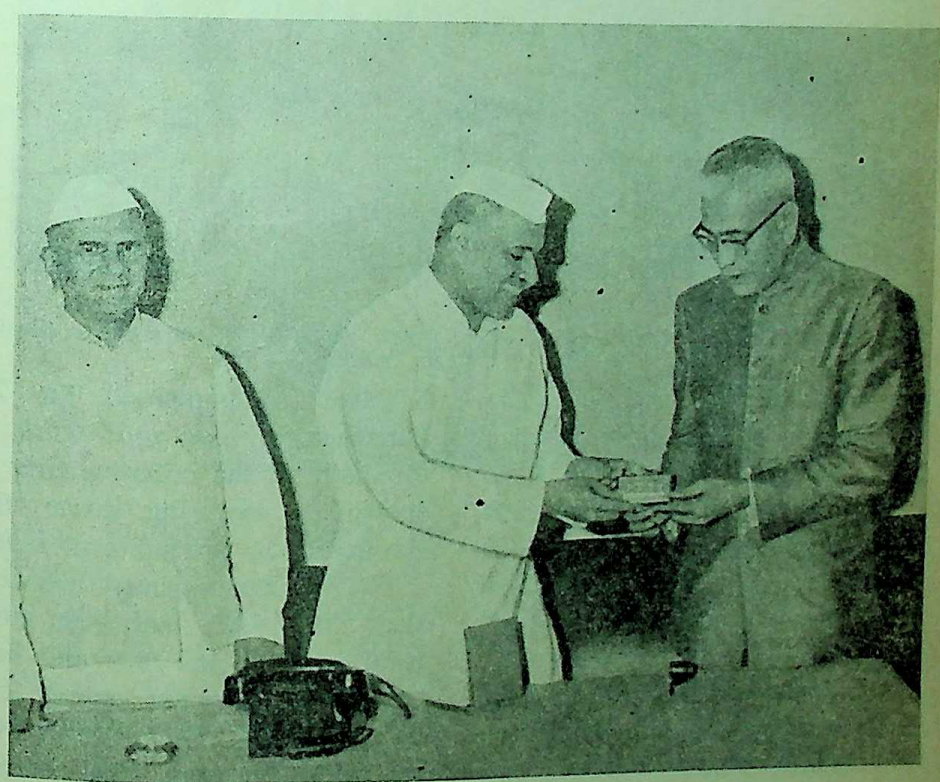
Memento presented to C. M.

A memento in connection with the presiding officers' conference, held at Bombay here in January last, was presented to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, and the Minister for Home Shri D. S. Desai, by Shri V. S. Page, Chairman of the State Legislative Council and Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, in Council Hall, Bombay recently. A replica of the Council Hall is engraved on the memento.

Panchayat Raj—Vital for rural development.

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, said at Bombay recently that increased production was the need of the day. Poverty could not be eradicated unless the man-power was channelised for stepping up the production, he pointed out.

Shri Naik who was presiding over the second meeting of the State Level Consultative Committee for Panchayati Raj consisting of representatives from Maharashtra in Parliament, State Legislature, Zilla Parishads and interests engaged in rural development said that if



Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly presenting a memento in connection with the Presiding Officers' Conference held at Bombay in January last to the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, at the Council Hall.

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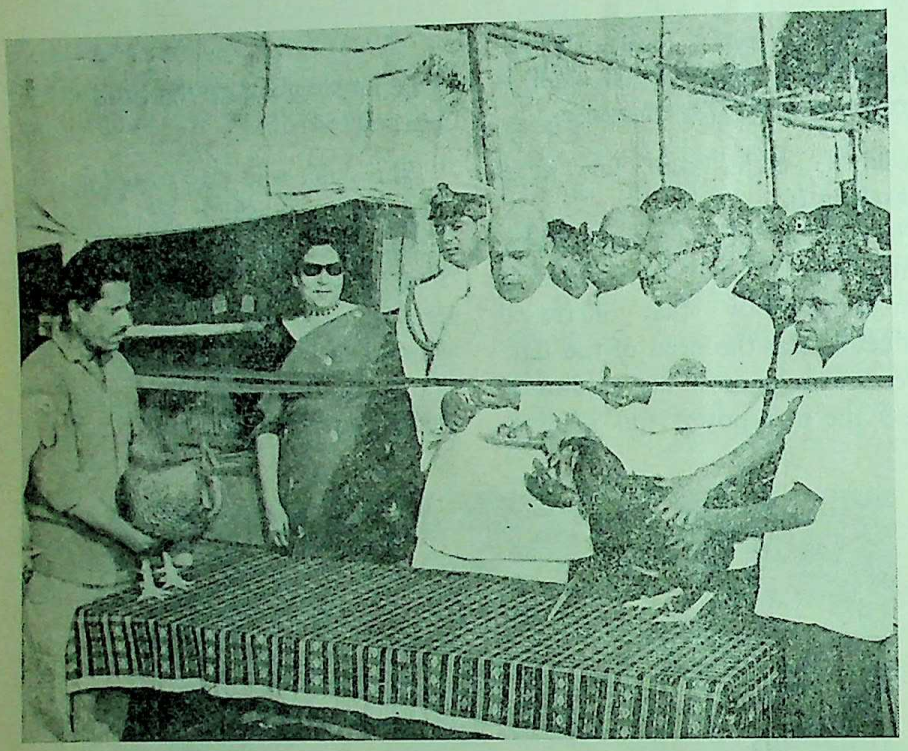
poverty was eradicated, the people themselves would take initiative in fulfilling the basic necessities. He said that the Panchayat Raj institutions should prove their utility and increase their importance by playing a vital role in the field of rural development.

The Chief Minister complimented the Panchayati Raj institutions for the initiative they had taken at the time of Chinese aggression and recently at the time of the food crisis in the State. He said that the peasants sold their produce to the Government at support price when they could get much more from private traders. " The fact that such an atmosphere can be created in the villages proves that the objective of decentralisation has been fulfilled" he said.

Shri Naik said that he was for giving more powers to the Panchayat Samitis in keeping with the objective of more and more decentralisation of power but only such powers which the Panchayat Samitis would be able to use properly should be given to them. He observed.

Earlier, in his introductory speech, the Minister for Rural Development, Shri G. B. Khedkar said that the Zilla Parishads had been formulating development plans for the respective districts in consultation with Panchayat Samitis and village Panchayats. He suggested that the Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Village Panchayats should pool their resources for undertaking additional development works. Shri Khedkar complimented the Zilla Parishads for their good work and especially at the initiative they had shown in procuring jowar under the monopoly procurement scheme.

The Minister informed the meeting that 5,000 wells had been dug in rural areas till the date and hoped that drinking water supply could be provided to 7,000 villages by the end of next year. Shri Khedkar said that steps were being taken to bring stability in the working of the Panchayat Samitis and for providing more technical staff to the Parishads.



The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, inaugurating the Poultry Show at Azad Maidan on February 20 last.

Responsibility towards society

The J. P.s should realise the responsibility towards society and help in building up the new society besides performing their regular duties observed Minister for Home Shri D. S. Desai at Bombay recently.

The Home Minister was addressing as the chief guest at a function organised by the Society of Justices of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Bombay at the Radio Club. According to Shri Desai the J. P. should be regarded as an ideal worker in whatever field he worked.

The President of the Society presented a cheque of Rs. 3,[illegible] to the Home Minister towards the Nehru Memorial Fund.

Development of Marathi Film Industry

It is not a happy situation that the cinema houses are not made available to exhibit Marathi films in Bombay, which is the capital of Maharashtra. If the proprietors of the cinema houses do not themselves realise, the Government will have to take steps to improve the situation.

This was stated by the Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, presiding over the fifth " Phalke Award" function organised under the auspices of the Rasrang, a cine magazine, at the Ravindra Natya Mandir at Bombay some days back.

Shri Desai said that the Government would extend all possible help to the authors, artistes and producers who would strive to achieve the development of the Marathi film industry. He stressed the need for films which would depict the changing times and build up a strong future generation.

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Shri Potnis, Editor of Ras Rang, welcomes the guests.

Home Minister's portrait unveiled

Unveiling the portrait of the Minister for Home Shri D. S. Desai, at the Police Commissioner's office the Minister for Finance Shri S. K. Wankhede, praised at Bombay recently the high qualities of Shri Desai.

The Finance Minister said that Shri Desai had endeavoured himself to the Police by his outstanding ability and sense of appreciation of work. It was, therefore, in the fitness of things to have his portrait in the Headquarters of the Police, he said.

The portrait has been painted by Shri M. R. Achrekar, a well-known artist, and donated by Shri Purushottam Kheraj. Shri Wankhede mentioned the fine job performed by the Bombay Police during the Eucharistic Congress and said that they had a glorious tradition of qualitative work. He congratulated the artist Shri Achrekar for his good workmanship and the donor.

Earlier, welcoming the Minister, Shri S. Majidullah, Commissioner of Police, said that during the short period of Shri Desai's stewardship, the Bombay Police had seen a great deal of change because of the personal interest taken by him. The Home Minister had enthused among the policemen a sense of self-respect, he added.

Secretariat Co-operative Stores inaugurated

The members of the staff in the Sachivalaya should provide a guiding example to the people in the mofussil areas how a model co-operative society should be run. This was the advice given by the State Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, while inaugurating the new stores of the Secretariat Consumers' Co-operative Society, at Sachivalaya, Bombay on February 26.

Shri Naik Complimented the members of the society on the new venture. The Secretariat departments were laying down certain principles but they had no practical experience as to how their ideas were taking concrete shape, the Chief Minister said. The so-called illiterate people in Maharashtra had changed the entire picture of the countryside with the help of the co-operative movement, by starting co-operative sugar factories and other societies.

The co-operative consumers' stores helped check profiteering and exploitation by the middlemen and control the spiralling prices. That was the real solution to the problem of inflation, he pointed out.

Welcoming the Chief Minister, Shri S. G. Walawalkar, Chairman of the Society's Bank, said that the success of the hire purchase scheme introduced by the Society encouraged them to start a consumers' stores.

Shri M. N. Savant, President of the Society, said that consumers' articles would be made available to the members at the minimum possible prices.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, inaugurating Secretariat Consumers' Co-operative Stores at Sachivalaya on February 26 last.

Programme for development of fisheries

For the rapid development of the fishing industry in the State, the Government of Maharashtra had formulated a 1/2 year crash programme, stated The Minister

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for Civil Supplies and Fisheries, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, at Bombay recently.

Inaugurating the two-day Conference of Officers of the Fisheries Department at Sachivalaya, the Fisheries Minister stated that the need for developing fisheries had been increasingly felt now-a-days especially when it was a source of nutritious food which was rich in portein. The Government of India had laid special emphasis on intensifying the efforts for production of subsidiary foods like fish in order to reduce the nutritional deficiency in the people's diet.

Shri Taleyarkhan said that during the crash programme steps would be taken to provide trawlers and mechanised tools to the fishermen and set up ice factories for their use. Maharashtra, which was next only to Kerala in respect of the fishing industry had great potentialities of development with its coastal line of 700 kilometres.

Poultry show inaugurated

Poultry industry had a great potential to provide additional employment and an extra source of income to the farmer, stated the Governor of Maharashtra Dr. P. V. Cherian, at Bombay recently.

The Governor, who was inaugurating the thirtieth Maharashtra State poultry show organised by the State Poultry Association, Poona at the Azad Maidan, said that he was happy to note that poultry production in Maharashtra was already yielding an income of Rs. 5 crores. This was quite an impressive sum however with organisation and intensive work it could be multiplied many times, he added. The State Government was already doing a lot by way of providing encouragement and facilities for poultry production. Poultry farms, hatcheries, training and démonstration centres, grant of loans and expert advice, grading and marketing facilities were some of the lines on which the poultry keeper was being helped at the moment, he added.

The development of poultry farming was bound to occupy an important plank because that was a field where striking returns could be expected in a short period, he observed.

The three-day show is open up to February 22 daily between 8-30 a.m. and 10 p.m. Seven hundred and fifty birds of 87 different classes have been on display. There are 60 entries of different varieties of eggs.

Earlier, Dr. M. M. A. Rahaman, Director of Animal Husbandry and Hon. President of the Association, welcomed the Governor.

Dr. R. M. Patil, Poultry Development Officer, proposed a vote of thanks.

Trophies to athlets

The Deputy Minister for Education, Dr. N. N. Kailas, was the guest of honour at the distribution of trophies and closing ceremony of the 77nd annual athletic championships held by the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association at the Sardar V. P. Stadium, at Bombay recently.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Kailas said that such athletic competitions were very essnetial to foster sportsman spirit in the younger generation.

Smt. Kailas distributed the trophies and certificates to the athlets. Shri J. D. Pardiwala, President of the Association, welcomed the guests.

Drill display by students

The primary school students of the Bombay Municipal Corporation gave a smart turn-out at the mass drill display held at the St. Xavier's College Gymkh... Parel, recently.

The physical exercises, orga... by the Primary Education De... ment of the Corporation, inclu... march-past, band drill, pyram... callisthenics, school boys frolics, d... bells, folk song and Satara le...

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Min... for Education, who presided o... the ceremony, hailed the exerc... of the students. Shri Chaud... said that he was very much delig... to see the children at games w... discipline. The prestige and fu... of the nation were much depend... on these boys, he said. The Min... said that he had no doubt t... the future generation which w... come up from amongst the stud... would positively defend the cou... with courage and throw out a... foreign aggression on our s... In the present scientific w... the boys and girls had a bri... future ahead. He was sure that t... would, in their future life, chan... the available resources and do so... thing outstanding.

Exhibition on Health inaugurat...

With the rapid industrialis... in the country, more and m... attention needed to be paid tow... the problem of accidents and t... prevention, stated the Min... for Labour, Shri N. M. Tidl... Bombay recently.

The Minister, who was inaug... ing an exhibition on "Healt... Safety" which forms part o... International seminar on He... and productivity, organised b... Society for Study of Indu... Medicine, at the Birla Mu... Sabhagar, stated that the sta... of accidents reported in the a... administration reports of... Factories Act, year after year, ... depressing reading and one c... not draw comfort from the fac... the position was no better than... it was last year.

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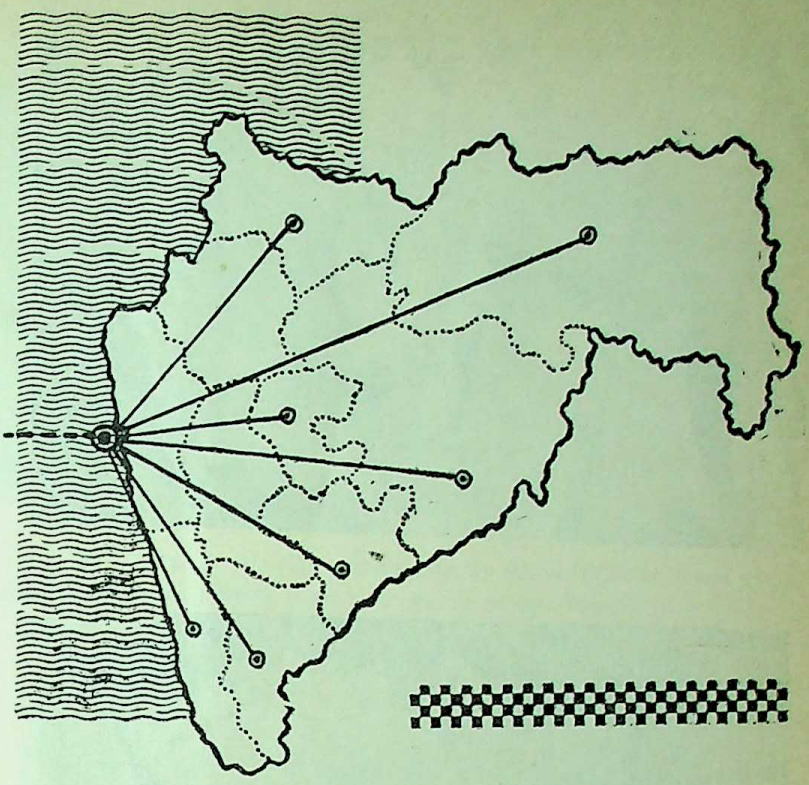
NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

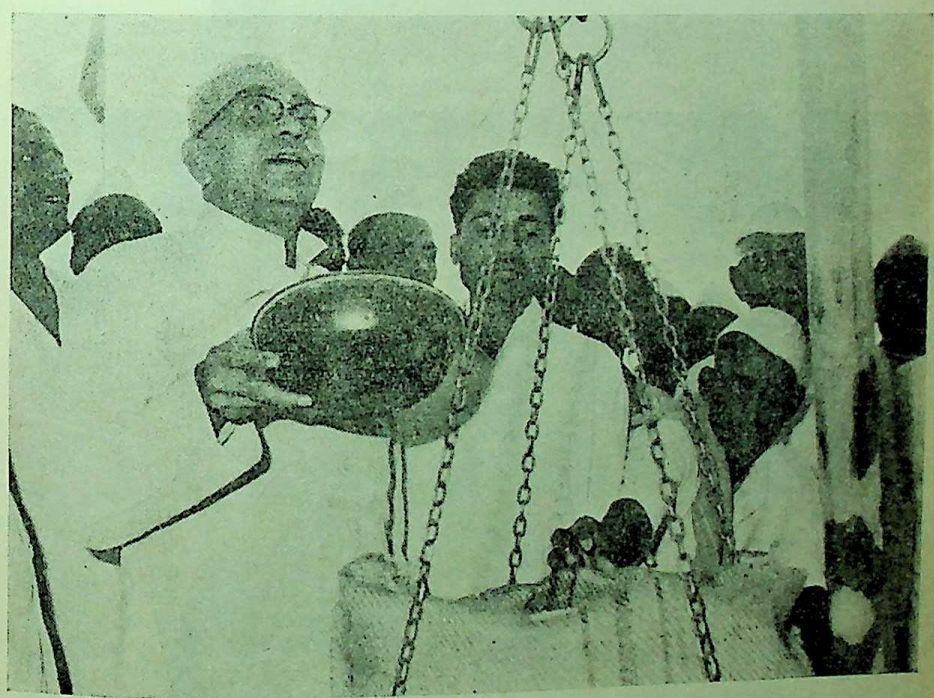


★ *Procurement of Rice and Jowar in the districts* ★ *Establishment of Art Directorate*
★ *Inspection of Dham Project Site*

HE Minister for Civil Supplies, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, s all praise for the farmers of harashtra who, he said, stood by ernment by giving maximum ns and thus helping in tiding r serious difficulties which the e faced on the food front few ths ago. He was inaugurating regional level Small Savings bir, at Parbhani, recently.

hri Taleyarkhan said that prices almost all food-grains had come n by 15 per cent and food es were showing signs of stabilisa- and return to conditions of malcy. Maharashtra faced a it of 22 lakh tons of foodgrains, highest that any State had. Few s ago, Maharashtra could get t from Punjab, Rajasthan, hya Pradesh, but on account zonal restrictions these sources cut off.

Shri Taleyarkhan said that it was the policy of the State Government to encourage farmers in every possible way to grow food-grains in



The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, seen helping in the weighing operations at Salod-Hirapur in Wardha district when 501 bags of jowar were sold by the farmers to the Government

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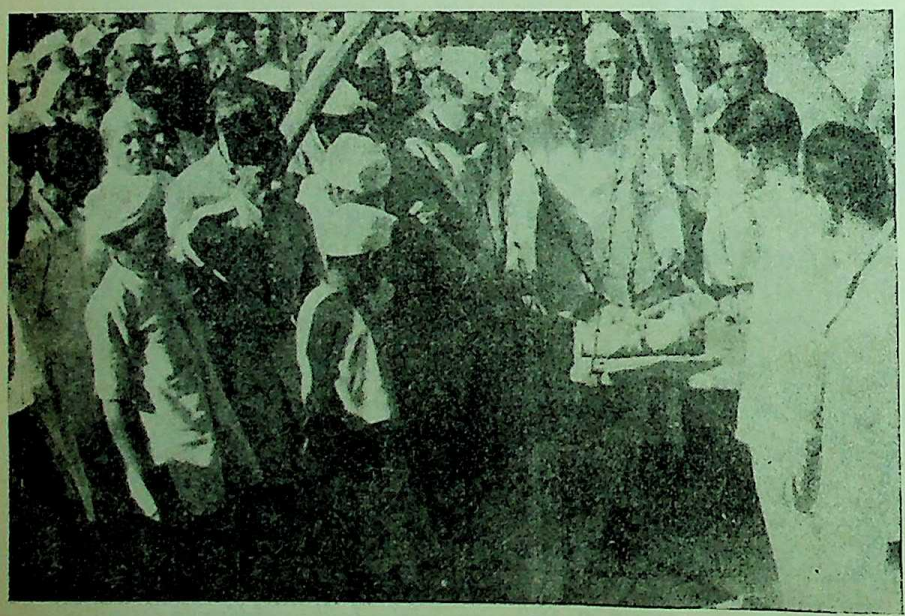
The Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, inaugurating the Monopoly Procurement of Jowar Drive at Peth Wadgaon in Kolhapur district when 4,111 bags of jowar were collected

A view of the bags filled with jowar Piled up near the Purchasing Centre at Peth Wadgaon in Kolhapur district



The Minister for Civil Supplies, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, participated in the Paddy Procurement Drive at Surgana in Nasik district

order to wipe out food d
That was why prices of jowa
paddy were fixed at a high lev
announced much in advance.
Minister also explained in d
the schemes of monopoly pu
of jowar and monopoly procu
of rice.

Grain procurement in Osmana

Osmanabad district has pro
21,690 quintals of jowar and
quintals of paddy up to Feb
26 under the monopoly pu
scheme.

Jowar procured in Wardha d

So far, 11,500 quintals of
had been procured in Wardha d
out of which 1,000 bags ha
offered only on February
Salod-Hirapur, Sindi and
Ghorad when the Chief M
of Maharashtra, Shri V. P.
and the Minister for Prob
Shri S. V. Sonavane, visite
centres.

Speaking at a function at
Hirapur, the Chief Minister
plimented the agriculturists o
voluntary and ever willing pa
tion and co-operation in the
grains Procurement Scheme
taken by the Government. E
that grow more food was th
of the hour and described it
act of patriotism.

Shri Naik exhorted the a
turists to make their surplu
available to the Governme
not to be led away by the
hensions spread by anti-soc
ments.

751 bags of Jowar from P

Agriculturists of Pulga
surrounding areas gave 751
jowar when the Minister for
tion, Shri S. V. Sonavane
Pulgaon centre in Wardha
recently.

Complimenting the agri
on their gesture of offe

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large instalment of jowar on his
the Minister explained the
objectives with which the
vernment undertook the food-
ins procurement scheme. He
that the scheme would be bene-
to the consumers as well as to
agriculturists.

Earlier, Shri Sonavane inaugurated
Wardha District Journalists'
Correspondents' Conference, at
rdha and paid a visit to the
hila Ashram.

war procurement in Dhulia District

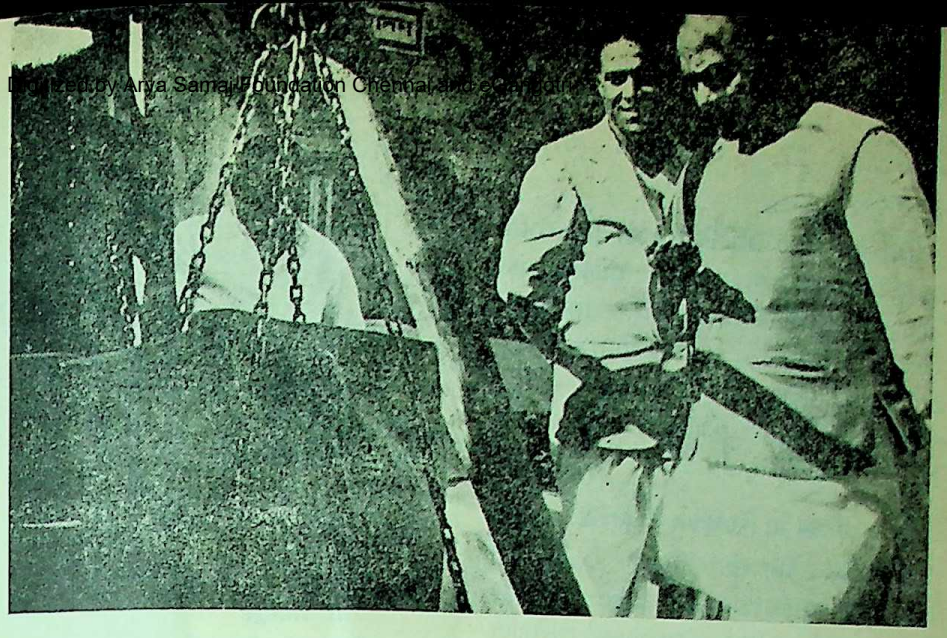
Over eight thousand and five
ndred quintals of jowar have
en procured in this district so far.
jowar procurement target of
lakh quintals allotted to the
rict would be fulfilled in a very
t time, stated the Deputy
ister for Social Welfare, Shri D.
Padvi at Dhulia recently.

The Deputy Minister who was on
our-day intensive tour of the
rict, impressed upon the agri-
turists and the villagers, the
portance and implications
the scheme. He also held dis-
ssions with the officials and non-
cials at the taluka level, and the
irman and members of the
a Parishad and Panchayat Samiti.

The Deputy Minister was taken
procession of about 250 bullock
s packed with jowar bags.
enty-five centres have been
ed all over the district for the
r procurement. A good res-
se to this campaign was seen in
wasi area. The Deputy Minis-
congratulated the Adiwasi
culturists and assured them that
jowar stock would be retained
their use.

urement in Amravati district

tal purchases of jowar under
monopoly Jowar Purchase
me in Amravati district till



The Minister for Labour, Shri N. M. Tidke, examining the sample of jowar at one of the purchasing centres in Nagpur district during his recent three-day tour

Hundreds of bullock carts loaded with jowar heading towards the Purchasing Centre at Daryapur in Amravati district

A view of the bags of jowar purchased at the centre at Daryapur in Amravati district

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February 22, exceeded 61,800 quintals.

Taluka-wise break-up of the total purchases of jowar in the district is: Daryapur 18,110 quintals, Amravati 16,608 quintals, Achalpur 1,194 quintals, Chandur Railway 6,737 quintals, Morshi 6,136 quintals and Melghat 2,250 quintals.

Procurement in Kolaba district

Kolaba district has collected 1,50,757 quintals of rice up to February 13, 1965. Parbhani district has collected 40,388 quintals of jowar up to February 14, 1965.

Jowar procurement in Buldana

The Buldana district has procured 81,000 quintals of jowar till February 21 under the monopoly Jowar Purchase Programme. Taluka-wise break up of the jowar procurement is as follows. Malkapur 18,900 quintals, Khamgaon 15,026 quintals, Chikhali 12,400 quintals, Mehkar 13,816 quintlas and Jalgaon Jamod 6,484 quintals.

Five jowar purchasing sub-centres have been opened during the last week in the district in addition to the existing 19 jowar purchasing centres. Malkapur Taluka of the district has topped the list in jowar collection.

20,934 Quintals of rice from Chanda

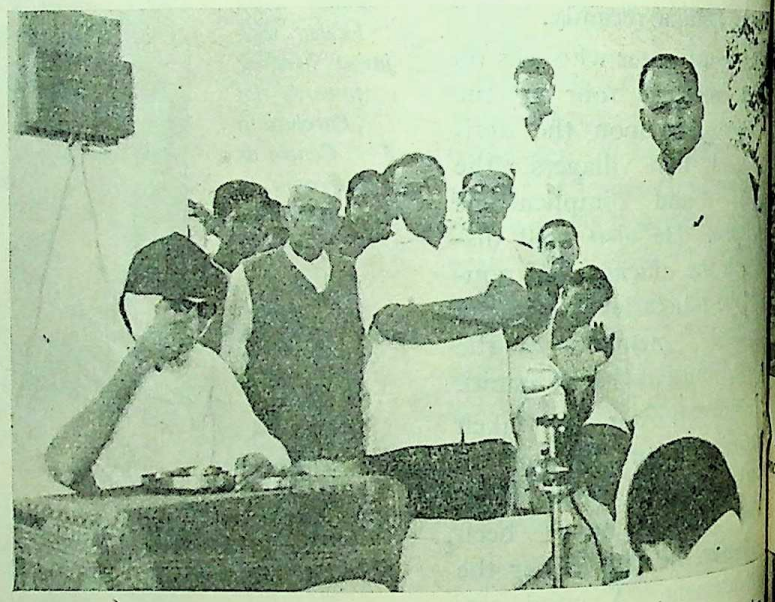
20,934 quintals of rice and over 359 quintals of jowar have been collected in Chanda district during the week ended February 8. In all 1,56,022 quintals of rice and over 1,737 quintals of jowar have been collected up to February 21.

Collected in Bhandara

The Bhandara district has collected 1,83,828 quintals of rice and 1,562 quintals of paddy till February 16 under the paddy and rice procurement scheme. The district authorities hope to fulfil the target of five lakh

The Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, Shri D. N. Padvi, inaugurating the Monopoly Procurement of Jowar Drive at village Dhanore in Nandurbar taluka of Dhulia district

Acharya Vinoba Bhave seen breaking his 5-day fast which he started in protest against the violent methods adopted by some hooligans during their recent anti-Hindi campaign in Southern



The Deputy Minister for Home and Labour, Shri K. P. Patil, inspecting Parade of Home Guards organised at Bhir on the occasion of the concluding ceremony of the Home Guards' Camp held there in February last

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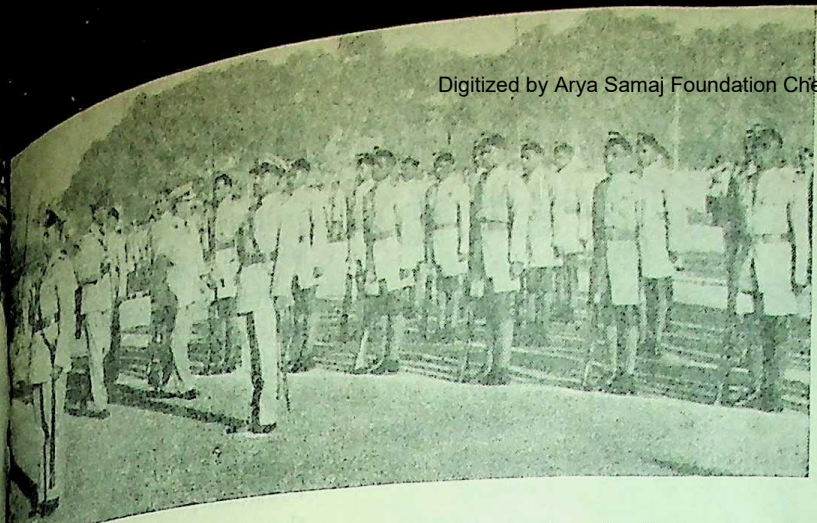
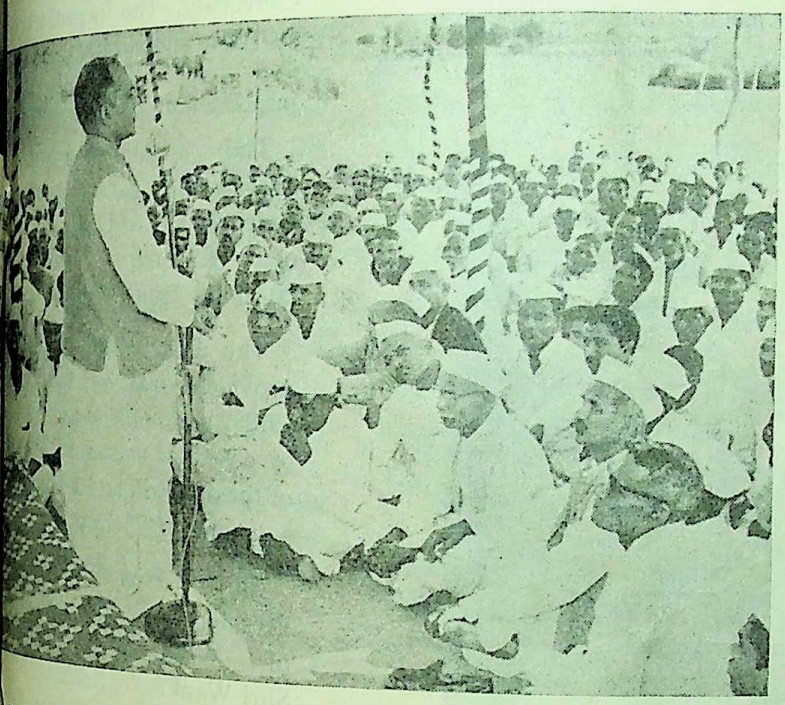


The Inspector General of Police, Shri K. J. Nanavati, inspecting the Police Parade recently organized at Poona. He also gave away cash prizes to the Policemen who participated in the searching operations of the Alitalia Aeroplane that crashed near Poona some time ago.

The Minister for Labour, Shri N. M. Tidke, inaugurating the Warora Taluka Police Patil Conference at Bothali in Chanda district



Deputy Minister for Health, Shri H. G. Vartak, was the chief guest at the concluding function of the 10-day Eye Camp organised at Bhandara in February last. Here he is seen going round the wards of the Eye Camp.

quintals of rice. The District Collector, Shri K. G. Ayachit and the Zilla Parishad President, Shri K. D. Thakur, officials, non-officials and social workers are encouraging the cultivators to participate in the procurement drive.

Food procurement in Nasik

The Minister for Civil Supplies Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, stated recently that so far agriculturists of Nasik district had sold 6 lakh quintals of jowar and about 7·25 lakh quintals of paddy.

The Minister was addressing a Rabi Jowar Procurement function at Karanji Kh. in Nasik district. Two hundred and fifty-one bags of jowar were collected on the spot and assurances to sell 614 bags of jowar were received.

Establishment of Art Directorate

The plan for the establishment of a Directorate of Arts was under the active consideration of the Govern- of Maharashtra, stated the Minister for Education, Shri M.D. Chaudhari, presiding over the inaugural function of 8th Maharashtra State Art Exhibition at Aurangabad recently.

The Education Minister stated that the Government wanted to reorient the art education in the State right from the primary stage to make it extensive and purposeful. An art exhibition depicted the picture of progress in the State. It played an important role in enriching and inspiring life.

The Minister said that it was not correct to say that Marathwada with its rich cultural wealth in the form of the world famous Ajanta and Ellora Caves was backward. Efforts were being made to place teaching of art on sound basis and with this point of view pay scales of art teachers were being brought on par with those of engineers and other technical personnel.

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An exhibition was organised at Bhandara displaying development in various spheres in the district. The picture shows the Collector going round the exhibition

The exhibition, which d over 850 works of art in di sections, was inaugurated b 80-year old veteran arti Kolhapur, Shri Babasaheb G who complimented the Gover for what it was doing to pr art.

Shri Babulalji Parati, M President, welcomed the artis the guests. Messages wishin exhibition success were re among others from Shri Chavan, Irrigation and P Minister, and Shri N. V. G Vice-Chancellor of the P University. The Education M also distributed prizes.

Inspection of Dham project site

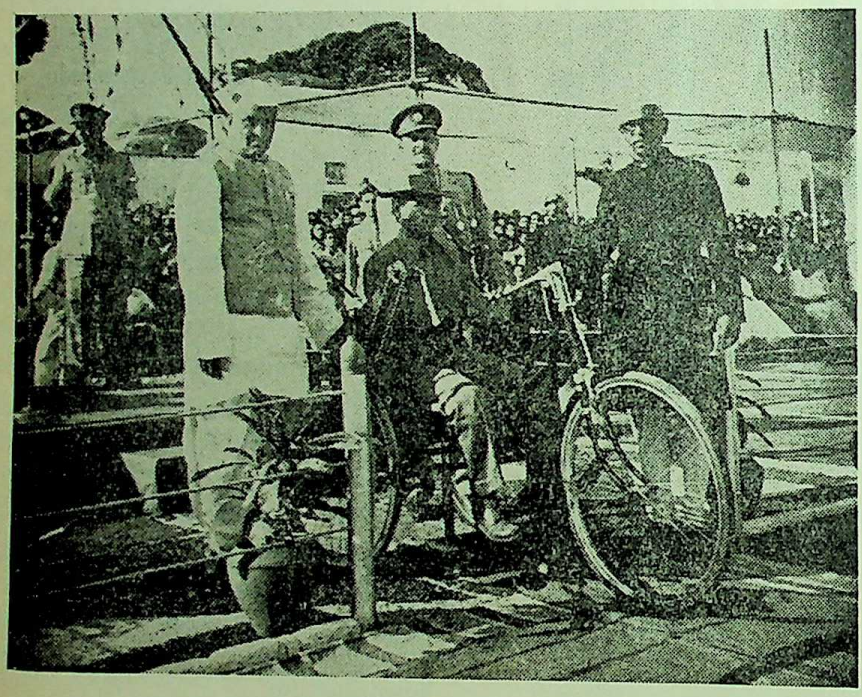
The Prohibition M Shri S. V. Sonavane, inspected proposed site of Dham River b near Kachnur, a village 20 miles from Wardha, recen

The dam, when constructe provide irrigational water to 19,782 acres of land and, is esti to cost Rs. two crores. The of the dam will be 4 1/2 furlong a height of 73 feet.

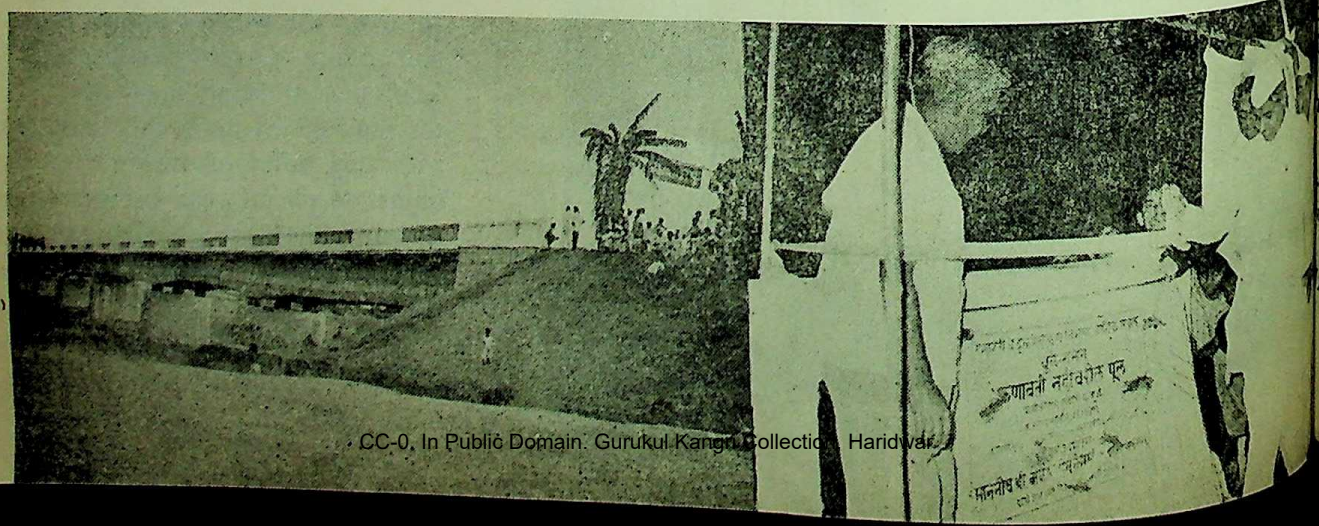
Shri Keshaorao Sade President of the Zilla Pa of Wardha, Shri Jog Shri Wankhede, Executive En of Irrigation Survey D accompained the Minister.

(*continued on p*

Shri Krishna Bhise of Aurangabad received a serious leg injury while fighting on the frontiers. He was presented bicycle at the hands of the Minister for Rural Development, Shri G. B. Khedkar, at Aurangabad on January 26. The bicycle was a gift from the District Army, Navy and Air-force Association



The Rs. 11 lakhs-bridge on the river Amravati in Dhulia district was inaugurated by the Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, on January 29. On the left is seen a view of the bridge



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Government Decisions And Announcements

(Continued from page 32)

servants and local body servants earning not exceeding Rs. 1,800 per annum may be allowed to submit applications for concession of free-studentships for their children during the current academic year (1964-65) up to February 28, 1965.

It may be mentioned here that the State Government servants including Local Bodies' servants, teachers and constabulary desirous of availing of the concession of free-studentships for their children during the current academic year (1964-65) were earlier required to make applications within a period of one callendar month from the date of orders issued by the Education and Social Welfare Department in the Government Resolution dated November 27, 1964.

State Festival of Marathi Films

The 14-days third Maharashtra State Festival of Marathi Films will be held at Rang Bhavan, Dhobi Talao, Bombay from March 6 to 19, 1965. Seven new films selected for exhibition in the Festival and for consideration of State Awards and seven old outstanding films depicting important landmarks in the history of Marathi film industry will be exhibited in the Festival, there being one show every day which will start at 8-30 p.m.

The new films to be exhibited in the Festival will be (*i*) Chhota Jawan (March 6) ; (*ii*) Kay Ho Chamatkar (March 7) ; (*iii*) Pahu Re Kiti Wat (March 8) ; (*iv*) Pathlag (March 9) ; (*v*) Sukhachi Savli (March 10) ; (*vi*) Thoratanchi Kamla (March 11) ; and (*vii*) Vaishakh Vanva (March 12). These films will be examined by the panel of judges which will recommend State Awards.

The old films to be exhibited in the Festival will be (*i*) Amrit Manthan ; (March 13) ; (*ii*) Gopal Krishna (March 14) ; (*iii*) Bhagwa Zenda (March 15) ; (*iv*) Lagna Pahave Karun (March 16) ; (*v*) Pahili Mangalgaur (March 17) ; (*vi*) Ramshastri (March 18) and (*vii*) Jay Malhar (March 19). The rates of tickets are only Rs. 2, Re. 1·50 Paise and 25 Paise. There will be season tickets for Rs. 2 and Re. 1 class.

Assembly Proceedings

(Continued from page 27)

areas populated by Scheduled Tribes and five more are to be started this year. He hoped that maximum students will take advantage of this facility. After the assurance of the Deputy Minister Shri V. R. Pawar, withdrew the unofficial resolution opening more and more Ashram School in tribal blocks.

After giving satisfactory reply by Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development an unofficial resolution moved by Shri B. S. Naik was put to vote and rejected by the majority of the House. regarding Talathis transferred to Zilla Parishad to be retransferred to the Revenue Department of the Government.

Shri Digambarrao Padvi, Deputy Minister for Social Welfare assured that Government is considering to raise Rs. 5 per month per student who are studying in the Backward class hostels run by the voluntary agencies in the State, in reply given to Shri P. S. Sabne, who had moved the resolution to increase the grant in aid paid to the Backward Class Hostels. Afterwards he withdrew the resolution.

News From Districts

(Continued from page 42)

Shri Sonavane also inaugurated the Panchayat Bhavan at Kachnur where the cultivators voluntarily gave an assurance of 150 bags of jowar. The village has already given 50 bags of jowar earlier.

Preserve our hard-won freedom

The Minister for Home, Shri D. Desai, called on the people to work hard for the successful implementation of the country's Five-Year Plans. He said through such planned efforts it would be possible to achieve the goal of the socialistic pattern of society. At the same time, he said, it was the duty of every citizen to help preserving the country's hard-won freedom and democratic way of life.

Inaugurating the school-building and an oil-portrait of Rajarshi Shahumaharaj at Mehergaon near Dhulia recently, the Minister assured the people that the Government on its part would do every thing possible for the welfare of the agriculturists and appealed to the social workers to spread education among the masses and help fulfil the movement undertaken by Mahatma Joytiba Phule.

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FROM FAR AND NEAR

DISTRIBUTING Sahitya Akademy awards to eminent Indian writers, India's President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan asked creative writers to use the "enchanted word" for promoting understanding, compassion and unity in the country. Restrictions of caste, community and religion were artifical and did not belong to the greatness of human nature, he said. Dr. Radhakrishnan hoped that writers would contribute to the growth of the country. Some people resisted change even to-day. Writers should educate the people and tell them that change was desirable.

Sahitya Akademy completed ten years of its existence, and has, so far, given 100 awards.

Location of Fourth Plan projects

The National Development Council's Committee on Industry, Power and Transport has decided that the location of heavy and basic industry projects in the Fourth Plan should be determined only on economic considerations.

The Committee also accepted the view that new industrial units should be generally located outside the metropolitan areas, and industrial townships established at suitable places in each State.

Small Car project

A ten member delegation from Czechoslovakia which visited India will consider a proposal for starting a plant for small cars in this country.

The leader of the delegation stated that the proposal had come up during their talks in New Delhi. Czechoslovakians are taking keen interest in the project.

Indo-Afghan cultural ties

India's Education Minister, Shri M. C. Chagla, and the Afghan Ambassador Shri M. Kabir Ludin exchanged the instruments of Ratification of the 1963-cultural agreement between the two countries.

The agreement provides for an exchange of teachers, scientists, scholars and artists.

★ *Location of Fourth Plan projects*

★ *Small Car project*

★ *US Investment Team*

★ *Air India boeings record*

★ *U Thant on Viet Nam*

★ *No rival UN*

★ *US "Space Bird"*

★ *Pathet Lao plea*

★ *Bonn Cairo rift*

Shri Chagla declared "Afghanistan is not merely India's neighbour but also our friend and comrade. We have had the warmest and most cordial relations with Afghanistan and I am sure this ratification will not put a seal on those relations.

Shri Ludin pointed out that cultural relation between India and Afghanistan dated back to thousands of years. The agreement "will enshrine the customs and usages established between the two countries in this long period."

US investment team

A six-member American investment and industrial development mission will shortly visit India to explore the possibilities of Indo-US joint enterprises in new fields.

The mission will include five leading business executives and be led by Shri John S. Stilman, Special Assistant to the US Secretary for Commerce.

The mission is one of a series of scheduled US Government business teams sent abroad to encourage mutually beneficial commercial relations between Americans and overseas businessmen.

Study of solar radiation

Scientists from Ceylon, Britain, the United States, Australia,

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Czechoslovakia and Ireland are on their way to India to conduct an intensive investigation of solar and galactic cosmic radiation.

Using huge unmanned balloons—one capable of lifting a payload of 2,000 lbs.—the scientists plan to send instruments as high as 28 miles above the earth to record data on high energy particles zipping into the outer atmosphere from the sun and other space.

Balloon launchings are being prepared in Hyderabad.

Indian trade centres

Government of India will shortly open trade centres in London and Frankfurt in a bid to increase Indian exports to UK and Western Europe from £200 million a year now to £225 million a year by the end of 1965.

The target was set at a recent conference of India's commercial attaches from Western Europe held in London.

Sales promotion, research and publicity campaigns would be undertaken for building materials in France, for semi-processed goods in Switzerland and for handicrafts textiles and Jewellery in Italy and the Netherlands Indian information services dealing with commercial intelligence abroad will be strengthened.

Air-India boeing's record

An Air-India Boeing 707 airliner recently flew from Moscow to London, a distance of 1,647 miles in a record time of three hours and ten minutes. The scheduled time for the flight is three hours and forty-five minutes.

Sindhi in Devnagari

An all-India convention of workers devoted to the teaching of Sindhi language through the Devnagari script will be held in Bombay in the first week of May.

This was recently announced by Devnagari Sindhi Sabha.

US cultural centre seized

Following a mass demonstration against the US bombings of North Viet Nam the Government of Indonesia has officially seized the American Cultural Centre in Jakarta, which has 80,000 books.

The demonstration was organised by the "National Front" in which thousands participated.

The Indonesian Government announced that the "Centre has been temporarily taken over by the Indonesian Government. The Government hopes that it will be returned in a few days."

The Indonesian flag was hoisted on the Centre by the demonstrators.

The American Ambassy has protested against the seizure.

China to adopt Indian rice cultivation methods

In her production of rice China intends trying "the package plan approach" used in India to reap "dependable harvests."

The FAO Rice Report for 1964 assessing the recent trends in rice production in China says that "the 1963 crop was no higher than the 80 million tones produced seven years ago."

China's attempts to increase the production of cereals in general, and rice, in particular, have been hampered by bad weather conditions.

U Thant on Viet Nam

It is understood that the U. N. Secretary-General U Thant is considering the possibility of taking personal initiative to arrest the deterioration in the Viet Nam situation.

The U. N. Secretary-General is studying the question of South Viet Nam very closely. But he has not yet decided on the line of action to be taken.

No rival U. N.

On second thoughts it appears Indonesia will not take any decision to form a "second United Nations" even if such a resolution is adopted at the Afro-Asian conference to be held in Algier. It appears that Indonesia did not get encouraging support from Afro-Asian nations in this respect.

Chinese volunteers

There is a possibility of China sending "volunteers" to North Viet Nam, to defend that country against the US air raids on military bases and help the North Viet Namese people, if need.

The New China News Agency points out that formerly "Chinese people's volunteers were sent to Korea, when that country needed support. Likewise Chinese volunteers will go to North Viet Nam in the hour of trial".

US "Space Bird"

The US Saturn I Super rocket successfully hurled "space bird" satellite into orbit to measure meteoroids lessly the "space bird" unfolded its giant wings to able to relay the blows.

This is the eighth success in a row for the big booster on which the US counts for major manned space venture.

Nuclear guarantee

The British Prime Minister Harold Wilson intends to propose an Anglo-Soviet-American "nuclear guarantee" to countries without atom bomb. He will submit the proposal for the consideration of Soviet Prime Minister, Shri Alexei Kosygin when the latter visits London. According to informed sources the Russian might welcome

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At a special function in Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, on February 15, 1965, the President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, who is also the President of the Sahitya Akademi, presented Sahitya Akademi Awards for 1964 to authors of 13 outstanding books in different regional languages published during the preceding three years. The award is in the form of a casket containing an inscribed copper plate and a cheque for Rs. 5,000. Picture shows the President with the awardees.

ritish proposal on condition that the eventual proclamation would not ention China and India by name ut simply refer to non-nuclear untries.

anouk on UN

Cambodia's head of State, Prince orodom Sihanouk expressed his qualified support to the proposal at the United Nations should be organised to allow newly independent nations to play a significant role the affairs of the world organisa-

"It is imperative that the UN ould cease to serve as an instrument of great powers, particularly United States, in calling for a ere return to the spirit of the charter, he said."

The Prince declared that in the past ten years, the UN had been involved in numerous "scandals". Too many act against peace and justice had been commutted under the banner of the United Nations he alleged.

Pathet Lao plea

The Pathet Lao leader, Prince Souphanouvong called for a resumption of Laotion tripartite talks on the neutralisation of Vientiane.

He also demanded the immediate evacuation of US troops from Laos and the convocation of 14-nation conference on Laos.

He said "Vientane should become the seat of the tripartite government after its composition had been restored in accordance with the agreements concluded between the three parties."

President Ayub for US

It is reliably learnt that President Ayub Khan of Pakistan will visit the United States by the end of April. His visit, which is in response to an invitation from President Johnson, will last for ten days.

President Ayub is scheduled to visit two communist countries before his American visit. He will be in China from March 2 for more than a week and will visit the Soviet Union from April 3 to 9.

Bonn-Cairo rift

West Germany announced that it would halt all economic aid to

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United Arab Republic if the East German leader, Herr Walter Ulbricht made his planned visit to Cairo.

West Germany has so far granted UAR aid in various forms totalling over 750 million marks (about 69 million pounds).

Bonn has termed the Ulbricht visit as a hostile act on the part of UAR.

UAR, on the other hand, has threatened to break off relations with West Germany if Bonn continued to give arms aid to Israel. Bonn has, however, announced that it was stopping arms aid to areas of tension including Israel.

British doctors to strike

Britains 23,000 family doctors, who administer National Health Service—a vital pillar of the welfare state—have threatened a mass walk-out if their demand for increased pay is not granted.

The Labour Government has refused to pay them an extra £18 million sterling a year, which they have demanded. The National Health Service was introduced during the first post-war Labour Government in 1948.

The Government has offered them an extra five and half million sterling, which the more militant doctors describe as "an insult".

France on Indo-China

The French Government has urged Great Britain and the Soviet Union to call a new conference to negotiate an international agreement for peace and non-interference in South and North Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

France has also expressed her readiness to take part in negotiations for such an agreement conforming to the principles of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Viet Nam.

France, however, feels that the initiative to call such a conference belongs to the Co-Presidents—Britain and the Soviet Union.

Ending Congo crisis

The Congolese rebel leader and head of the Congolese "Revolutionary Government", Shri Christopher Gbenye has proposed a six-point plan to end the Congo crisis.

The plan includes a demand for the immediate withdrawal from Congo of white mercenaries fighting for the Government and of "all the Belgians and American armed forces". Shri Gbenye stated that Congo was an African problem and hence be solved by Africans. He hoped unlimited support from friendly African countries.

Ceylon worried at Chinese influx

The Government of Ceylon, it is understood, is worried over the immigration of Chinese into Ceylon. The Immigration department engaged in collecting data regarding the number of Chinese in the country.

The Ceylonese newspapers are pinpointing the danger of Chinese immigration.

Simple Arabic

The United Arab Republic is working on a project to simplify Arabic so that it becomes strong linguistic link uniting the Arab world.

A Committee has been appointed for this purpose. It will try to simplify and unify the Arabic language by eliminating purely local differences in the language as it is spoken in various parts of the Arab World. The committee is headed by one of Arab world's foremost literary figures and great scholar Dr. Taha Husein.

The Committee will also attempt to bridge the gulf between classical and modern, colloquial Arabic. five new dictionaries are being prepared, one of which will be a simplified version especially produced for foreigners learning Arabic.

UAR's attempt at simplification of Arabic is bound to have an abiding impact throughout the Muslim world, where Arabic is the sacred language of the Koran and held in respect and reverence.

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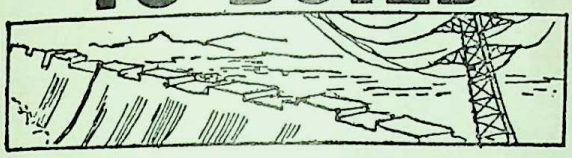

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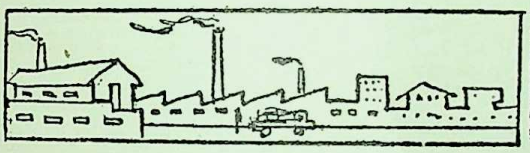

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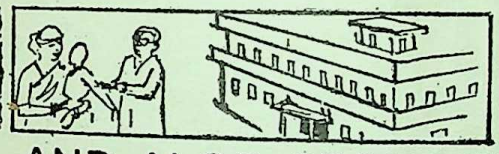

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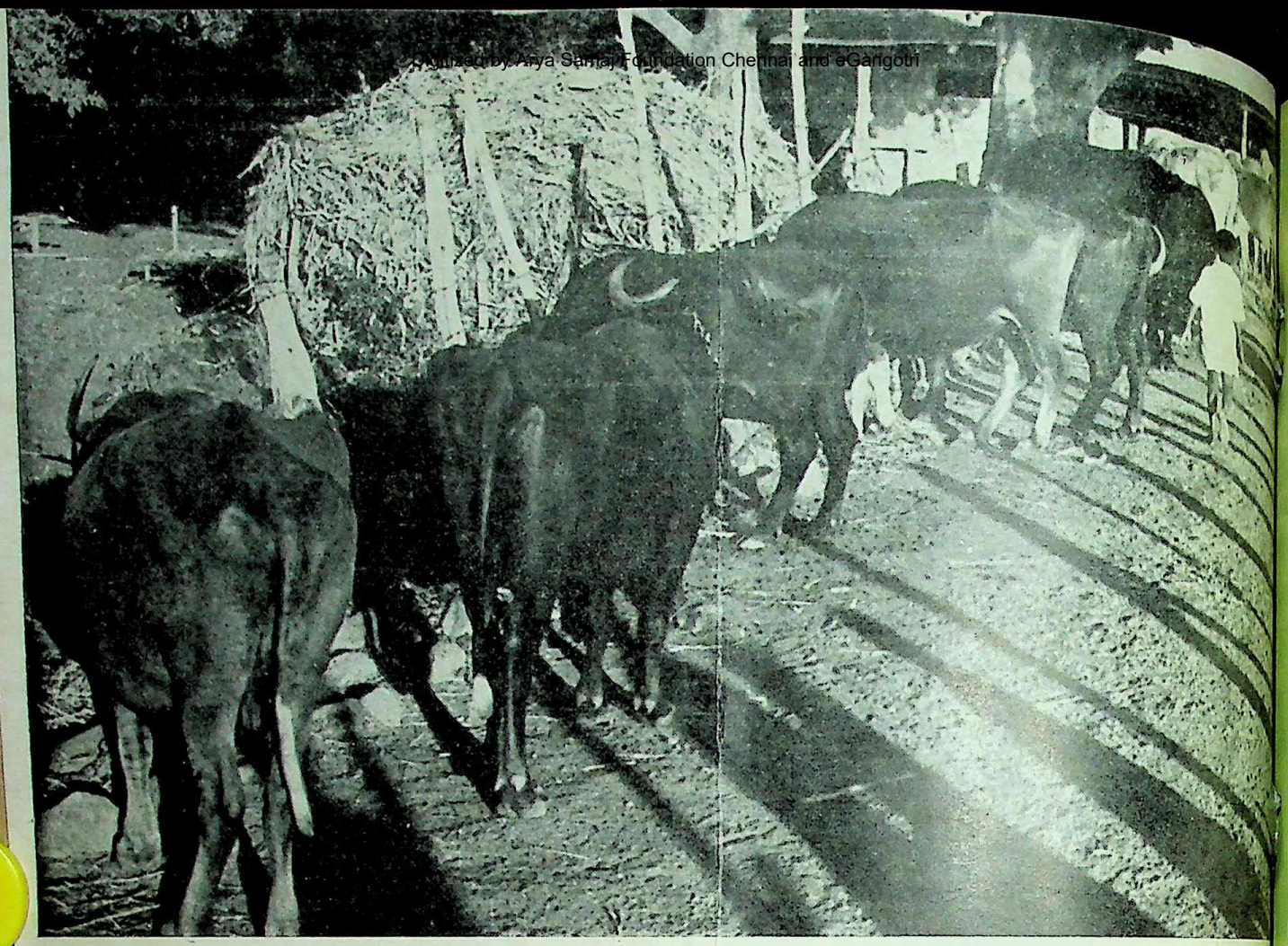

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MARCH 16, 1965

Lok Rajya

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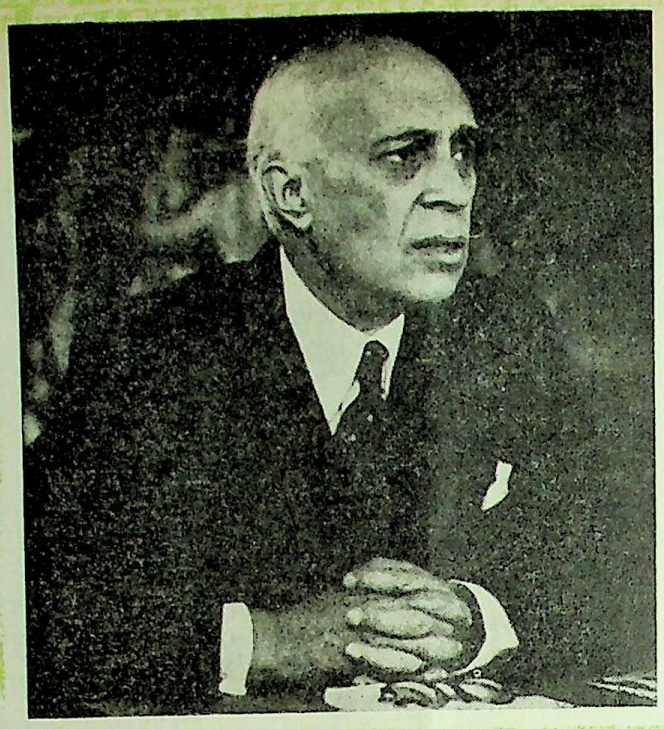

A symbol that he was of our aspirations
His words for us are a fount of inspiration

After the achievement of independence, the basic problem of India, taken as a whole, is one of integration and consolidation. Political integration is now complete but that is not enough. We must bring about changes much more basic and intimate than mere political integration. That will take time, because it is not merely a matter of law. All we can do is to nurture it and create conditions where it finds congenial soil. So, the greatest problem of India today is not so much political as psychological integration and consolidation. India must build up for herself a unity which will do away with provincialism, communalism and the various other 'isms' which disrupt and separate.

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

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NEED FOR SOCIAL ENGINEERING

— *Shri G. L. Nanda,*
Union Home Minister

THERE may be difference of opinion as to what the situation is, whether it is a fact that there is sufficiency of cereals and other essentials or it is only that, the channels of distribution are being clogged, or there is mal-distribution which is responsible for our hardships and sufferings. Basically the situation is not satisfactory at all and therefore it is inevitable that the strains and stresses must be felt. But there questions is whether even with these strains and stresses, say a 5 per cent. shortage, it is not possible for the community an organised community to manage the economy, in such a manner that a small marginal shortage of 5 per cent. deficiency in supply should not have such a vast and wide repercussion, when prices rise and go on rising and rising.

From the side of the trade it is said that there is enough supply considering the increase in population. The previous years were not good years. Therefore, the pipeline must be deluded. The year 1963 might have been somewhat better than the previous two years, but compared to the demand the situation is difficult. Therefore, a rise in prices is inevitable. Whatever you do, controls are not going to help. There will be smuggling and if there is some shortfall, there is bound to be a rise in prices.

Education of minds

Therefore, some kind of social engineering comes into the picture there. Did we give attention to this i.e. for the strains and stresses, in planning we have all kinds of tolerance and all that. And then we provide against that, but what did we do to provide against these strains and stresses? Even when there is an absolute administration with absolute powers a totalitarian government which dictates the orders of the Government to a small group and even when it has to face millions of people, it becomes difficult for them to deal with it. When it is a democracy, where everybody is subject to the rule of law, and everybody can express himself in a democratic way, then there it is that there should be a process of education, re-education of the minds of the people, both regarding their attitudes and their mode of conduct. This has not been done. Then, can the Government run everything ? They do not find any use in this kind of effort. Traders may think that they have spoils available, but there will be no more and ultimately the people will have the revenge against those who did not think in a large way and who thought only of a small secondary interest and not of the people as a whole.

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This is what we have come to and what I have been emphasising is this that there are some people who take things as they are and then come to the conclusion that nothing better is possible. Human nature, administrative deficiencies, mal-practices, who can control? We set up a co-operative. There again the same tendencies show themselves and we begin to lose hope in the co-operative also. This is what we got from it. Then we can say the co-operative method is not the solution. We lose hope when the State comes in with its own Fair Price Shops, State Trading, etc. Then there again we find that the Machinery does not work for various reasons, e. g. administrative delays, corruption, etc. Then we think that it is not possible. The Government cannot carry out these tasks successfully. Therefore leave it to the trade, because we cannot manage them when we intervene. The regulation does not really succeed. It imposes a limit on what we can do. Those who talk all other things say that if we do not succeed, it will place very serious limits on the rate of growth. Then some of them think that even 5 per cent. is not enough—it should be 7 per cent. It is true we think of the small man. We should be able to secure his minimum needs. This is not possible. But how then 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. Plan with all the investments, partly based on foreign exchange and largely on withdrawal or part of the new incomes will succeed. They lose sight of the fact that this Plan has to function in the environments which have not changed and therefore they find at every stage that things go wrong. In the last 13 years of Planning, the planning has been partially defective. But I do not share this view, so far as the economic planning is concerned. It has been there but the counterpart on the social side has not been attended to. Who could have done it? I am saying this from some kind of knowledge or experience or some understanding of this. I have for years struggled with this fact. There again we come up with difficulties. We can set up an organisation, bring together a few people, set up a committee and can consolidate. But where are those devoted workers with a sense of dedication or devotion, who do not think of themselves but for the whole country? If we have to organise this kind of social action in the whole country, where are the workers? There were people during Gandhiji's movement, who came from various quarters and joined the movement. They were educated, trained and develop in the course of the struggle. Gradually one by one they have gone out of power or have died and a very few are left now. Therefore, the basic question is how are we going to get workers, leaders of workers in the movement which has to be carried out not by officials, not by politicians. Here is the dearth of leaders for social work. If it is not there, I absolutely feel that all these things, big projects, are not going to run fruition. Control is the minimum. Theoretically is all right. If we control everything, then we get better results. We can have much more investment and growth will be much faster, but what to do when your estimates are wrong. We have not got that kind of social conditions into which we can adjust our economic planning. We have not given much attention that. We are going to pay a penalty for this short-sightedness. but let us come to the immediate present.

Scarcity—its nature and cause

There is shortage. Whatever may be the difference of opinion, there is a shortage in the sense that things cannot flow freely and nobody can have them at reasonable prices, though the supply is enough to go round to meet the demands of the people and it need not cause any hardship to the people. It may not cause starvation or semi-starvation of any kind.

But the moment, there is a price fixation, these stocks disappear. The trader is like vulture. He apprehends a possibility of scarcity developing and moves on to exploit the masses. This is the vulture mentality. He thinks that there is an opportunity for him to make money. But these opportunities are a danger and create risk for the stability of the community. He will very probably be the first to suffer in those conditions. The business community do not see a destructive change in the society that it will not be able to resist it. The people will revolt. The dealer has to see that he behaves. He plays the game according to his own notions. He may think that, since the Government is not strong, the business community has a place, a definite place. It can perform a very useful service and can have its reasonable rewards. They are the members of our community and not those people who are always to be looked upon like criminals. Let them realise this fact. Any Government that makes a plan should have them as partners. They know it. Let us have the benefit of their knowledge and put responsibility on them. We have to do this as our part. There will be wrong doers among us ; we must bring them under control and if they are not manageable, we must have no mercy for them and hand them over to the Law. This is so far as the trade is concerned. Then there is the question of hoarding. The business people and the various people around them knew well where this is being done. The Goverment may not know or may not be able to act swiftly. There is hoarding by

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dealer or the stock is kept by the producer who is being financed by the dealer. It is frozen at the will of the dealer. It will come out when the things will have gone so far that there is trouble and everybody will feel embarrassed.

Then there is hoarding by the producer and that is on his own account. There are a few people who can do that. They cannot be blamed. But there also, the total effect of it becomes immense. This is the picture of shortage before us. We must draw the attention of the consumer and then approach the dealers through their organisation and tell them whatever the law at the moment is, that has to be followed.

Self-discipline by traders

May be the controls will be lesser if there is some kind of assurance that these people themselves will have some kind of discipline to regulate their action. Without this line of action it would not be possible to go ahead. We have been let down again and again. I will still go to the business community and tell them that this is their responsibility. The other thing is that there may be some kind of social action in the form of organised community or consumer's councils. There may be a well organised and well regulated arrangement whereby the people themselves see to it that the prices are to be displayed by the dealers and the community makes it known to the dealers that it is not the helpless individual that they are facing but it is an organised coumunity which is up against them. Therefore they will not be allowed to use or abuse their position. This organised strength can also play an important role in other mal-practices, quality control and adulteration, etc. The consumer is given foodstuff at a price 10 per cent. higher or adulterated. foodstuff which may contain something obnoxious. We have to protect the consumer against such malpractices. Here again, if the Government acts with a squad of inspectors and over them some others to keep a watch, then I know what happens. The Government has to be in the background. We have not been able to do enough of it. Then there is study of adulteration, which is very important.

A warning

At the moment, or in the next few months, the main thing we can think of is that the dealers must be warned that they are running a great risk for themselves, for their children and the children of their neighbours, for whole of their community and for the liberty and democracy. The consumer is to be told that, if he has so much, he should not go to the market for more and that the community will see that he has his legitimate supply of essential commodities or will make it possible for him to have it, if he has not already got it. The community is going to make a big social revolution. It may look idealistic, but this level of action calls for much greater cohesion, discipline and determination. Are we capable of doing all this? If we are, the future will be bright. No amount of foreign aid from any part of the world is going to be substitute for this. We will dispense with all the foreign aid when we have achieved these ideals.

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Road development in Maharashtra

ON the extent of the road system in any country, depends the development of its commerce, industry and agriculture. Agriculture produce and dairy products are to be transported from the field to the marketing centres to enable producers to fetch better prices and better prices induce them to produce more. Raw materials are to be supplied to the industries constantly and the finished products are to be sent to the distribution centres for sale and consumption. This, in turn, depends mostly on roads which enable quick and cheap transport.

In a huge sub-continent like India, where bulk of the population lives in villages, roads are a necessity to bridge the gap between urban and rural life. In the defence of a nation, too, the role of roads is great. Thus, looking from various angles of national life, roads, represent the symbol of motion and progress.

Inadequacy of roads

Maharashtra State, which is the third largest State in India, both in population and size, does not have an adequate system of roads. For every 100 square miles of area, the State has only 27 miles of roads, while West Bengal has as many as 119 miles. Even on the basis of population, the picture is very disheartening. The State has only 80 miles of roads for every lakh of population, while Mysore has 166 miles and West Bengal 115 miles. Maharashtra State, though the leading industrial State in India, is, thus, backward in the matter of road communications.

Classified functionally, the total mileage of roads, existing in the State as on May 31, 1963, is as given below : National Highways (1,459) ; State Highways (6,270) ; Major District Roads (7,200) ; Other District Roads (4,500) ; and Village R (6,200) Total (25,679).

Twenty-Year programme

Realising this deficiency as w the overall importance of ro a means of communication State, the Government has la a road development program the next 20 years viz., 1 which will, of course, form p its Five-Year Plans. The m targets of the 20 year plan follows : National Highways State Highways (8,059) ; Maj trict Roads (17,104) ; Othe trict Roads (19,994) and Roads (21,430).

The following table indic distribution of road mileage three main regions of Maha State :

Region		Mileage Targets for 1961-81 Plan	Mileage as on 31st March 1961
Western Maharashtra	..	35,741	17,678
Marathwada	..	14,802	2,069
Vidarbha	..	19,235	4,636
Total	..	69,778	24,383

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It is evident that there is a large disparity in the road mileages in the different regions of the State. The Government has, therefore, taken up an additional programme of road works costing Rs. 4 crores during 1963 in the Marathwada region to remove this disparity at least to a certain extent. This programme has been drawn up in addition to the regular road development programmes included in the Third-Five Year Plan.

Larger allocations

During the past decade, the pace of road development in the State was rather disappointing, but somewhat larger allocation has been made during the current Five-Year Plan as can be seen from the expenditure figures for the first two Five-Year Plans and anticipated expenditure for the Third Five-Year Plan in the various regions of the State.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Region	Expenditure during 1st Five-Year Plan	Expenditure during 2nd Five-Year Plan	Anticipated expenditure during 3rd Five-Year Plan
Western Maharashtra ..	5,97	10,74	18,20
Marathwada ..	35	2,56	4,81
Vidarbha ..	60	2,72	5,72
Total ..	6,92	16,02	28,73

Bridges

While devoting attention to road development, Government has not lost sight of the need for bridging various rivers in the State, so that through traffic can be ensured all the year round. Several major and minor bridges have, therefore, been taken up for construction.

National Highways

In addition to the works taken from the State Plan, a number of works are taken up on the existing National Highway system from the funds made available by the Government of India, e.g., Bassein bridge and Ghodbunder-Manor link on National Highway Number 8.

A brief account concerning some important road and bridge works is given below :

Construction of a bridge across the Thana creek was one of the important recommendations of the Study Group of Greater Bombay.

Such a development on the main land side within such a short distance from Bombay would bring several beneficial effects. Firstly, it would relieve pressure on the Railway and roadways that at present have to move enormous amounts to traffic between the north and the south of Greater Bombay. Secondly, it would open up the possibility of a new township, which would draw away from the Island of Bombay the overflow of industrial units and residential colonies, as well as provide more facilities for the city to develop. Further an area of about 25 square miles would be available across the mainland east of the Thana creek in the Thana-Belapur region upto the range of the hills beyond the Thana-Belapur Road.

Thirdly, further East, beyond the range of the hills and south in Kolaba District, large areas could later be opened up for development in the Thana taluka of the Thana District and in Panvel taluka and Uran mahal of Kolaba District.

Apart from this, the bridge contemplated would reduce the road journey to Poona along the National Highway by about 14 miles.

The Thana Creek Bridge Project, which has been included in the State's Third Five-Year Plan is estimated to cost Rs. 407 lakhs.

The scheme consists of construction of a bridge 6,000 feet long carrying four lanes of traffic across the Thana creek and road approaches on either end of the bridge aggregating 15 miles in length and connection Sion-Trombay with the Bombay-Poona Road near Panvel.

The Government of India has agreed in principle, to take up the construction of the National Highway link road beyond the foot of the Belapur hills. The State Government will, thus, construct the bridge and approaches there to from Sion-Trombay and Thana-Belapur sides.

The work of bridge proper is expected to be completed by March 1967. The construction of bridge proper will commence soon.

Express Highways

Three important National Highways emanate from the outskirts of Greater Bombay. Bombay-Agra Road National Highway Number-3 connects Bombay to Delhi through the Central India, Bombay-Poona-Bangalore Road National-Highway Number 4 leads to Southern India through Poona and Bombay-Ahmedabad-Delhi Road National

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Highway Number 8 serves the western States of India. Access to all these National Highways is limited to a single arterial road, viz., Bombay-Thana Road. This is a narrow road totally inadequate to carry present day heavy traffic. Its widening and improving to cater to heavy and fast moving traffic is physically and economically possible. Opening of the new routes only could solve this problem and the State Government, therefore, in colloboration with the Government of India and the Bombay Municipal Corporation undertook the work of constructing the Eastern and Western Express Highways in 1957.

The Eastern Express Highway is 14 miles in length. It takes off at Sion and proceeds via Chembur along Thana creek on the eastern side of the Central railway line. It crosses the Kurla-Mankhurd section of the Central Railway by an over bridge at Chembur. The main tracks of the Central Railway are crosses by another over-bridge near Kopri Colony, Thana. It joins the Bombay-Agra Road beyond Thana. The entire length is opened to light traffic from February 8, 1964. Heavy traffic will be allowed only after laying final wearing surface of asphaltic concrete.

The Western Express Highway is 15 miles and 7 furlongs in length. It takes off Bandra-Ghodbunder Road near Mahim causeway and crosses the Western Railway-Ghodbunder Road near Mahim causeway and crosses the Western Railway line south of Bandra railway station by an over-bridge. It proceeds north on the eastern side of the railway line and passing the Santacruz air terminal buildings joins the existing Bandra-Ghodbunder Road at Dahisar on the outskirts of Greater Bombay.

Sections I and II of the Western Express Highway, i.e., from its junction with Mahim causeway to the road coming from Vile-Parle subway and going to the Air-port building has already been opened to traffic. The various works on this road between Goregaon and Dahisar are also nearing completion and this stretch is also likely to be opened to traffic shortly.

Both the Express Highways have duel two lane carriageways. The roadway is 86 feet wide which comprises 4 lanes of 12 feet each, 16 feet wide central verge and 11 feet wide wide berm on either side of the carriageways.

The estimated cost of constructing the Express Highways is : Eastern Express Highway (Rs. 304·62 lakhs) ; and Western Express Highway Rs. 370·60 lakhs.

One-third of the total cost is shared by the Government of India, the State Government shares 1/3rd cost for portions within the Greater Bombay Corporation limits and 2/3rd cost for portions outside the Corporation limits. The Bombay Municipal Corporation shares 1/3rd cost for portions within the Corporation limits.

The Government of India has received in 1961 a loan of Rs. 141·70 lakhs for completion of the Eastern Express Highway from the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank.

The completion of these Express Highways would provide two separate exits for outgoing traffic, thereby relieving the existing Bombay-Thana link of Bombay-Agra Road of the congestion. They would also open out vast areas for the development of industries within and immediately outside the Island of Bombay.

West Coast Road programme

In April 1955, the Governm
India declared the road con
Bombay with Cape Camorin a
West Coast Road. The B
Konkan-Goa Road in Maha
State, which passes throug
coastal districts of the State
came to be termed as West C
Road. Bombay to Goa b
is a distance of about 350
and first 45 miles length o
Bombay-Konkan-Goa Roa
common with that of Bo
Poona Road, National Hi
No. 4. After declaring in Apri
permanent alignment of the
from Panvel to Akeri, the G
ment of India assumed full r
to develop the road to the sta
of a State Highway fully b
with asphalted one lane ca
way. The Government of I
liability in respect of est
for this road is limited only
cost of 12 feet wide black-
surface 1½ inch premixed
with seal coat and 5 feet x 6
hard murum shoulders. The G
ment of India gives full
to this extent.

The State Government, o
contrary, is providing cem
crete surface to the road.

The entire expenditu
construction of new and reco
tion of weak and narrow
drainage works is to be
by the Government of Ind
entire cost of construction
major and minor bridg
reconstruction of weak and
ones is to be borne by the G
ment of India. The entire
miscellaneous works will
borne by the Government o
In short, the liability of t
Government is limited
difference in cost of providi
Cement concrete surface w
black topped shoulders

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ing 12 feet black topped surface
h 5 feet hard murum shoulders.
e total estimated cost of the
ject is about Rs. 8 crores and
ratio of apportionment of the
t between the Central and State
vernments works out to roughly
: 35.

The West Coast Road takes off
m Bombay-Poona Road, National
ghway Number four in Mile
o. 45/1 near Panvel and runs
wards the border of Goa through
e jurisdiction of Kolaba and
atnagiri districts. The length of
e road passing through Kolaba
strict is 96 miles, while that in
atnagiri District upto Goa border
205 miles. Thus, the length of
e road in Maharashtra State is
miles. The road joins important
ns along the West Coast and
ries heavy traffic particularly
ing the monsoon when the traffic
sea route is completely suspended.
is road forms the main artery
communications of these districts
h Bombay where about 30 per
t. of the population of these
stricts is engaged in various
upations.

The road is proposed to be
proved to the standards of
State Highway in respect of hori-
tal and vertical curves, wearing
face, formation width, etc. The
d also was getting submerged in
nsoon in many sections, parti-
y when high flood and hightide
chronised. It is, therefore, pro-
sed to raise the road formation
such sections or shift the align-
nt to higher contour and bring
e about the high flood level.
such portions, therefore, virtually
w road is required to be cons-
ted with soling and metalling
ore laying concrete slab. About
miles of road have been
cted so far.

Ghodbunder-Manor road

The Bombay-Ahmedabad-Delhi Road National Highway No. 8 has to follow at present the Bombay-Thana-Bhiwandi-Wada-Manor route because of the missing link between Ghodbunder and Manor. After the construction of this 35-mile length of the road, the distance between Bombay to Manor will be reduced by 12 miles. The work could be taken up in 1961 only when the Government of India received the loan assistance from the International Development Association, an affiliate of the world bank.

The cost of this 35 miles length of the road is estimated of the order of Rs. 3·3 crores, out of which the cost of the bridge across the Bassein creek alone will be Rs. 1 crore. In addition to the usual minor cross damage works, there will be five major bridges on this link, as detailed below : (1) Bridge across the Bassein creek (Rs. 100 lakhs) ; (2) Bridge across the Kaman creek (12 lakhs) ; (3) Bridge across the Tansa river (7 lakhs) ; (4) Bridge across the Vandri river (4 lakhs) ; and (5) Bridge across the Vaitarana river (11 lakhs).

The work of this link road is expected to be completed in all respects by 1967.

Bassein creek

The necessity of having a direct route between Bombay and Ahmedabad has been keenly felt since long. The main hurdle in construction of this route is the Bassein creek running along the northern boundary of Greater Bombay. As there is only one road bridge across this creek near Thana, the through traffic towards Ahmedabad has at present to take a detour via Thana-Bhiwandi-Manor by making use of the existing Bombay-Thana Road. This road is quite inadequate to carry the combined traffic on all the three National Highways, viz., The Bombay-Ahmedabad Road, National Highway Number 8 the Bombay-Agra Road, National Highway Number 3 and the Bombay-Poona-Bangalore Road, National Highway No. 4.

To reduce the traffic congestion on the Bombay-Thana Road by establishing a direct route from Bombay to Ahmedabad in continuation of the Western Express Highway the Government of Maharashtra has on behalf of Government of India, undertaken the construction of the missing link of Bombay-Ahmedabad National Highway No. 8 between Ghodbunder and Manor through the funds made available by the International Development Association — an affiliate of the World Bank. With the help of the World Bank, the bridge work has also been undertaken by the Government of India at an estimated cost Rs. 1 crore with the completion of this bridge, a direct route between Bombay to Ahmedabad will be established and the distance will also be reduced by about 12 miles. This bridge will also connect the fertile lands near Bassein to the main land of Bombay by a direct route, thus making additional lands available for expansion of industries and housing.

The bridge across the Bassein creek will be nearly1800 feet long and will have 8 spans of 188 feet each and 2 spans of 159 feet each. Foundation for the bridge will be cylindrical open type caissons and the superstructure will be of prestressed concrete girders. The work is expected to be completed by 1965.

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martial glory of India

INDIA though a pioneer in the advancement of world civilization, her contribution to the art of warfare has been no less. In fact, the martial glory achieved by the Indian arms is dazzling.

Since India was under the suzerainty of three or four powers, different systems of military organization and warfare have been prevalent. The main techniques of warfare before the advent of the British were Mughal, Maratha, Rajput and the Sikh.

Mughal army

Mughals, Persians, Afghans and Rajputs mainly formed the rank of the army. Recruitment was generally done not by the Emperor but by his chiefs of Mansabs—the highest military rank commanding 7,000 men. Service in cavalry was considered very honourable.

Component divisions

The component divisions of the Mughal Army were cavalry, artillery, infantry and elephants. The Mughals were expert horsemen and cavalry formed the backbone of the Mughal Army. Artillery or *topekhana* was under the command of the *Mir-i-Aatish*. Some of the guns were given fancy names like Ghazi Khan (Lord Champion) and Sher Dahan (Tiger-mouth). The infantry occupied a subordinate position and in Orme's words consisted of "a multitude of people assembled together without regard to rank and file. Some with swords and targets, some bearing matchlocks which at best could produce very uncertain fire, some armed with lances, too long or too weak to be of any series."

The infantry also included *beldars* or labourers who were employed to remove barriers on roads and to improve pathways when required. Elephants, on day of battle, were provided with armour but a special elephant also carried an armour-plated canopied seat, called Isami, wherein the King or the Prince took his seat, making himself, unwittingly though, a conspicuous target.

Discipline was lax and drills and manoeuvres few. There was no regimental organization, no uniform dress. Mughals, Afghans and Rajputs dressed themselves in traditional costumes. Tent-pegging, shooting, swordsmanship accompanied by wild gestures, leaps and elaborate feints were exceedingly popular. The supply system was very haphazard.

The marching order of the army was heavy artillery, baggage, camels, dogs, imperial kitchen, Emperor's wardrobe, cavalry, Emperor himself, infantry, light artillery and camp followers. Mughals had also an intelligence department. The head of the secret service was known as *Darogah-harkarah*.

For efficient fighting, Mughals required open country while hills and ravines seriously hampered them against guerilla tactics adopted by the enemy. Forts were a strategic link in the Mughal defence system. They had narrow tortuous entr studded with guns and loop- and were generally surrounde ditches and jungles of prickly

Maratha strategy

The rise of the Marat indissolubly linked with the of the redoutable Shivaji. M thas are known in histor exponents of the guerilla wa the hit-and-run tactics for their rugged country is suitable.

Shivaji had a large numbe strategic hill forts under the supervision of the Havildar *Sabnis* and the *Sar-i-Naubat*. had minute instructions for ke munitions, provisions and requisites.

Shivaji's army consisted of c and infantry—mounted archer spearmen forming his shock tr He always took personal in in the selection of soldiers f armed forces. In cavalry for 25 units there was a Hav for five Havildars a Jumada 10 Jumadars a Hazari. There also five Hazaris and Sar-i-N or the Commander. The infa bottom upwards were Paik. Havildar, Jumadar, Hazari and i-Naubat. Shivaji's 2,000 Mavla infantry was splen equipped.

Rigorous discipline

The backbone of Shivaji was rigorous discipline, a ch fortresses and the high m and manoeuvrability of his

(continued on p

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

HE Pay Commission for Government employees will be ...ted within a month or two. ...S. K. Wankhede, Minister for ...ce, told the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly during the question hour on Friday that the Commission would be a one-man body ...that he would be a non-official.

...e Finance Minister said that ...ames of several persons were ...considered by the Government. ...appointment of the commission ...d be announced after finalising ...terms of reference and other ...s which were now under the ...ment's consideration. Shri ...hede gave this information ...replying to supplementaries on ...Minister's answer to Shri K. N. ...p's (PWP) question on the ...nds of the Maharashtra State ...ment Employees' Federation.

...n growers

...wering a short-notice question ...n C. N. Patil (Cong.), Shri Y. ...hite, Deputy Minister for Agri...e, said that the transactions in ...market in many districts in the ...had come to a standstill from ...ry 25, following the introduction ...of the compulsory survey scheme ...the adoption of the "self-disci...scheme" by the Indian Cotton ...Federation. The agriculturist ...been incurring losses as a result ...

...ing an account of the steps ...by the State Government, Shri Mohite said that the Union Government had been approached to suspend the compulsory survey scheme or apply it at the level of maximum limit of ceiling instead of basic ceiling. The Chief Minister had convened a meeting of the Textile Commissioner, cotton traders and growers to solve the deadlock, and as a result the traders had again started business in cotton.

Two Bills passed

Later, the Assembly rejected a motion by Shri F. M. Pinto (Ind.) and Dr. P. V. Mandlik (PSP) seeking to disapprove the Land Acquisition (Maharashtra Amendment and Validation of Certain Proceedings for Acquisition of Lands) Ordinance, 1965, and passed in all the three readings a Bill to replace the Ordinance by an Act of the Legislature.

The House also passed the Bombay Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Amendment) Bill in all the three readings.

During the non-official business the Assembly discussed for two hours a Bill moved by Shri S. G. Patkar (Com.) seeking to amend the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, to prohibit industrial establishments from terminating the services of female workers on the ground of marriage.

During the discussion, members from both sides of the House expressed agreement with the object of the Bill, but Congress members, including two women members, urged Shri Patkar to withdraw the Bill on the ground that the matter was before the Supreme Court and its decision on the question would be available.

Shri N. M. Tidke, Labour Minister said that Shri Patkar was prompted to move the Bill because of the condition imposed by pharmaceutical firms that women employees' services would be terminated on their marriage. In the first place, he pointed out, the firms did not impose this condition under the Standing Orders but in pursuance of contracts entered into by them with individual employees. He said that the provisions of the Bill of Shri Patkar would be inadequate to meet the situation.

Court decision awaited

A tendency had been noticed particularly among the managements of textile mills in the State to employ less and less women workers progressively, though there was no condition of restricting employment only to unmarried women.

After the Supreme Court's decision was known, the entire question could be considered in all its aspects and suitable remedial measures devised, Shri Tidke assured the House.

In the meantime, Shri Tidke said, he had had discussions with the representatives of the Association of Pharmaceutical Managements and they had agreed to advise their members not to enforce the marriage clause, pending the Supreme Court's decision.

After Shri Tidke's speech, Shri Patkar withdrew the Bill.

The Assembly will meet again at 1 p.m. on Monday.

Shri P. K. Sawant, Maharashtra's Minister for Agriculture, said in the State Legislative Council on Friday that the Government was considering the introduction of a Bill to unify

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the three animal preservation Acts in force in Maharashtra.

He was replying to a debate on a non-official resolution moved by Dr. R. Pandit (Jan Sangh) for a ban on cow slaughter so as to preserve the bovine cattle wealth.

Shri Sawant said that among the measures to preserve cattle wealth taken by the State Government was the one creating " cow units" at Aarey and some other places. The Government was also considering setting up such units wherever possible. But he felt that the demand for cow's milk was not as much as that for buffalo milk. Despite this, the Government was doing all it could to set up cow units.

Shri D. B. Agarwal (Samiti-Ind.), Shri B. L. Shirole (Congress), Shri M. P. Limaye (Samyukta Socialist), Shri Devji Rattansey (Congress) and Shri G. S. Joglekar (Independent) participated in the discussion.

Dr. Pandit later withdrew the resolution.

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Maharashtra's Minister for Finance, said in the State Legislative Council on Tuesday that each and every pie earmarked in the budget would be spent on bringing about a substantial change in the economic condition of the common man.

Replying to a five-day debate on the budget proposals for 1965-66, Shri Wankhede appealed to all the sections of the House to co-operate with the Government in bringing about this change.

He assured members that in chalking out the Fourth Five-Year Plan, care would be taken to see that there would be no regional imbalances. The present imbalance was due to the "backlog" of development prior to the reorganisation of the State.

Referring to the demand for the construction of the Konkan railway, Shri Wankhede informed the House that the State Minister for Buildings and Communications had recently written to Shri S. K. Patil, Union Railway Minister, to include the Konkan railway in the Fourth Plan. He hoped that the Railway Ministry would comply with the request.

As regards urban development, the Minister admitted that there was some substance in the criticism of the Opposition that the problem was not approached with a scientific outlook. However, he assured the members that housing, water supply, slum clearance and other allied problems would be tackled in the Fourth Plan.

The Minister for Industries, Shri S. G. Barve, asserted in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on Wednesday that the pace of industrialisation in the State had not slowed in recent years as sought to be made out by Opposition members.

He stated that Maharashtra had continued to have its share in the country's industrial development as before.

Shri Barve, who was replying to the critisism made during the general discussion on the budget regarding his Department, said Maharashtra's share in the country's industrial development had been 29 per cent. That proportion had remained more or less constant during recent years also.

The number of licences issued by the Union Government for starting industries could not serve as a criterion any longer in this respect. He pointed out that recently the Union Government had changed the procedure in the matter. Letters of intent were now first being granted to prospective entrepreneurs and licences were issued only after they fina their collaborators and other de

Besides, no licences were req for starting an industrial unit f an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs from year, which limit was Rs. 10 la in 1961 and Rs. 5 lakhs earlier.

Shri Barve pointed out that in last five years the number of new dustries started in the State double that in any other State in respective years. That had always the proportion previously too.

The rise in consumption of po for the industrial purpose was an index to the industrial develop in the State. It had risen from million kilowatt hours in 1960-6 2,973 million k.w.h. in 1964-65 stated.

Dispersal of industries

Referring to the questio dispersal of industries, Shri recounted the efforts made by Government including the pa incentive scheme to induce industrialists to start their indu outside Greater Bombay.

It was the policy of the de ment to explore the possibilit industries being started in the w industrial estates set up by Government while considering applications from entrepren

Another difficulty in the way suading industrialists to move Bombay had been removed w concession announced by the Finance Minister in his budget regarding payment of capital tax. The heavy tax that indus had to pay on disposal of property in Bombay acted as centive to them in moving the out of the city.

The tendency to locate ind units in Bombay had been in tence for nearly 80 years. reversal of the process naturally take some time, b

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The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation had taken steps to ensure that the persons whose lands were acquired for starting industries were given priority for employment in those units, Shri Barve said. A special officer had been appointed by MIDC for the purpose.

The State Government was also taking steps to open industrial centres for imparting technical education to the children of such displaced cultivators.

Referring to the concern expressed by members on both sides of the House over the failure of industrialists in Bombay in employing Maharashtrians in their units, Shri Barve said this feeling had been expressed in the House for the past several years. The Government was seized of the matter and the legal and constitutional position was being examined to devise measures.

Shri P. D. Patil (Cong.) welcomed the scheme of monopoly purchase of sugar and urged the Government to undertake a similar scheme for all other food grains and cereals either through State trading or through co-operatives as might be found feasible.

He complained that the Government had neglected the development of Adivasis who formed a substantial part of the State's population.

Konkan development

Shri S. G. Kocharekar (PSP) urged the Government to constitute a Konkan development authority as a statutory body to work for the all-round development of the three Konkan districts. Reiterating the complaints of discrimination against Maharashtrians in employment, Shri Kocharekar cited an instance in support.

He said that a non-Maharashtrian Deputy Secretary of the State Government being appointed director of the Textile Research Association, 24 of the 25 Maharashtrian officers in the association were removed by him under one pretext or the other and the only remaining officer resigned. He said 24 Mysorians were later appointed by him in their places. He urged the Government to inquire into the matter.

Shri K. R. Patil (PWP) complained that the Government was concerned with supplying adequate food grains to the urban areas only, but the needs of the rural areas had been neglected.

Shri A. H. Mamdani (Cong.) pleaded for the nationalisation of road transport in Vidarbha.

Shri W. N. Rane (Cong.) complained that much of the funds provided for the development of the Konkan usually remained unspent. For example, Rs. 1·90 crores had been provided for the development of ports in the Konkan, of which only 25 per cent. had been spent. He pleaded for free education for girls and midday meals in primary schools.

Shri L. N. Bhingardeve (Cong.) said much had not been done to promote the development of the Backward Classes, Scheduled Classes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri K. N. Ghatge, Shri R. V. Bhelose, Shri M. D. Magar, Smt. Ramabai N. Deshpande (all Cong.), Shri B. N. Nagavade (L.N.), Shri J. D. Patil (D.F.) and Shri Y. R. Madur (Com.) were among those who participated in the discussion.

The question of enacting a law on the lines of the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956—a Central Act—for the total removal of slum area is being considered by the Maharashtra Government.

This information was given by Shri Homi J.H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Housing, in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday in reply to a question by Dr. P. V. Mandlik (PSP).

The Minister said in a written reply that the Union Government had advised the State Government to pass a law for the total removal of slum areas on the lines of the 1956 Act.

Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, told Shri T. S. Karkhanis (PWP) that the net loss because of the scrapping of the old seer milk bottles in Bombay in 1962-63 following the introduction of the metric system was Rs. 3,53,303·41.

He said 11,20,748 seer series bottles valued at Rs. 4,38,049·24, had to be scrapped on the introduction of the litre series bottles. Only Rs.84,745·83 were recovered as value of the scrap.

The amount collected for the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare in Maharashtra State so far was Rs. 10,47,276·93, but no aid had been granted till now. Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Maharashtra's Education Minister, said in the State Legislative Council during question hour on Wednesday.

In a written reply to Shri J. G. Bhave (Independent), Shri Chaudhari said the accounts of these collections with reference to receipt books had not been audited but no irregularities had been noticed.

Mr. Chaudhari further stated that in the constitution of the State working committee as laid down by the Government of India, there was no specific provision for teacher representation on the committee.

Funds misappropriated

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, in a written reply to Shri S. S. Sawant (PWP), said that the Government had taken action against 32 Government officials for misappropriation of fund payable to the victims of the cyclone in Ratnagiri.

Five officials were acquitted in departmental proceedings and two officials were acquitted in criminal proceedings.

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Shri M. D. Chaudhari told Shri R. F. Chaudhari that the State Government had considered a scheme to erect a memorial to the poet Kalidas at Ramtek, near Nagpur. The Rs. 3·75 lakh memorial, in the form of a modern hall-*cum*-community centre would be constructed as soon as funds were available.

Budget debate

The Council later discussed for the second day the budget proposals for 1965-66.

Initiating the day's discussion, Smt. K. C. Ajmera (Congress) congratulated the Government on not proposing any fresh taxes.

She said that more amounts should be earmarked for education in the rural areas. There should be more hostels for girls.

Shri N. D. Patil (PWP) said that sufficient foreign exchange should be made available for raising food production.

Shri Patil suggested the procurement of jowar even from rich agriculturists at a cost higher than the fixed price in order to make up for any possible shortage. The Government's procurement drive would bring only 16 lakh bags which would be short of the target.

Among others who participated in the discussion were Shri S. S. Sawant (PWP) Shri J. G. Bhave (Independent) and Shri K. W. Desai (Ind.).

Shri P. K. Sawant, Maharashtra's Minister for Agriculture, admitted in the Legislative Council on Thursday that it was a fact that milk production at Aarey had dropped, particularly from June, 1964.

In response to a calling-attention motion of Dr. V. R. Pandit (Jan Sangh) regarding the inconvenience caused to card-holders owing to the shortage of milk, Shri Sawant said the reduction in milk production was largely due to the general increase in prices of various commodities, especially of cattle-feed, hay and the cattle itself. The steep rise in prices led to the feeding of inferior cattle-feed resulting in less yield. Besides, cattle-owners at Aarey could not purchase new animals to replace the old ones in time, he added.

Apart from the short supplies of milk in 1964 from various sources, the scheme also faced difficulties in procuring adequate quantities of skim milk owing to restrictions on the release of foreign exchange, Shri Sawant stated. It was, therefore, not possible to make good the entire short supply by supplementing the shortage in term of toned milk, as was done during 1963.

New milch animals

The Government had taken several steps to improve milk production at Aarey. Among these were a loan of Rs. 20,00,000 to cattle-owners at Aarey to purchase new milch animals; procuring more milk from Anand and other mofussil centres in the State, adjusting the supply of milk to card-holders by additional toned milk from time to time and purchasing 23 vehicles to transport milk from other areas.

The Government also had a proposal to appoint a dairy development officer (extension) for the Dhilia project, the Minister said.

Earlier, during the question-hour, Shri Sawant told Shri H. S. Barmukh (Congress) that the Government had a proposal to shift stables from the suburbs of Greater Bombay but so far no animals could be removed as the matter was still under consideration.

In reply to supplementaries, the Minister said that unless alternative accommodation was provided to stable-owners, they could not move the cattle. With this in view, the Go[illegible] ment had seen land near Bo[illegible] Kashi and Mira villages. The re[illegible] of cattle was to be done joint[illegible] the municipal authorities, he [illegible]

It was the Government's po[illegible] to allow cattle in Greater Bomb[illegible] therefore, no fresh licence ha[illegible] given to any party after 1958. A[illegible] 15,000 cattle were removed fro[illegible] city. The cattle could not be re[illegible] to Aarey as it was unable to a[illegible] modate them.

Care was taken to see tha[illegible] tary condition were maintai[illegible] stable, he added.

Later, member discussed th[illegible] get proposal for 1965-66.

The Chief Minister, Shri [illegible] Naik, told the Maharashtra Le[illegible] tive Assembly on Thursday [illegible] chance in the State Cabinet w[illegible] templated by him.

In reply to a short-notice q[illegible] by Shri T. S. Karkhanis (PW[illegible] Cabinet reshuffle, the Chief M[illegible] said the Government's attent[illegible] been drawn to persistent pres[illegible] that Cabinet changes were im[illegible]

Asked why the report w[illegible] denied by the Government, Sh[illegible] said it was neither possi[illegible] necessary to deny all report.

Shri Karkhanis said he had [illegible] from "close quarter" that Sh[illegible] Barve, Maharashtra's Mini[illegible] Industries, was likely to go [illegible] Centre shortly and wanted to [illegible] whether the reports were [illegible]

The Chief Minister said he h[illegible] received any communicati[illegible] the Union Government in th[illegible]

The Maharashtra Governm[illegible] been able to build up a buffer [illegible] 80,000 tonnes of rice and jow[illegible] the purchases made by it so [illegible]

Shri Homi J. H. Tale[illegible] Minister for Civil Supplies, [illegible] Assembly on Tuesday [illegible]

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the one lakh tonnes of rice purchased so far 60,000 tonnes had been distributed to producing and non-producing areas and 40,000 tonnes kept as buffer stock to meet the needs during the lean months.

The Government had purchased 80,000 tonnes of jowar under its monopoly purchase scheme, Shri Taleyarkhan said. Half of the stock had been distributed and the balance kept towards buffer stocks.

Shri Taleyarkhan was replying to a debate on the budget demand under the major heads relating to food and fisheries.

The Minister said the Government was confident of reaching the target of two lakh tonnes for the purchase of rice this year.

Stocks rising

In the procurement of jowar, the response from farmers was heartening. He pointed that there had been a progressive improvement in the purchases made month by month.

The stocks sold to the Government were not as near the target as should have been, because of a late kharif crop. The tempo had gathered recently.

He was sure that, in the rabi crop, the Government would be able to get more stocks.

He appealed to the Opposition to help the Government secure as much stocks as possible.

Those who participated in the debate earlier included Shri K. N. Dhuri, Shri K. S. Dhondge (both PWP). Shri S. K. Athley, Shri J. B. Shete (both PSP) and Shri B. S. Shep (Cong.)

Later, the House also passed the budget demands relating to the Co-operation Department.

A new modern Council Hall building for holding the Legislature in Bombay proposed to be constructed on a plot of land next to Sachivalaya and the work is expected to be completed in about two years.

Shri T. S. Bharde, the Speaker said that the intention was to hold at least one session of the present Assembly in the new building. A special division, if necessary, would be opened by the Buildings and Communications Department for the work.

The Speaker said that much spadework had already been done and considerable amount of information had been gathered and where necessary, by spot inspection of some new Council Hall buildings in the country like those at Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Delhi and Bangalore.

Visit to Kuala Lumpur

It was, however, felt that the Minister for Buildings and Communication the Secretary of the Legislature and the architect should also visit almost immediately Kuala Lumpur where an up-to-date building, architecturally beautiful, and completely utilitarian had been constructed recently.

The detailed plans and estimates of the new building would be prepared and placed before the *ad hoc* committee of both the Houses before prorogation.

A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs had been made for the work in the next year's budget.

Shri Bharde said that on a careful consideration of the question, the Government had decided to construct a new building, complete in all respects instead of merely making additions and alterations to the existing building which was estimated to cost about Rs. 35 lakhs. The Speaker made a special mention of the purposeful lead given by the Chief Minister in the matter special for making an excellent plot of land readily made available for the purpose.

Salient features

A few salient features of the new building would include air-conditioning of both the chambers of Assembly and the Council, tape-recording arrangements, automatic vote-recording and simultaneous-translation system if needed, a central hall for holding joint sessions, a separate hall for the activities of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, spacious press galleries and several other facilities.

Shri Bharde said he was sure the House would agree that it should have for its use a modern building complete in every respect and worthy of the State and would give its blessings to the proposition.

A similar statement was made by the Chairman, Shri V. S. Page, in the Legislative Council.

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, gave an assurance in the State Legislative Council that the issue of Goa's merger with Maharashtra would not be mixed with the issue of Belgaum, Karwar and other disputed areas now in Mysore. "There will be no bargaining on any disputed area to achieve Goa's merger with Maharashtra, " he emphasised.

Shri Naik also stated that Goa's merger with Maharashtra should be decided before the next general election in 1967. With this in view, the State Government had taken up the matter with the Union Government to decide the merger before the election.

He said this in reply to a discussion on an official resolution moved by him on Goa's merger with Maharashtra.

Amendment withdrawn

An amendment, moved by Shri B. N. Rajhans (SSP) demanding the merger before the next general elec-

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tion, was withdrawn when the Chief Minister gave his Government's point of view on the issue.

The resolution was later unanimously passed amidst cheers and thumping of tables.

Shri Naik was hopeful that the "leaders in the Centre" would not take recourse to any "dilatory tactics." This was a national issue and he hoped that it would be considered so by those at the Centre.

The Chief Minister said that the administration in Goa was in the hands of a very responsible person, Shri Dayanand Bandodkar. Though he was not a politician he had a keen interest in the country's welfare. He had demanded Goa's merger with Maharashtra from this nationalistic feeling.

It would be unjust to consider that he had demanded the merger from any selfish point of view. "Those who think so are groping in the dark."

Uncertain atmosphere

If there was instability in Goa, the territory would not be able to make any progress in its developmental activities. The people of Goa also did not wish to live in this "uncertain" atmosphere, he added.

Earlier, moving his amendment, Shri Rajhans pointed out that Shri P. Kakodkar, president of the Goa Territorial Congress, had written to a Goan convention in Bombay recently that he was in favour of the continuance of Goa as a Union Territory. If this was so, it would be advisable to accept his amendment, urging the merger before the next general election.

Shri V. B. Gogte, Leader of the Opposition, cautioned the Chief Minister that while merging Goa with Maharashtra there should be no compromise as far as Belgaum, Karwar, Nipani and other boundary areas were concerned.

Shri R. F. Choudhary and Shri Bachraj Vyas (both Jan Sangh) demanded the merger within three months. When Maharashtrains and Goans want the merger, why should there he any delay, Shri Choudhary said.

Smt. S. G. P. Athaide (Cong.) said that such a resolution should have come long ago. There was an unfortunate controversy over the election results in Goa and many inferences were drawn. One thing was certain, she said, that the people of Goa wanted to merge the territory with Maharashtra.

Shri G. D. Madgulkar (Cong.) said that Konkani and Marathi were "sister languages" and there was no substance in the argument that the two languages were differnet.

Mr. Y. B. Ambedkar (Republican), Mr. G. D. Lad (PWP), Shri S. L. Ogale (Ind.), Shri H. B. Bhide (Sam.), Smt. Kamalabai Ajera (Cong.), Shri M. N. Anjikar (Ind.), Shri J. S. Akarte (Cong.), Shri S. S. Sawant (PWP), Shri S. A. Shinde, Shri R. D. Avargaonkar, Shri L. R. Abad, Dr. Sarojini Babar, all Congress. Shri D. B. Agarwal (Ind.), Shri Madhav Limaye (PSP) and Shri S. A. Sohoni (Jan Sangh) also spoke on the resolution.

Pieces of pots in sugar

The Maharashtra Government is inquiring into the discovery of "pieces of earthen pots" in the khandsari sugar supplied to Ratnagiri district in December, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Civil Supplies, stated in his written answer to Shri Shyam Kocharekar (SSP) in the Legislative Assembly.

The Minister, in his written reply to Shri T. S. Karkhanis (Samiti-PWP) stated that about 12 per cent. of the average monthly consumption of rice in Greater Bombay had been [illegible] by the imposition of the ban on [illegible] serving of rice on Tuesdays in [illegible] and catering establishments. T[illegible] was no special significance in [illegible] selection of Tuesday for the p[illegible] The ban would help make the a[illegible] able stocks last longer.

The House also inconclusively [illegible] cussed the budget demands under [illegible] head, "Irrigation and Power."

Soviet aid hailed

The Chief Minister, Shri V [illegible] Naik, stated at Bombay on Febr[illegible] 25 last that India would n[illegible] forget the help which she had rec[illegible] from Russia in the industrial [illegible] political fields.

Inaugurating an exhibition [illegible] Soviet machinery and photog[illegible] devoted to the theme of 'Ten [illegible] of Indo-Soviet economic co-op[illegible] tion' organised by the USSR C[illegible] sulate General at 'Vasundhara' [illegible] the Bhulabhai Desai Road, the C[illegible] Minister hailed the soviet mach[illegible] and agricultural implements. [illegible] Naik said that as a farmer he [illegible] been using three Russian tractor[illegible] his farms and he had no h[illegible] tion in saying that they were [illegible] good quality and quite s[illegible] Shri P. N. Matrenichev, T[illegible] Commissioner of USSR, Bo[illegible] Branch, said that during the la[illegible] years trade between Russia [illegible] India had increased a hundred [illegible] This was a record in India's f[illegible] trade. Shri J. D. Mehta, D[illegible] Manager, Shipping Corporation [illegible] India, also spoke on the [illegible] sion. Shri V. A. Rosto[illegible] Manager, Showroom of the [illegible] Machinery and Equip[illegible] welcomed the Chief Mi[illegible] Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minis[illegible] Finance and Shri M. A. V[illegible] Deputy Minister for Building[illegible] munications, Irrigation and [illegible] attended the functions.

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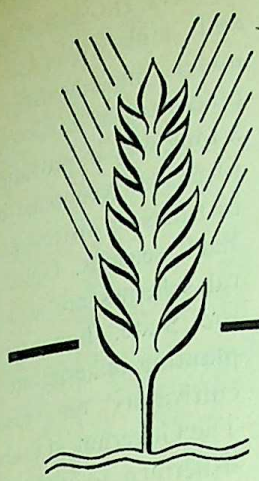

Towards Agricultural Self-Sufficiency

AGRICULTURE in Maharashtra provides occupation and livelihood to the majority of the population. About 64 per cent of the people in the State are engaged in cultivation and allied occupations. It is a primary sector of our national economy and also the economy of our State. Out of the total area of 7 crores and 65 lakh acres of land, about 4 crores and 60 lakh acres, which comes to nearly 60 per cent of the total area, is used for agriculture.

Agriculture thus forms a major part of our economy as it is of the national economy. The contribution of agricultural sector in 1961-62 in our country came to about 48·7 per cent bearing a total national income of Rs.14,800 crores during the same year. The total income of our State during 1961-62 was Rs. 1,356 crores of which the contribution of agriculture was Rs. 417 crores, i.e., 30 per cent. These figures will show how important agriculture is in the developing economy of our State.

Efforts for increased agricultural production are being made by the State Government since the implementation of the Five-Year Plans. Only the Plan period is taken into consideration because systematic all-rounded efforts are made only during this period. It is not suggested that no development was undertaken prior to this period. The programmes of agricultural development has two facts—one is to provide food for the population and secondly to create a base for further agricultural and agro-industrial development in the rural and urban areas. The main emphasis in the Plan activity is on the development of agro-industrial projects which will not only produce industrial implements for the use of the agriculturists and give them tools for further development but also provide them with subsidiary employment and income during the slack seasons of agriculture. All these efforts will untimately create a sound base on which development of agriculture and industries will grow in the areas hitherto untouched or neglected ?

Manifold problems

The problems of agriculture in our State are manifold. Though the net sown area in 1961-62 is recorded as 4·46 crore acres the major portion of the land is not fertile. It is estimated that more than 3 crore of acres of land require basic improvement like contour bunding, graded bunding, levelling, terracing and drainage, etc. Secondly, the land reforms and the various Acts though have resulted in giving the population a priority in holding the rights of the land, these have resulted in an inevitable effect which is that the owners are left with very small land holdings. The average size of holding in our State is from 3 to 5 acres of land per family. This is a great handicap as the farmer is left without sufficient large piece of land in which he can invest his capital and efforts. Thirdly only 6 per cent of the cultivable land is irrigated at present and medium that can be irrigated is about 30 per cent after utilising all the means and resources at our disposal and that too by the end of 1980. In a nutshell, the agriculture problem in our State in the problem of dry cultivation with small holdings with a low defree of soil fertility. In addition to this about 30 per cent of this area is liable to be affected by scarcity conditions.

Government programmes

On this background the State Government have launched various programmes and campaigns concentrating on basic land development measures and increased irri-

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gation facilities. These are naturally followed by improved agricultural practices such as use of improved seeds, fertilisers, adoption of plant protection measures, etc. All these has resulted, though not in a phenomenal success, in a seizable achievement in a way that at the end of the First Five-Year Plan the average annual production of foodgrains reached at 54·8 lakh tonnes. It rose to 64·7 lakh tonnes at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan and the target for the Third Plan is 82·5 lakh tonnes. It may be pointed out that the total cropped area of the State is 465 lakh acres of which an area of 320 lakh acres is under foodgrains. Despite the fact that foodgrains thus occupied nearly 69 per cent of the total cropped area, this State is a deficit State in respect of foodgrains. The objective of the first three Plans has, therefore, been to make up this deficit and to put before the same objective in the Fourth Plan also. The various schemes and programmes under taken by the Government have resulted in an increased average annual production of foodgrains by 10 lakhs tonnes in the Second Plan period. Though this would not wipe out the deficit, the progress is satisfactory and with increased efforts it is expected to be about 72 lakh tonnes at the end of the Third Plan. It has been calculated and estimated that the population of Maharashtra which was 3·95 crores in 1961 will grow to about 5 crores at the end of the Fourth Plan. If 18 ounces per capita food is taken as basis for this population, the requirement for this population is placed at 105 lakh tonnes. Thus to achieve the objective of self-sufficiency in foodgrains it would be necessary to achieve production potential of 105 lakh tonnes at the end of the Fourth Plan. With the present rate of production growth of 3·5 per cent per annum, which may be raised to 4 per cent, it may be possible for us to achieve an additional production of 20 lakh tonnes taking production of foodgrains to about 92 lakh tonnes at the end of the Fourth Paln. This would still leave a deficit of about 13 lakh tonnes at the end of the Fourth Plan. This deficit could be made good in the Fifth Five-Year Plan and we may be very near to achieving self-sufficiency in agriculture.

Subsidiary occupations

Merely programmes of agricultural development will not help in achieving self-sufficienty in food and other agricultural products in out State. Population control will have to be undertaken effectively. To supplement the income of the agriculturists, the State Government is providing them subsidiary occupations near their farms by launching programmes of dairy development, poultry development, sheep d lopment, etc. Schemes of cattle f and milk collection centres under implementation at v places in the State which wo a long way in providing the ag turists an economic base and in times of distress and agric slack seasons. Different horti ral schemes are also under w the State. Long term loans planting material are offered to cultivators on reasonable t The Government is also encour fishermen to increase fish prod Loans and technical advice is g to fishermen by the State Go ment.

All these measures which being intensified all over the S will go a long way in creating ditions favourable to self-suffic in food and agricultural prod in the State. Fabric of the cultural economy will be w into such a way that an indiv agriculturist would be enthus grow more food and other prod on his farm. This would also him and others stability on land. Though this is a dream yet realised in its full signif the days are not far when the culturists and the common p of this State will harness all efforts towards achieving sufficiency in agriculture and products.

Martial Glory Of India

(*continued from page 10*)

horsemen. They pounced upon unwieldy Mughal armies unaware with the suddenness of a thunderbolt, caused havoc and fled back to their hide-out with lightning speed. Shivaji's guerilla warfare was a perpetual headache to Aurangzeb.

Rajputs

The Rajput Army comprised of cavalry, infantry with matehlocks, bows, arrows, some guns and elephants. Skilful cavaliers with sword and mounted archers formed its backbone.

They fought most valiantly and skillfully and were generally vastly outnumbered. Every Rajput was a born soldier and Rana Sanga's army consisted of cavalry, infantry and elephants. The weapons used bows, arrows, swords, spears, shields and armour. At K Rajputs fought a pitched and lost, and thereafter c tactics. The greatest Raj ponent of the new techni warfare was Maharana Pra

(*Courtesy : Sainik S*

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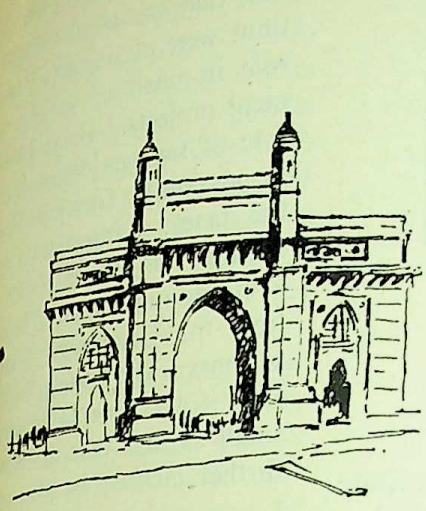

AROUND BOMBAY CITY

THE Governor of Maharashtra Dr. P. V. Cherian, said that the standing achievements to the dit of Maharashtra in Small vings field deserved all praise.

The Governor, who was presiding er a function organised to cele- ate the State Completion of Small vings Target of Rs. 22 crores set r the current year at the Hindu mkhana, on March 4 observed at it was a matter of pride for the ple of the State that although e population of Maharashtra was ly 10 per cent. of country's popu- ion, it had been contributing per cent. of the Small Savings lections made in the country. further said that small savings med an important means of ancing the country's large capital enditure programme. He said the State Government had been g a fine job in bringing close ociation between savings and elopment to the notice of small ssors. Its sustained publicity use of various media for reach- the public and the net work of g and devoted social workers agents had brought in handsome ards.

The Governor specially congratulated the citizens of Bombay for making a major contribution to the small savings collections in the State. He thought that all parts of Maharashtra might not be able to emulate such a feat every time, but Maharashtra as a whole could draw faith from the fact that what was possible of achievement in one part should be possible in other areas as well, allowing for the differences between the regions.

Welcoming the Governor, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Small Savings, said that Maharashtra completed its target well much in advance in the current

Maharashtra's completion of Small Savings target was celebrated at a special function organised at the Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay on March 4, 1965. The picture shows the Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, addressing the gathering. From left to right are seen Shri V. N. Adarkar, Smt. Taleyarkhan, the Governor, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Shri S. K. Wankhede and Smt. Gulestan Billimoria.

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Five distinguished Vedic Scholars from Maharashtra were honoured with State awards at the hands of Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, in Bombay on March 1. Photo shows from l. to r. Shri Bhaubhat Arvikar, Shri Vasudeo M. Purohit, The Governor, Shri N. T. Lele, Shri U. A. Majalgaonkar, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education and Shri S. R. Patankar.

financial year. The State collections stood now at about 23 crores as against the target of Rs. 22 crores and there was every hope that it would collect Rs. 30 crores by the end of the financial year. Reaching the target, Shri Taleyarkhan, said was no novelty to Maharashtra as it had been increasing its target every year and the targets had gone up from Rs. 12 to 22 crores.

Shri Taleyarkhan said that investment in Small Savings was no charity as it was a patriotic contribution to the cause of country's development. He said that the State had received blessings and inspiration from the leaders of eminence like the late Jawaharlal Nehru and Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

The Small Savings Minister said that Maharashtra had the largest number of investors in Small Savings than any other State in the country. Five districts namely, Thana, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Wardha and Nagpur had achieved their small savings target besides Greater Bombay.

The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, visited the Taraporewala Acquarium and the Marine Biological Research Station on February 25 last. The Minister for Fisheries, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, is also seen in the picture along with the Governor at Research Station.

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minis
Finance, speaking on the occa
said that the small savings o
tions were playing a very impo
role in financing various de
ment projects. He said that
rate of savings increased, it
be possible for Government to
the taxes. Investments in
savings was the only way o
avoiding imposition of heavy
tion for financing develop
schemes. The Finance Minister
that it was due to investme
small savings that the State
further increase its plan outl

Earlier, commendatory
received from the Union Fi
Minister were presented b
Governor to Shri Harish Ma
Smt. Alice Khan, Cine Star
Kumar, Shri K. Y. Na
Shri Vasant Rao Desai, Shri
Karmarkar and Shri Prabhoc
Vaidya. The Governor als
tributed the State comment
letters to Shri S. K. Bhadk
Shri Kartar Singh, Shri Ad
Messrs. Kabe Arts.

Shri Dirajlal Maganlal, C
man of Indian Merchants Ch
pleaded for strengthening
savings movement in in
establishments.

Messages congratulating th
on its achievement were re
from the Chief Minister of
rashtra, Shri V. P. Naik,
Finance Minister, Shri T. T. K
machari, Union Defence M
Shri Y. B. Chavan and
Minister for Railways, Shri
Patil.

State Small Savings
Shri P. K. Karoor gave a re
the small savings activities
State. Shri Walawalkar a
posed a vote of thanks. S
Cherian and Smt. Taleyarkh
among those present on the o

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The Counsul General of Kuwait, Mr. Yusuf, in Bombay observed the National Day of his country on February 25 last by arranging a party at the Tajamahal Hotel. The Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik accompained by Smt. Vatsalabai Naik attended the function.

State awards to vedic scholars

An impressive function to honour five Vedic scholars from Maharashtra by offering them State awards, under the Governments scheme to honour Sanskrit Scholars, was organised by the Education Department of the Government of Maharashtra, at the Convocation Hall of the Bombay University, on March 1. The recipients of the awards are Shri Sadashiv Ramchandra Patankar of Bombay, Shri Bhaubhat Arvikar of Nagpur, the late Shri Mahadeo Gopal Purohit of Kolhapur (whose award was received by his son Shri Vasudeo M. Purohit), Shri Neelkantha Trimbak Gode of Wai and Shri Uttareshwar Ambadas Majalgaonkar of Jalna. The scholars were awarded Rs. 1,000 and a Manachinha each at the hands of Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, for their proficiency in recitation of the Vedas accurately according to the Kram, Jata and Ghana systems.

Speaking on the occasion, the Governor paid glowing tributes to the scholars on their life-long devotion to study which had helped them preserve a rich tradition. He said that scholars were universally honoured unlike kings who were honoured in only their own countries. The Sanskrit language was a great force cementing the differences in this vast country. It had permeated every aspect of life wherever one might go.

Welcoming the scholars and others, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, said that in the honour of the scholars the Indian tradition of selfless worship of knowledge and devotion to study was being honoured. The Sanskrit language had rich and copious literature. The "Kautiliya Arthashastra" was useful even to the politicians of today.

Stressing the need for more intensive study of Sanskrit, the Education Minister said that India followed the policy of universal peace preached by the Rigveda.

There was loud applause in the audience as the speech of the Education Minister was in Sanskrit.

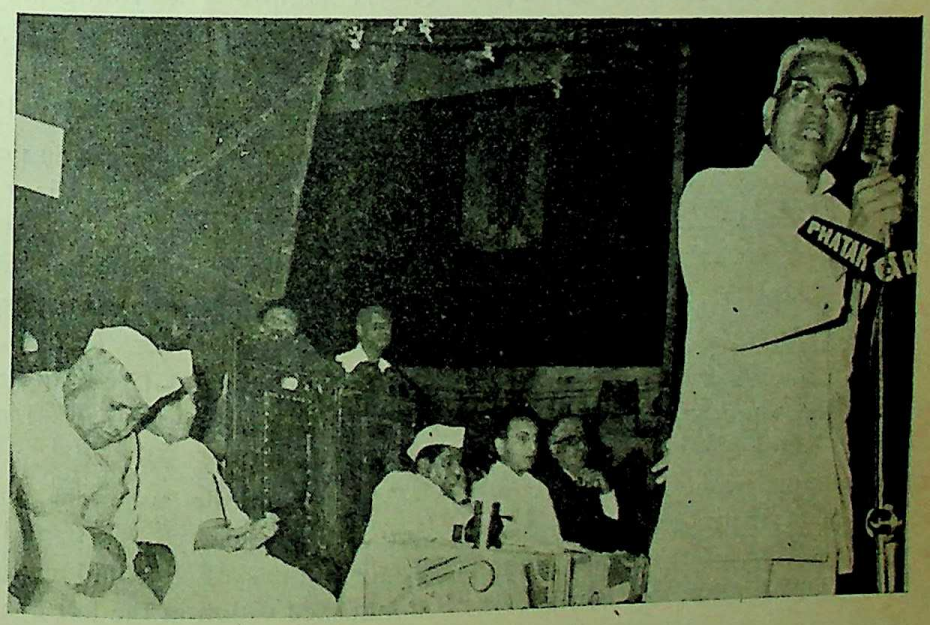
Shri C. D. Deshpande, Director of Education, introduced the scholars.

Shri H. D. Velankar, Head of the Sanskrit Department, University of Bombay, gave the gist of the Vedic mantras recited by the scholars on the ocasion.

Proposing a vote of thanks, Dr. N. N. Kailas, Deputy Minister for Education, said that Maharashtra occupied the pride of place as there were about 20 Sanskrit scholars out of the total of 80 all over India who were proficient in the recitation of Vedas.

Social contacts for upliftment of society

The cultural festivals and gatherings help in achieving close co-



The Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik, speaking at the function organised by The Kustigir Mandali and the people of Ghodepdeo locality of Bombay to felicitate Shri D. S. Desai and Shri Mamasaheb Mohol.

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The Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, speaking at a function organised by Maharashtra Rajya Mathadi Kamagar Union at Bombay.

operation between the different sections of the community for the common good and welfare of all, observed Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, while addressing the annual gathering and cultural festival of the Bombay East Indian Association at Bandra, on February 28.

The Minister said that the song, music and drama, which were very essential for the cultural development of the people, who had to work under high tension as a result of industrialisation and urbanisation, were to be encouraged by non-official agencies which were primarily interested in the promotion of art and culture.

Shri Desai advised the Association, which had a long record of cultural and other social activities, to start community welfare schemes on co-operative basis, as he thought co-operation held the key to the solution of many economic ills of society, living in the suburbs and the districts, so that they could form co-operative societies for agriculture, for extending credit facilities and for starting cottage industries.

Earlier, Shri N. J. Alvares, President of the Association, welcomed the Minister.

Shri Hyginus Correa, Hon. Secretary of the Bombay East Indian Association, proposed a vote of thanks.

Unique eye operation performed

A unique eye operation of transplantation of conical cornia was successfully performed on Mrs. Golria Sampson, a young lady of 22, from Bangalore at the Col. Sir Jamshedji Duggan Government Eye Bank, at Bombay on March 10.

One of the most interesting points in this case was that the patient was strongly advised by many eminent ophthalmologists in Bombay to go abroad for this operation which might have cost her Rs. 30,000. At the Government Eye Bank such operations are performed free of charge.

Mrs. Sampson is very much grateful to the Eye Bank and the donor of the eye. She had a marked diminished vision in the left eye and gradually she became completely blind in the left eye. Also she had partial blindness in the right eye. Her mother is Irish and father an anglo-French origin. She born and educated in India her childhood. Her relatives England and Canada were present at the time of the operation.

Conical cornea or keratoco is a congenetal defect of corne which there is marked thicke of the corneal layars in the centre the cornea bulges producing a like appearance and in certain it may perforate if it is not tre in time. The duration of the cal cornia in this case was from last two years when the patient that she could not see any with the left eye and unable to do steno work in her office. She consulted many eminent eye doc in Bangalore and in Bombay, gave her different kinds of co glasses to improve her vision this was not successful to res her sight. Another point in condition is that patient becam handicapped due to loss of because of marked astigmati and the result is total blindnes spite of all internal structures tioning normally.

There is no specific treatment this congenetal deformity of cornea, except corneal trans tation.

About 400 cornea blind pers have been benefited by the co grafting operations performed Government Eye Bank during last four years. There are blind persons in our country require more corneas. If the p can generously donate their after death to the Eye Bank, more can be helped by co grafting operations for restor of vision.

Streamlining teaching of law

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister Home, stressed the need for str lining and reorienting the

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system of teaching of law so as to produce eminent jurists, who could contribute towards the framing of laws and expound the subtleties of jurisprudence and the legal studies. The Minister was presiding over the annual prize distribution of the Government Law College, on March 3.

Shri Desai said that the legal profession was of vital importance for the success of our nascent democracy. It should become an area of profound scholarship and enlightened research. Through the interpretation of various laws and the Constitution of India the law students would have to be of service to the people at large. It was, therefore, essential that the legal education should merely not be limited to imparting to students the knowledge of certain principles and provisions of law to enable them to enter the legal profession, he added.

Agreeing with the views expressed by the Bombay Legal Education Committee and the Radhakrishnan Commission, the Minister said that the teaching of law should be on sound and scientific basis and the legal profession was called upon to take stock of the situation and to contribute to wide social adjustments.

Shri Desai gave away the prizes to the winners in the various competitions.

Earlier, Shri T. K. Tope, Principal of the Government Law College welcomed the Minister.

Shri P. H. Parekh, Joint Honorary Secretary of the Students' Union and Kumari M. Kuka, Secretary of the Dramatic Club Committee of the College, proposed a vote of thanks.

Journalists' visit to co-operative societies in Maharashtra

A 16-member Indian Press Party which arrived in Bombay on March 5, on a 10-day tour of Maharashtra called on Shri K. S. Sonavane, Minister for Co-operation, at the Council Hall on the same day and discussed with him the progress of co-operative movement in the State. The Minister gave them details of agricultural credit societies, co-operative marketing union consumer co-operatives, forest labourers' societies and the co-operative sugar factories.

During the tour of the State, they visited Kolhapur, Sangli, Ichalkaranji, Phaltan, Pravara and Jalgaon where they saw the working of the co-operative factories and Banana power factory at Jalgaon. During their visit to Bombay, they called on the Chief Minister.

The tour was organised by the Information Centre of the Government of Maharashtra, Delhi.

Dr. Hossouna on Liberation of Arab world

Addressing the members of the State Legislature at the Council Hall, on March 4, Dr. Abdel Khalek Hossouna, Secretary General of the Arab League, mentioned the significant role the League had played in liberating the Arab world from the foreign domination.

Dr. Hossouna asserted that as in India, in the Arab world also the foreigners had left behind colonial pockets after liberation. The Arab League was determined to liberate the homeland from these pockets he added. Dr. Hossouna said that the League was receiving support to their cause from the international public opinion and was grateful to the Indian friends at the U. N. O. The Arab League was making efforts to put an end to the racial discrimination in the South Africa, he said.

Paying tributes to the Late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, he said that it was Nehru who pleaded that the Arab League should be given representation in the first Bandung Conference.

Referring to his visit to the world-famous Ajanta and Ellora caves, Dr. Hossouna admired the artistic work at these caves.

Members of the United States Investment and Industrial Development Mission called on the Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik, at Sachivalaya on March 3 during their stay in the city. Shri S. G. Barve, Minister for Industries and Shri G. D. Patil, Deputy Minister for Planning are also seen in the picture.

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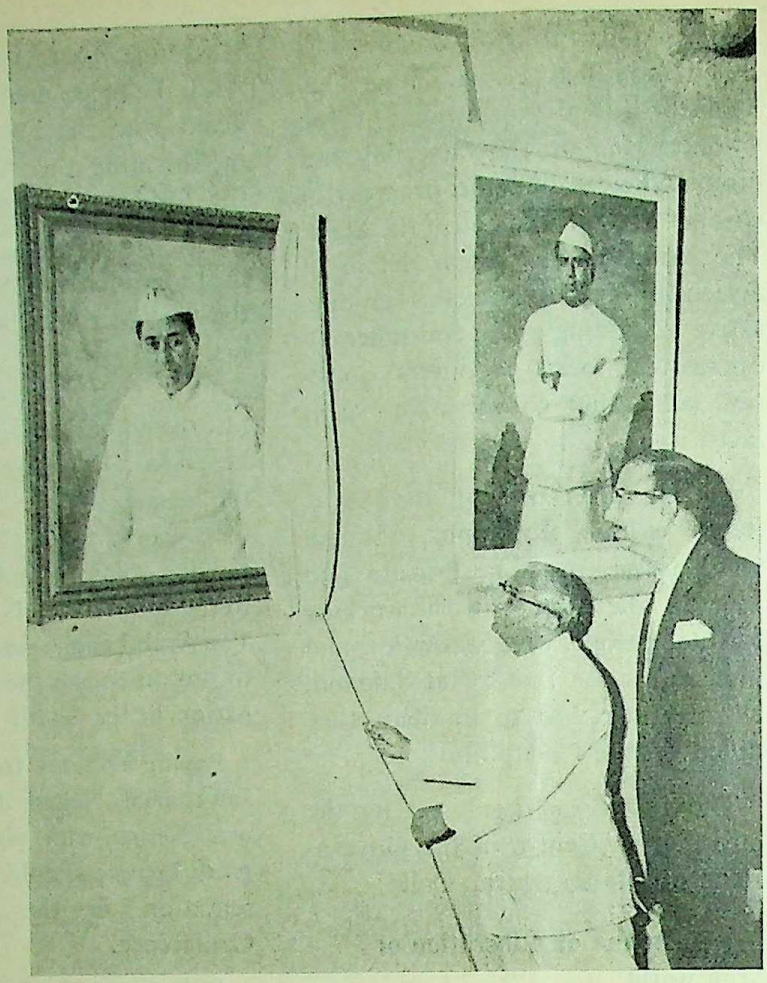

The Minister for Finance, Shri S. K. Wankhede, unveiling the portrait of Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home at the office of the Commissioner of Police. The Commissioner of Police, Shri S. Majeedulla is also seen in the picture.

Earlier, Shri V. S. Page, Chairman of the State Legislative Council, welcomed the guest.

Shri V. B. Gogate, Leader of the opposition, proposed a vote of thanks.

Need of co-curricular activities in Schools stressed

Dr. N. N. Kailas, Deputy Minister for Education, said that education should develop the personality of the child.

The Deputy Minister, who was presiding over the Urdu Seminar on "Co-curricular activities in schools" organised by the Municipal Urdu schools at the Imamwada High School, stated that it was necessary to continue co-curricular activities in schools which helped the students understand the changing environment of the society. It was the duty of the teachers to make the students ideal citizens, he said.

Housing management course inaugurated

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Housing, inaugurated the First In-Service Training Course on Housing Management and Community Welfare, at the Institute of Social Sciences, Colaba, on March 5. This course is sponsored by the National Building Organisation, Union Ministry of Works and Housing and the Regional Housing Centre for ECAFE region.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Taleyarkhan said that housing was a socio-economic problem. India had to be solved with the co-operation of housing social housing department of the Government and social institutions. Explaining the different aspects of housing, he said that land allotment material and easy labour were essential ingredients in the construction of houses in India. He said that constructional environment and healthy neighbourhood were essential aspects of housing.

Stressing the need of healthy communal life, Shri Taleyar-

A delegation of journalists from Delhi called on the Minister for Co-operation Shri K. S. Sonawane, at the Council Hall on March 5

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Rajiv Pawar, Captain of the G. C. Press Kabaddi team, accepting the Times of India Kabaddi Challenge Shield from the Dy. Minister for Health Shri H. G. Vartak.

said that housing problem would not be solved only by constructing attractive buildings but the fabric of relationship would be created by fomenting goodwill for the welfare of the tenants. Tenants' associations should be organised in all housing colonies.

The Minister advised the trainees to work with a missionary zeal and social fervent to promote social welfare.

Dr. M. S. Gore, Director of the Tata Institute, welcomed the Minister.

Shri C. M. Palvia, Joint Director, Union Ministry of Housing, proposed a vote of thanks.

The objective of the course is to contribute to the development of modern concept of housing management and community welfare and to create personnel who are aware of social, economic and cultural aspects of urban housing and their bearing on human happiness.

J. P.s felicitated

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, said recently that it would be the policy of the Government to honour those who were real social workers.

Presiding over a reception to felicitate Sarvashree T. H. Kataria and P. D. Bhatia on their being appointed as Justices of Peace, arranged by the Sindhi Panchayats' Federation at the C. C. I., Shri Desai advised the new J. P.s to help the needy people of the society.

Shri Desai also complimented Shri Kataria and Shri Bhatia on their valuable services to the society. Fourteen persons from the Sindhi community have been included in the new list of J. P.s.

Students are future citizens

Presiding over the annual function of the Guru Nanak High School, Koliwada-Sion, at Bombay, recently Dr. N. N. Kailas, Deputy Minister for Education, said that as the students were future citizens of the country it was necessary that sufficient attention was paid to their progress.

The Deputy Minister lauded the progress made by the school and recalled that the late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, and the Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri too, had visited the school. Dr. Kailas, who earlier visited the exhibition, praised the technical and artistic skill of the students.

The Minister for Education, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, addressing a gathering of School children on the occasion of the prize distribution ceremony of "Chhota Jawan Essay Competition" at a Cooperage in Bombay. On the left are seen some of the students performing an item of folk-dance.

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DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR GREATER BOMBAY

—Dr. B. P. Divg
Mayor of Bomb

THE recognition of the imperative necessity for ensuring that the development of the city is guided on a planned basis prompted Shri N. V. Modak, the then Special Engineer to prepare a Master Plan for Bombay in collaboration with Mr. Albert Meyer, the American Town Planning Expert in 1948. However, there was no legislative backing for enforcing the Plan and the recommendations contained in the Master Plan could not be implemented.

Recognizing the necessity, however, for preparing a comprehensive plan which would guide the development of the cities the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1954 was enacted which replaced the old Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915. This new Act contained a specific provision requiring every local authority to prepare a development plan and submit it to the State Government for sanction.

In pursuance of this requirement, the Corporation has prepared the Development Plan and submitted it on 8th July 1964 to the Government.

While the Development Plan was under preparation, all the development, which is defined in section 12 of the Town Planning Act as " carrying out of building or other operation in or over or under any land or the making of any material change in the use of any building or other land " was controlled under the powers vested in the Municipal Commissioner under sections 12 and 14 of the Act. Any person who wanted to carry out any development work had to obtain the commencement certificate from the Commissioner and this enabled the Commissioner to control the development in such a way that the development in the meanwhile does not frustrate and foul the plan in the making.

The first essential requirement of the Plan was to define the objectives which are to serve as guiding principles and secondly to lay down the standards for provision of amenities, etc.

In pursuance of this, 10 objectives were defined forming the basis of the Development Plan. T are :

(1) While preserving the best of the exi character, to remedy several defects to enhance improve the efficiency of the City as an interna port and a capital of the State, a commercial industrial centre and a home for millions of peo

(2) Reorganize gradually the existing stru by promotion of detailed development on a n bourhood basis ;

(3) Zoning ;

(4) Decentralization and dispersal of ind and commerce ;

(5) Slum Clearance ;

(6) Provision of schools and playgrounds ;

(7) Provision of net-work of roads to ope vast new areas as well as improve the existing n of communication ;

(8) Improve the garden and recreational facil

(9) Reclamation of new areas ; and

(10) Ensuring through the Development Co Rules that all new development conforms to regulations in respect of standards of density, space index, etc.

The important standards that have been arri after considerable discussions are as under :—

(1) *Recreation Grounds.*—Half acre per population for City and 4 acres per 1,000 pop for Suburbs and Extended Suburbs.

(2) *Schools*—(*i*) *Land requirements*—

2 square yards per pupil in the City, and

3 square yards per pupil in Suburbs and Ex Suburbs.

(*ii*) *Playgrounds*—

2·5 square yards per pupil in the City, a

3 square yards per pupil in Suburbs and Ex Suburbs.

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(3) *Markets*—

(i) City—1 Market for 1 lac people.
Suburbs—1 Market for 75,000 people.

(ii) *Land requirements*—
3,000 square yards per market in the City, and 4,000 to 5,000 square yards per market in Suburbs and Extended Suburbs.

(iii) *Wholesale Market*—
About 8,000 square yards in the City, and 12,000 to 15,000 square yards in Suburbs and Extended Suburbs.

(4) *Dispensaries.*—One dispensary for 60,000 persons. Both in respect of markets and dispensary-cum-maternity homes, in remote areas, they will be provided on a smaller scale even for smaller populations.

(5) *General Hospitals.*—4 beds for 1,000 population. *Land requirements.*—50 square yards in the City and 100 square yards in Suburbs and Extended Suburbs per bed.

(6) *Libraries.*—One library for 40,000 population. In addition, provision has been made for Open Theatres, Municipal Industrial Estates and various other amenities.

In the light of the floor space index that has been prescribed for various areas by a Committee which consisted of representatives of both the Government and the Municipal Corporation, the maximum population that is expected to develop in each ward was estimated and an effort was made to provide the requisite land reservation for the provision of all these amenities. The Development Plan as finally framed by the Corporation and submitted to the Government envisages an outlay of about 700 crores of rupees and is to be spread over a period of 20 years.

The implementation of the Development Plan is to be done—(*a*) in point of time by framing Fourth Five-Year Plan, and (*b*) in point of area by framing Town Planning Schemes on a neighbourhood basis.

This work will have to be taken in hand immediately the Plan is sanctioned by the State Government. Meanwhile also of course the normal activity of the Municipal Corporation in its capital constructional programme is being guided by the proposals made in the Development Plan.

The Development Plan as prepared by the Corporation has been subjected to a variety of criticism—part of it owing to misapprehension and part due to non-acquaintance with true facts. Thus, one of the criticisms is that in framing the Development Plan, the Town Planners have not been consulted. It is true that foreign experts had not been invited, but in the light of requisite indigenous talent being available, it was not at all considered necessary that any foreign collaboration should have been invited. It has also been the experience that not being acquainted with our needs and background, the suggestions made by foreign experts require drastic revision leading to a lot of wastage of time.

Indigenous talent, however, was fully associated in preparing this Plan by the Municipal Commissioner. He had constituted two Advisory Committees — one consisting of all interests that would be affected and whose requirements have to be taken into account in any development of the City, e.g., Railways, Port Trusts, Chamber of Commerce, Housing Board, etc., and the others consisting of Architects. It was after processing every one of the proposals through these Committees that the proposals of the draft plan were finalized by the Commissioner and placed before the Corporation for approval.

The second criticism is that the Plan does not provide for a proper dispersal of the population and industries on the main land and other adjoining areas on the basis of a regional plan. This criticism too is not valid at all because under the legal provisions, the Bombay Municipal Corporation could have prepared a Plan only for the area within its jurisdiction. Both in the introduction to the Plan and in the various other discussions with the Government, however, it had been made amply clear that a regional plan was an essential requisite for the development of the State and that the Plan made for Greater Bombay would have to be fitted into the over-all regional plan. If and when the regional plan is prepared by the State Government and the Plan for Greater Bombay requires any adjustments or modifications, those can very easily be made. But any argument that the plan itself is vitiated by the fact that the Bombay Municipal Corporation has not made a regional plan at all is beside the point.

A further criticism that is often heard is that the Plan has provided for too great a population. The Plan has envisaged that within Greater Bombay, there may be located a population of 75 lakhs, out of which about 32 lakhs might live in the City and the rest in the Suburbs. The criticism almost proceeds on the basis that the Corporation is inviting such a growth in population. This, of course, is absolutely incorrect. Owing to the Five-Year Plans, there has been a tremendous growth of pace of urbanization and it would be shutting one's eyes if we imagine that there would be any reversal

(*continued on page 41*)

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Development of art and culture in Maharashtra

MAHARASHTRA has a rich tradition in the field of art and culture. These traditions of learning and scholarships have been maintained and developed by scholars and artistes from generation to generation. It has been the policy of the State Government to promote the harmonious growth of various aspects of the cultural life of the people.

In order to promote and encourage literary activities in the State Government established a State Board for Literature and Culture in the year 1962. Various cultural and literary activities have been undertaken by the Board. One of the major works undertaken by the Board was to compile a general encyclopaedia in Marathi, *i. e.*, Vishwakosha. A separate unit for this work has been established at Wai, in Satara district. The Vishwakosha work has now reached the penultimate stage in the preparation of the press copy of the Vishwakosha.

Compilation of history

The Board has also decided to compile a history of Maharashtra in five volumes of 500 pages of each. Assignments for the compilation of all the five volumes have been given and the work on each is progressing. The two volumes on the " ancient " and the " Maratha " periods are expected to be published by the end of March.

Survey of Marathi dialects

The scheme for the survey of various dialects of Marathi was sanctioned in 1962. The text of the survey of " Konkani " of South Kanara was published in January 1964. The text of " Kudali " dialect is under print in the press and the text of " Kunbi " dialect of Ratnagiri district is also in the press. Surveys of both " Kudali " and " Kunbi " are expected to be published during this year. The next dialect selected for survey is " Goanese Christian Konkani ".

Antarbharati–Vishwabharati

The scheme of Antarbharati--Vishwabharati aims at production of bilingual dictionaries for facilitating the study of all the Indian and some 12 prominent foreign languages by those who speak Marathi. The press copies of Urdu-Marathi, the Kannada-Marathi and the Gujarati-Marathi dictionaries are already in the press and will be out shortly. The press copies of the Tamil-Marathi and the Bengali-Marathi " Teachers " are under preparation.

Books on scientific subjects

The Board has so far publi one book on Eugenics, two Statistics, two on Homeopathy one on Zoology. The scripts books on Zoology, two on Hu Anatomy, two on Botany, three Astronomy, one on Human Bo and its working, one on Hydro namics, one on Engineering, on Medicine, one on Radio Re one on Diabetes, are ready with Board. The majority of these bo are expected to be ready by year end.

Translation of " Classics "

The Board has decided to tr late classics from other langu in order to enrich Marathi liter The translation of the Indian cl " Rise of Maratha Power " by late Justice M. G. Ranade published by the Board in Ja 1964. The first volume of 500 p of the translation of the M bharat covering the " Adi Sabha " Parvas is under and will be out by the end of year. The translations of (1) first 1,000 Richas of the Re and (2) " A Course of M Linguistics " by Hockett are shortly sent to the press. The of the translation of " La F

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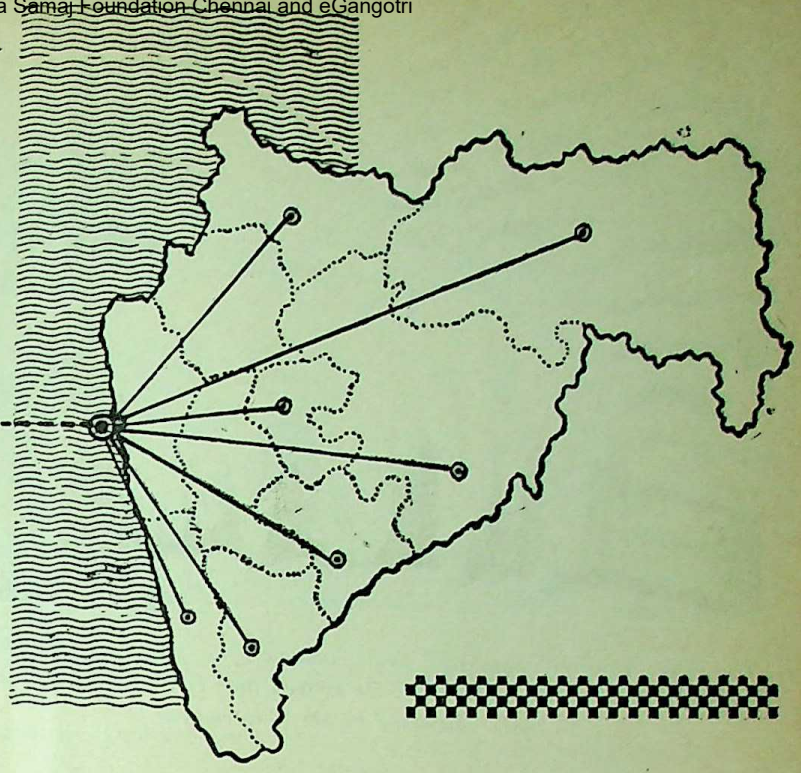
NEWS FROM DISTRICTS



★

Jowar Procurement Drive in districts

Bhandara Leads in Rice Procurement

Ice Factory and Cold Storage at Alibag

Land Available for Industries

Khoka workers Set up a factory

★

THE Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, recently visited Murtizapur, Karanja, Manora and Mangrulpir of Akola district. So far, 1,15,000 bags of jowar was procured in the district as against the target of two lakhs and sixty thousand bags.

Addressing the rally of the agriculturists, the Chief Minister complimented officials of the Zilla Parishad on their zeal and organization and said that the response to the procurement scheme by the agriculturists was a conclusive proof that the agriculturists had the country's cause nearer to their heart. The Chief Minister was also the chief guest at the diamond jubilee celebration of the Karanja Market Committee, near here.

Khoka workers set up factory

Inaugurating a new building of the Khoka Utpadak Sahakari Kendra, The Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, highly praised at Thana recently the efforts of the ordinary workers in the industry for setting up their own factory and a building on co-operative basis.

Shri Desai said that for achieving the socialistic pattern of society, it was absolutely necessary that the benefits of development plans should reach the poorest section of society. With that end in view, the State Government would make special provisions in Maharashtra's Fourth Plan, Shri Desai declared.

The Minister emphasised that the co-operative movement should always be in the forefront and progress well so that all should derive benefits from it. The Khkoa Utpadak Kendra has a membership of 450 and it has raised a share capital of Rs. 50,000 and the State Government has contributed an equal amount towards the capital.

The State Co-operative Bank has advanced a loan. The building together with the machinery has cost Rs. 2 lakhs. Shri Dadasaheb Jagtap, Deputy Minister for Rural Development and Legislative Affairs, presided over the function.

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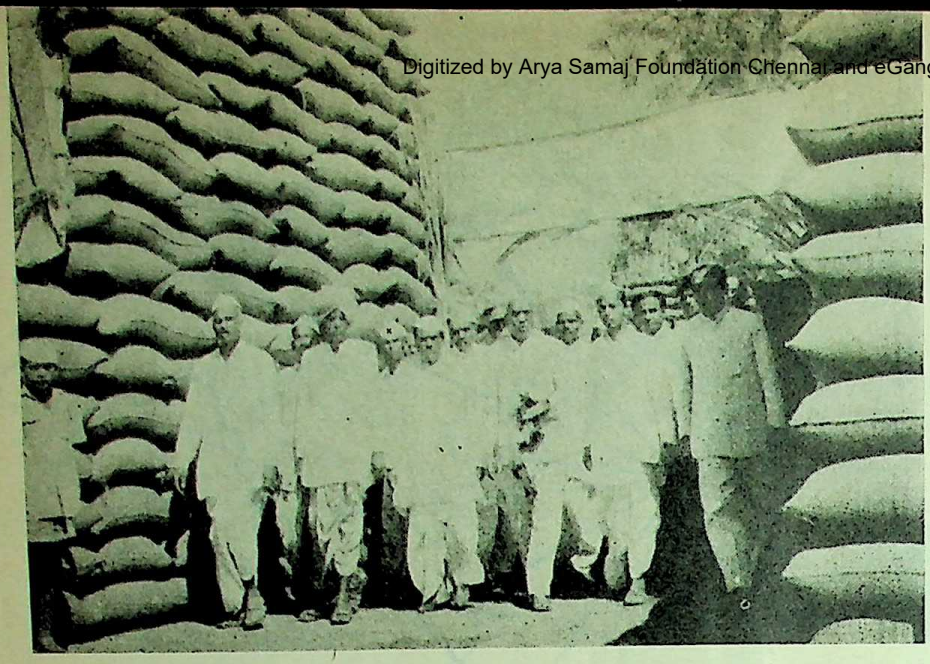

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, inaugurating the Monopoly Procurement of Jowar Drive at Mangalwedhe. He is seen flanked by heaps of the bags of jowar purchased by the Government.

Ice Factory at Alibag

The Minister for Fisheries, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan who was on two-day tour of Alibag district said that Maharashtra was the only State which assisted fishermen to enable him to convert his country craft into a mechnaised boat, recently.

Shri Taleyarkhan, who was laying a foundation stone of ice factory and cold storage, said that Government was giving 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent subsidy irrespective of the cost of the engine for mechanising the country craft. The loan was to be repaid in 15 years with a nominal interest of 4 per cent only. For the present, Maharashtra had 9,000 country crafts of which Kolaba had 3,000 Out of these 300. were machanised. It would indicate that there was a full scope for mechanization of the crafts.

The ice factory and cold storage is the first of its kind in Kolaba district. The capacity of the ice factory is of one ton per day whereas that of cold storage is 10 tons. The cost of the buildings will be Rs. 96,000 and machinery Rs. 50,000.

Speaking on the occasion, the Deputy Minister for Fisheries, Shri H. G. Vartak, said that the mechanization and modern methods of fishing should be adopted. The Deputy Minister also laid the foundation stone of a godown of fisheries co-operative society.

Needs of districts vital

Schemes should be planned according to needs of the development districts, said the Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Sawant, at Ratnagiri recently.

He was addressing a meeting of M. L. As., divisional officers, the district heads and the Zilla Parishad officers held to discuss the draft for the Fourth Plan of the district.

Three committees have been appointed, namely, agricultural, industrial production, and social services to chalk out the schemes which would be included in the Fourth Plan of the district. Shri G. H. Lalwani, Deputy Secretary, Government, also addressed the meeting. Shri Keshavrao [illegible], President of the Zilla Parishad, Ratnagiri, welcomed the Minister.

Land for Industries

Shri S. G. Barve, Minister for Industries, stated at Khopoli.

The Minister for Fisheries, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan laying foundation stone of the Ice Factory and Cold Storage at Alibag on February [illegible]

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February 27, that there was sufficient non-agricultural land which could be allotted to industrialists for setting up new industries in various parts of the State. The industrialists should, therefore, start their industries in rural areas.

Shri Barve was speaking as the chief guest at the annual function of the Khopoli Industries Association. He stressed the need for co-operation between the industrialists and the local institutions in order to solve the difficulties coming in their way.

The Minister assured the prospective industrialists that necessary amenities like medical aid, installation of telephones, etc., as far as possible, would be provided promptly.

Referring to the problems of water supply, Shri Barve advised them to prepare a water supply scheme with the assistance of the Maharashtra Industrial Development Board and send a proposal to Government for consideration.

Shri R. K. Dhote, Chairman, Khopoli Industries Association, welcomed the Minister and Shri K. S. Nevatia proposed a vote of thanks.

Cartloads of rice being brought at the purchasing centre at Rewdanda in Kolaba district.

Jowar Procurement in Dhulia

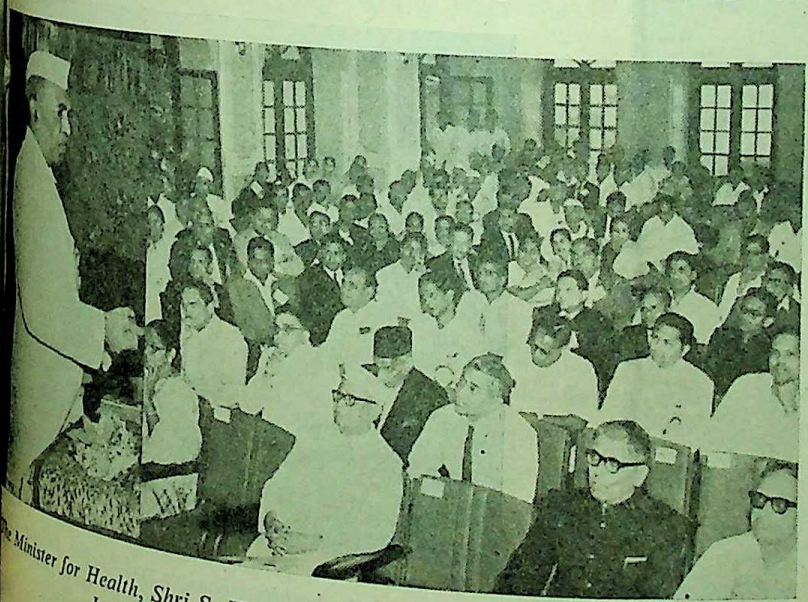
The Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, Shri D. N. Padvi, received 5,000 quintals of jowar recently, bringing the total procurement of Dhulia district to 20,000 quintals. At Board and Adivasi villages in the Taloda taluka about 4,000 quintals of jowar were procured and 1,000 quintals of jowar came from Adivasi villages in the Shahada taluka. The jowar was brought in a long procession of bullock-carts and the first bag was ceremoniously weighted at the hands of the Deputy Minister.

The Taluka Sale-Purchase Union of Taloda has declared the award of two Silver Shields for the best taluka and the best village for the maximum procurement of jowar in the district. The Deputy Minister complimented the donors. It is expected that the target of procurement of 2·5 lakh quintals of jowar will be fulfilled during the current month.

Jowar procurement at Wardha

About 302 more bags of jowar was given by the agriculturists of Talegaon, Ashti, Sahur and Tara Saonjga to the State Prohibition Minister, Shri S. V. Sonavane, recently. This takes the total to about 17,000 bags of jowar in the district till February 28.

At Ashti, Shri Sonavane went to the Shahid Smarak and offered his homage to the sacred memory of the martyars of freedom struggle and inquired of the children and families of these brave villagers On the previous day on reaching here, he immediately called on the



The Minister for Health, Shri S. H. Shah, addressing the Fourth Maharashtra State Integrated Medical Conference held at Nasik.

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A view of the Shark Liver Oil Producing centre at Koliyee in Kolaba district, which was recently inaugurated by the State Minister for Fisheries, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan.

members of the family of late Wamanrao Wasu and offered his condolences.

Later, Shri Sonavane addressed a conference of the agriculturists of Karanja Block at Ajandoha, about 70 miles from here, and advised the farmers to take advantage of the various Government schemes to increase their farm out put. He also paid a visit to Karmvir Kannamwar Vidyalaya at Jawoorwada and also switched on an electric supply at that place.

Price procurement in Kolaba Distr

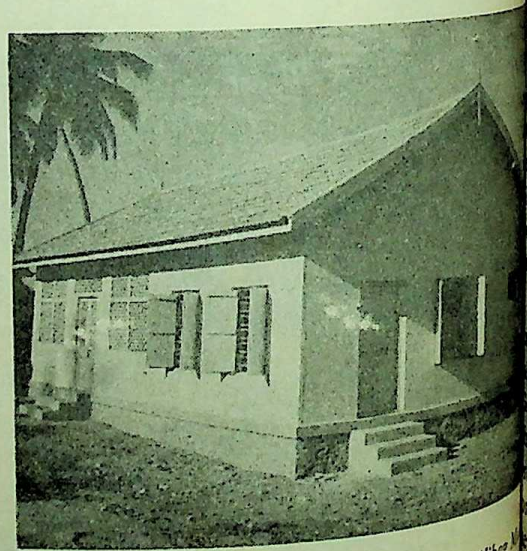
The Kolaba District collec 1,79,096 quintals of rice up February 28, last under the pr curement campaign.

Bhandara leads in rice procure

Bhandara District collec 2,24,842 quintals of rice, 1 quintals of paddy and 349 qui kani till February 26, under paddy and rice procurement dr The district authorities hope fulfil the target of procuring lakh quintals of rice.

According to the Collec Bhandara District was first in State in the rice procurement d during the last fortnight. It is e pected that the district would re the first position under this schem The Collector, the Zilla Parish President, officials and non-offi are encouraging cultivators will to participate in the procure drive. The recent tour of the D sional Commissioner, Dr. M. Desai, from February 22 to the district has given a good b to the procurement drive.

The Deputy Minister for Revenue, Shri R. A. Patil, inaugurating the Maharashtra Gandhi Hostel at Ichalkaranji.



A view of the building constructed by the Alibag M pality at a cost of Rs. 10,000 for use as a Dhar attached to the Alibag Civil Hospital.

GOV DEC

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In order to of films v educational, c purpose of hig Government ha for grant ment of en The applicat tain entertainm scheme wil by the months of Ap December every will consi exemption which have bee Central Board during the perio immediately pre April, Aug the films whic between Decemb be consider certified between in August ; between August December.

As the schem exception from duties duty i Government inte to the f reduced some formation of th has, ther consider in April respect c

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

★ *Entertainments Duty Exemption to Films*

★ *Standing Committee on Land Reforms Constituted*

★ *Training Course in Audio Visual education*

★ *Gift of books for Jawans*

★ *Registration of Medical Practitioners*

IN order to encourage production of films which fulfil some educational, cultural or Social purpose of high order, the State Government has formulated a scheme for grant of exemption from payment of entertainments duty.

The application for exemption from entertainments to duty under this scheme will generally be considered by the Government in the months of April, August and December every year. The Government will consider the applications for exemption in respect of films which have been certified by the Central Board of Film Censors during the period of four months immediately preceding the months of April, August and December. The films which will be certified between December 1 and March 31 will be considered in April ; those certified between April 1 and July 31 in August ; and those certified between August 1 and November 30 in December.

As the scheme for grant of exemption from payment of entertainments duty is recently enforced, Government intends to give a fair chance to the films which were produced some time before the formation of the scheme. Government has, therefore, decided to consider in April 1965, all applications in respect of films which have been certified by the Central Board of Films Censors during the period from April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965. The producers of the films certified during this period may therefore send their applications to the Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Revenue and Forest Department, up to April 10, 1965. Along with the application the producer should send a copy of the certificate given by the Central Board of Films Censors, a certificate signed by the producer to the effect that he has not assigned to any one any rights of production in that film, and eight copies of synopsis and other material to show that the film deserves to be exempted.

Registration of Medical practitioners

The date for making applications by medical practitioners for registration and enlistment on the basis of past practice, for those who had not already sent such applications before under section 17(*5*) or 18(*2*) (*b*) of the Maharashtra Medical Practitioners' Act, 1961 has been extended up to March 31, 1965.

The Maharashtra Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Act, 1965, which provides for the extension of date also extends the period for sending appeals up to March 31, 1965 if such appeals had not already been sent before the commencement of the Act.

The Act also provides a chance for registration to those displaced persons whose names had been entered in the list kept under section 18 of the Bombay Medical Act, 1938, by virtue of paragraphs (i) or (iii) of section 31 C (1) inserted in that Act by the Bombay Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Act, 1949, and stood included in the list mentioned under the Maharashtra Medical Practitioners' (Amendment) Act, 1964 by virtue of clause (*a*) of section 18(*2*), Maharashtra Medical Practitioners' Act, 1961. They will have to apply to the Registrar, Ayurvedic Board, in the prescribed form accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10 and the necessary documents before March 31, 1965.

The Maharashtra Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Act, 1964 has been published in Part IV of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary of February 23, 1965.

Standing Committee on land reforms

The Government of Maharashtra has constituted a " Standing Committee On Land Reforms" under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, to review the progress of implementation of the land reform measures in the

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State and make recommendation regarding the steps to be taken for their proper and speedy implementation.

The other members of the committee are Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture ; Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power ; Shri M. D. Choudhari, Minister for Education and Forests, Shri W. A. Nayak, Shri H. I. Kalyani, Shri S. D. Gedam, Shri K. N. Dhulup, Shri S. G. Kocharekar, all M.L.As.; Shri V. B. Gogate and Shri P. N. Khode, both M. L. Cs., Shri Bhimrao Tatyasaheb Patil, Pleader, Islampur; Chief Secretary to Government and Secretary to Government, Revenue and Forests Department (member secretary).

A stage has now reached where it has become essential to review the progress so far made and to take effective steps to remove the gaps that may be noticed in the implementation programme and to ensure that these measures are implemented properly and in good time.

The three important land reform measures which are at present in different stages of implementation are as under : I. Tenancy Laws ; The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 in force in the Western Maharashtra ; the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 in force in the Marathwada region ; and the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region) Act, 1958 in force in the Vidarbha Region.

II. The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947 in force in the entire State.

III. The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1961 in force in the entire State.

The Government has from time to time issued detailed instructions for proper and speedy implementation of these measures and also appointed additional or special staff for ensuring timely implementation of certain important provisions e.g. compulsory transfer of ownership to tenants etc.

So far as consolidation of holdings is concerned this has been taken up as one of the Plan Schemes and targets in terms of number of villages to be covered and acreage of land to be consolidated has also been laid down.

Training Course in Audio Visual education

A short term training course in Audio Visual education would be conducted by the office of the Inspector for Visual Education, Maharashtra State, Bombay for the benefit of secondary school teachers, headmasters, teachers in training institutions, assistant deputy education inspectors and others interested in the subject. The four-week course would be held between May 4 and June 3, 1965. No fees are charged for the course.

Minimum qualification to join the course is S. S. C. However, preference will be given to trained graduates. As the number of trainees admitted to this course is very limited, persons interested in undergoing the training are requested to send their applications duly filled in through the heads of the institutions so as to reach the Inspector for Visual Education on or before March 31, 1965.

Application form can be had from the Inspector for Visual Education, Maharashtra State, Elphinstone Technical High School Compound, Dhobi Talao, Bombay-1.

Enhanced rates of wages for workers

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to continue to pay the wages at the enhanced rates to the labourers employed in seasonal [illegible] employment, scarcity and [illegible] scarcity works, in the State up to December 31, 1965. The rates were increased in view of the rising prices of foodgrains. According to Class B labourers under the schemes will get Rs. 2 per day, those of Class C Rs. 1·50 per day and those of Class D Re. 1 per day.

Approval essential for starting industries

Before a commencement certificate is granted by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay to any person applying to it for permission to carry on any development work for starting a new industry or for the expansion of an existing industry in any part of Greater Bombay in respect of which the final development plan has not come into force, the approval of the State Government in the Industries and Labour Department will have to be obtained. This has been directed by the Government of Maharashtra under the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954. However, this order will not apply to the service industries with motive power not exceeding 10 H.P. and employing not more than [illegible] persons or any other industry employing not more than [illegible] persons and using motive power not exceeding five H.P. and [illegible] existing industries are required to relocate their works in the appropriate zone in accordance with

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evelopment plan submitted by the Corporation to the State Government.

A notification to this effect has been published in Part I of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Extraordinary of February 25, 1965.

It may be recalled that the City Engineer, Bombay Municipal Corporation, by a circular in October 1964 had made it clear that whenever proposals for the establishment of an industry or expansion of an existing industry in Greater Bombay were made either in the form of a building proposal or a factory proposal, they should invariably be accompanied by a "No Objection" letter from Government of the Industries and Labour Department. It is also necessary that such propsals would be considered on their merits only after the production of such "No Objection" letter from the Industries and Labour Department. The move on the part of the Corporation not to grant any permission for building of new industries was in consonance with the Government's policy to disperse industries from Greater Bombay.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation had submitted the Development Plan for Greater Bombay as prepared by it for sanction of Government and building permissions were being granted by it subject to certain conditions pending sanction of Government to the Development Plan.

Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act

Under the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, the Government of Maharashtra has fixed the 31st day of March as another date for the purposes of clause (*v*) of section 2(*1*) of the above Act. A notification in this regard has been published in Part IV-B of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary of January 28, 1965. According to the notification, March 31 of each year will be treated as the date of the end of agricultural year for the Hyderabad area of Maharashtra State for the purpose of the Act.

Until now, "year" was being treated as any year ending on 30th day of June. As the agricultural operations begin much in advance in the month of April or so every year in Marathwada, the date was changed from June 30 to March 31 for the purposes of the Act.

Construction by Village Panchayats

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to allow the village panchayats to construct market buildings on sites and lands vested in them with the previous permission of the Collector.

The construction of market buildings, however, will be subject to the following conditions : (*i*) No lease, sale or other transfer of such lands by the Panchayat shall be valid without the previous permission of the Collector ; (*ii*) the building thus constructed should be used for the purpose of establishing a market only ; (*iii*) however, if the Panchayat uses the sites for profitable purposes, the exemption from payment of assessment will cease and steps should, therefore, be taken to levy appropriate assessment in respect of the same ; and (*iv*) the land will be liable to be resumed by the Government without compensation for breach of any of the conditions or if required for a public purpose.

GIFT OF BOOKS FOR JAWANS

In order to cheer up the brave jawans who are posted on the northern boundaries and keep them free from worries, it is necessary that they should be entertained with interesting reading material. The Citizens' Defence Committee, Maharashtra has received a request from the Citizens' Central Council, New Delhi for pocket edition in novels in different languages particularly in Hindi and English for the troops and airmen stationed in the NEFA and Assam. It is understood that the Assam State Defence Advisory Council is collecting as many books as possible. The Citizens' Central Council has requested that such gifts should be sent to them and they have arranged to airlift the same to Gauhati without delay.

The members of the public in Maharashtra are requested to be generous enough to offer gifts of pocket edition novels and hand them over to the Citizens' Defence Committee (Maharashtra) Bombay, Industrial Assurance Building, 5th floor, Opposite Churchgate Railway Station, Bombay 1. The Committee is making necessary arrangement to despatch them onward to the Citizens' Council, New Delhi.

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(*Continued from page 28*)

tique", a French classic on phonetics is also expected to be received by the Board shortly.

Grants-in-aid for books

The Board pays publication grants to individual scholars, authors and established research institutions for the publication of their books. The Board disbursed grants amounting to Rs. 44,600, Rs. 65,415 and Rs. 97,080 during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively among the various individuals and institutions. This has helped publication of over 100 worthy books on various subjects which could otherwise hardly have seen the light of the day. Publication grants of the order of Rs. 1,00,000 are being distributed during the current year.

To ensure all-round development of literature and research activities, the Government gives substantial assistance to literary institutions like the Sahitya Parishads of Poona, Nagpur and Bombay. In addition, an *ad-hoc* grant of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned to the reception committee of the Marathi Sahitya Sangh for its session held in Goa in May 1964. The Government had also announced its annual scheme of giving two prizes of Rs. 1,500 each for best written books under various categories of Marathi literature.

Works of saints

On the occasion of tri-centenary of Tukaram Maharaj in 1960, Government decided to publish popular editions of authentic text of Abhangas of this great saint of Maharashtra. The work was undertaken and completed by the late Shri P. M. Lad, the noted oriental scholar. He also wrote the "Tukaram's Gatha" which was received by the public with great enthusiasm. The first edition of 7050 copies were sold out very quickly and second edition of 10,000 copies was brought out. Encouraged by this experience of publication of authentic works of saints, the State Government planned to bring out editions of works of other eminent saints, namely, Dnyaneshwar, Namdeo, Eknath and Ramdas to be made available at reasonable price.

A committee of renowned scholars under the chairmanship of Prof. S. V. Dandekar, prepared a revised text of Dnyaneshwari which had been edited earlier by late Shri V. K. Rajwade. As the entire 7,000 copies of the edition were sold out in six months, the committee has now brought out a new revised edition of the work.

Three separate committees appointed by the Government under the chairmanship of Prof. S. V. Dandekar, Shri B. G. Ghate and Prof. N. R. Phatak are currently engaged in the scrutiny of text of Gatha of Shri Namdeo Maharaj, the "Bhawartha Ramayan" of Shri Eknath and "Dasbodh" of Ramdas.

The Government appointed a State Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. N. N. Kailas, Deputy Minister for Education to chalk out the programme of the centenary of the late Shri Hari Narayan Apte. The Government has so far given an *ad-hoc* grant of Rs. 4,000 to the literary institutions for their expenses of organising the centenary programmes.

Theatre in Maharashtra

Tradition of drama of Maharashtra has for long been a matter of pride for its people. In order to encourage the theatre movement in Maharashtra the State Government promoted the Natya Mahotsava. These Natya Mahotsavas are getting popular year after ye[illegible] In the beginning these competiti[illegible] were restricted to important c[illegible] but now they are extended [illegible] smaller towns also. In order [illegible] ensure the development of dra[illegible] as a literary form along with [illegible] stage, prizes are awarded to au[illegible] of the best plays. Plays spe[illegible] written for children are consid[illegible] independently. Training camps [illegible] held every year and lectures [illegible] experts and dramatists are arra[illegible] for the benefit of amateurs. Fina[illegible] assistance is given in the form [illegible] grants to the dramatic associati[illegible] In addition, the well-known [illegible] accredited artistes and playwri[illegible] are given monthly aid annual[illegible]

Folklore Committee

The Maharashtra State Folk[illegible] Committee organised a Confe[illegible] on Folklore in 1964. In this [illegible] ference various papers were [illegible] by eminent authorities on folk[illegible] in Maharashtra. On this occa[illegible] the committee published its p[illegible] cation "Ek Hota Raja" [illegible] hands of Shri Y. B. Chavan, De[illegible] Minister.

Encouragement to film cra[illegible]

In the history of Indian mu[illegible] pictures, Maharashtra can cl[illegible] be pioneer in the field. In [illegible] to encourage the film cra[illegible] our State with special refere[illegible] Marathi picture, the State Go[illegible] ment organised a Film Festi[illegible] April 1960 when the State Go[illegible] ment awarded cash prizes r[illegible] from Rs. 12,000 to best pic[illegible] Rs. 5,000 for individual arti[illegible] technician. A second festiv[illegible] held in March 1964 whe[illegible] picture along with best direc[illegible] technician were awarded in[illegible] prizes.

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HOUSING IN MAHARASHTRA

— Shri N. S. Patil,
Chairman, Maharashtra Housing Board

HOUSING, food and clothing are basic needs of a human being, which are primarily looked after in any welfare State. The Maharashtra State, which has always been a pioneer in the welfare activities, was the first in India to realize the necessity of providing and improving housing conditions. After the first and second world wars there was an influx of rural population to cities and towns to find employment in the factories and industrial concerns. The population of Maharashtra State is about four crores and the State is urbanized to the extent of 30 per cent of its population. There are about ten lakh industrial workers and nearly more than 50 per cent of them are concentrated in Greater Bombay. The shortage of urban housing is thus formidable, especially in cities and towns.

Housing Board Act

Therefore, the Bombay Housing Board Act was passed in 1948. The Bombay Housing Board came into existence since January 1949. On the eve of the inauguration of the State of Maharashtra on 1st May 1960, this Statutory Body was named as the Maharashtra Housing Board. The jurisdiction of the Board spreads over the parts of Western Maharashtra and Marathwada areas ; for Vidarbha region there is a separate body called as the Vidarbha Housing Board.

Board's schemes

The Maharashtra Housing Board has since been doing bulk of housing in the public sector under various categories which are as follows :—

(1) Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme—50 per cent subsidy in rent for eligible industrial workers whose income is up to Rs. 350 per month is given by Central Government.

(2) The Low Income Group Housing Scheme (Hire Purchase Scheme) for persons whose income is up to Rs. 500 per month. There is no subsidy. Persons have to pay 30 per cent of cost in the beginning as deposit and remaining amount is recovered by equated instalments in 15 years.

(3) The Slum Clearance Scheme subsidy by Government of India 37-12 per cent ; the State 12-12 per cent ; the Municipal Corporation 12-12 per cent ; for approved slum-dwellers with family income below Rs. 250 per month.

(4) The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme—for persons whose annual income ranges from Rs. 6,001 to Rs. 15,000. There is no subsidy. The persons have to pay approximately 30 per cent of cost in the beginning and the balance in equated 180 monthly instalments is recovered.

(5) The Dishoused Persons Housing Scheme for persons who are rendered homeless due to house collapse on account of nature's calamities.

(6) The Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme under Low Income Group subsidized by Government of India up to 25 per cent of rent for persons of Low Income Group whose income in Greater Bomay is up to Rs. 250 per month and for persons whose income is Rs. 175 per month in other towns of Maharashtra State.

In these various categories of housing schemes, maximum ceiling costs of construction and minimum carpet areas, amenities are prescribed by Government. In the beginning, the Board constructed tenements for Low Inocome Group and Middle Income Group and used to give them on rent. But recently the tenements are mostly given out on hire purchase basis.

The Maharashtra Housing Board, since its inception is endeavouring to find out and adopt all means to minimise the cost of construction. The Board has made various experiments on this score. After adequate experimentation, it has reached to the conclusion that inferior types of constructions ultimately become very expensive due to maintenance cost. This Board was the first in India to provide individual santitary conveniences in each tenement in the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme. Even under the Slum Clearance Scheme aqua privies are constructed which have been working satisfactorily and which help general sanitation and hygeinic conditions.

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Achievements and current programmes

The following figures show the number of tenements completed and expenditure incurred thereupon to the end of june 1964:—

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	No. of tenements constructed up to June 1964	Total expenditure up to June 1964 (Amount in lakhs rupees)
1	2	3	4
1	Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme.	22,392	1,109·06
2	Slum Clearance Scheme ..	8,118	279·00
3	Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	5,002	298·04
4	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.	1,052	169·90
5	Rehabilitation Works ..	19,715	502·21
6	Dishoused Persons Scheme ..	200	12·65
7	Miscellaneous Project Scheme.	6,758	324·23
	Total ..	63,237	2,695·09

The figures of number of tenements under construction at present and to be taken in hand during 1964-65 are as follows :—

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	No. of tenements under construction from June 1964 onwards	No. of tenements to be taken in hand during 1964-65
1	2	3	4
1	Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme.	3,758	....
2	Slum Clearance Scheme ..	5,168	200
3	Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	3,097	1,520
4	Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.	528	482
5	Rehabilitation Scheme ..	....	....
6	Dishoused Persons Scheme ..	....	....
7	Miscellaneous Project Scheme..	....	....
	Total ..	12,551	2,202

Apart from construction of colonies and allotment the Board manages and maintains its assets. The rent collected from these tenements per year is more than one crore and fifty lakh rupees. Maintenance and re of colonies are promptly attended and other sanitary services are also provided for keeping the co clean and tidy. All possible co-operation and assi are provided to the tenants regarding their grieva these counts. The entire estate management and collection expenses are 0·05 per cent of the total co cost involved in constructing these tenements, wh quite praiseworthy.

Planned colonies

The Maharashtra Housing Board has planned constructed its colonies with special emphasis on essential amenities and conveniences necessary to and future development. It has been the policy of Board to provide self-contained accommodation is highly appreciated by the tenants. These pl colonies consisting of cosmopolitan society pr great scope and opportunity to the tenants to better life socially, economically and culturally atmosphere in these colonies inculcates co-ope spirit, healthy habits, tolerance and broadness of

To achieve this, the Board takes interest in socia cultural activities of its tenants, their families and te associations. Its incessant efforts in this direction been very fruitful. The Board encourages forming tenants' association and a Mahila Mandal in the co through whose good offices difficulties are solved complaints are looked after. Accommodation for te associations for their offices is given. Active supp further extended by the Board to these tenants' as tions or Mahila Mandals in conducting their educa activities, *e.g.* library, reading rooms, sewing embroidery classes etc. Activities of the associatio Mandals in family planning, small savings, ha and prohibition propaganda are also encourag

As the colonies are like independent township Board has taken care to provide "Samaj Mandir (Community Halls) in order to facilitate the tenan conduct their social and cultural activities in the co The Samaj Mandir is a very big and a decent hall can accommodate about 100 persons and is eq with a big stage, green rooms, booking office and tary block. It has become a centre of various and social activities conducted by the tenants as tions and Mahila Mandals. Eight open-air theatre also at the disposal of the colonies where film dramas or other functions could be carried o from Samaj Mandirs.

With the efforts of the Federation of Tenants' A tions and the assistance of the Board, the Mah

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Housing Board Tenants' Association is formed. Under auspices of this organization all activities in sports and games are conducted in the colonies. Football is regularly played at football grounds at Motilal and Abhyudaya Nagar colonies. Adarsha Nagar colony has a good cricket pitch with a spacious field, where Kanga League matches are held every year. Competitions in Indian sports and games are held every year in the colonies. There are five children parks and more are shortly expected to start functioning. Playgrounds and gardens are also provided in the colonies.

The Board has provided accommodation to the Bombay Municipal Corporation to conduct 15 primary schools in the colonies so that the younger children may not be required to go to far-off places for primary education. Six secondary schools which are conducted by the education societies formed by the tenants, are also accommodated by the Board in the colonies. Balwadi for the children and handicrafts class and also sewing and embroidery classes are conducted in the colonies on behalf of Mahila Mandals under the guidance of the Board.

Health and medical services

The Board has provided for 15 dispensaries out of which seven are provided with residential accommodation for the doctors and one is maternity hospital.

The Board encourages and assists the tenants to form consumer co-operative societies for which accommodation is granted. These are 15 co-operative consumers' societies run by the tenants in the colonies. The Board has provided accommodation to more than two hundred shops for various trades including vegetable, fish, mutton stalls.

The Board also is very particular to reserve accommodation for post offices, milk centres, Police Chowkies, libraries and reading rooms. Seven post offices and eleven milk centres are provided in the colonies which were quite far off. Police Chowkies are also established at Motilal Nagar, Goregaon and Tagore Nagar, Vikhroli.

Mumbai Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya has been allowed and accommodated to conduct their branches in five colonies. There are also free reading rooms in the colonies.

The Board has recently set up a Public Relations and Social Welfare Wing with a view to ensure more effective assistance to the tenants regarding starting Balwadi, milk distribution centre, reading room, library, sewing, handicraft and embroidery classes, sports, exhibitions, co-operative family planning, small savings and such other social and cultural activities.

In most of the colonies rent collectors' offices and maintenance staff have been provided to facilitate the tenement in paying their rents and to look after the grievances of the tenants as regards repairs. Complaints suggestion books are maintained in the office of the rent collectors, in the colonies, which are periodically scrutinized by higher officers.

The Board is thus setting up its colonies in the State of Maharashtra with ultimate aim to develop them into urban community centres where all barriers and prejudices whether communal, social or economical are forgotten and where an atmosphere of mutual understanding, co-operative spirit, a democratic outlook and a high civic sense is created.

This work of housing the homeless till now done by the Board, may obviously seem a colossal task to anybody and may be praised. However the Board rightly believes that it has just touched the fringe of the acute problem of housing in the State and is fully aware of the future targets it has to achieve.

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Role of youth in rural Reconstruction

—GENERAL K. M. CARIAPPA, Retd.

OUR millions are on the march to build up India whose people had been sleeping for well nigh two hundred years, until we got our Independence in August 1947. These two hundred years of slumber brought about by foreign rule had kept suppressed our spirit of selfless service to ourselves as a nation to bring up our country to the level of other big free countries whose people have enjoyed and continue to enjoy a life of plenty and prosperity.

In the last seventeen years of our Independence, we have had nation building plans which have produced results good, but not as good as they should have been. I know Rome was not built in a day, neither was it humanly possible to have produced plenty and prosperity to all the millions in these last seventeen years, but had we given our sweat in gallons and our blood if it was necessary in our nation building work, instead of demanding our "pound of flesh" from the government we have put in power, the results of these plans could have been much more impressive.

With the gifts of God, given us in abundance, such as vast areas of land, water and a wealth of man power, is it not a shame to each one of us that we should still go begging for our food from outside our own land. Food is one of the, if not, the most essential and vital requirement of our millions. On a full stomach and with the glory we possess of the heritage of our ancient culture and philosophy, if only we lived upto it, we can build up our country more rapidly, saving ourselves the humiliation of having to go about the world asking for food and asking for money.

Who are the people who can help produce the food we want ? It is the farmer the peasant—the villagers. They are the real "back-bone" of our country, these we have nearly 80 per cent. of our vast pop

Leaders of tomorrow

Our youth are the leaders of tomorrow. On labours of today, depend the fruits the country reap in the years to come. They know the new in the offing. This plan envisages to provide masses an increasingly better standard of living here where they should play their part well and the Fourth Five-Year Plan a success.

I can well understand the desire of bright you to work in urban areas in the factories, scientific institutes, offices, services and so on but the India needs their greater attention. Industry, scale, medium scale and large scale, are all very of course, but food is even more essential. The of our rural population have yet to be shown the of life and work as practised by peoples of pro countries. Educated youth can show them Now what are the essential requisites necessary to enable them to become more effective and cogs in the huge big "Nation Building Wheel" my mind they are : (1) good health, (2) discip character, (3) selflessness and loyal volun operation with each other, (4) sense of duty, (5) of time, (6) sanitation and hygiene, (7) sense duties, (8) simple literacy, (9) economy in all its to get the best value from their money, (10) methods of farming which include besides cereals of all kinds, animal husbandry, poultry growing vegetables and fruits, fishery, bee and so on, (11) self-help, (12) and this is most im **Family Planning**—to regulate the size of the

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be in keeping with the length of the purse—and is put a curb on the alarming growth of India's population, which is rising by nearly five to seven million a year, thus causing continuing food and other social problems.

Much of the youth who have been blessed with intelligence, commonsense and physical fitness can play a very important part in inculcating all these requisites in our village folk.

Studies first

In this work, a student should not subordinate his studies to it. Studies come first. A student's main aim in life is to acquire knowledge to broaden his mental outlook and vitalise his inner spirit to become a good citizen of the land. In his spare time he should do this work.

The youth when they go to villages for upliftment work they should not go with an air of superiority, looking down on the villagers or in a patronising and condescending manner. They should not give the villagers the impression that the youngmen are intellectually superior while the villagers are just poor worms with no brains at all.

As I have often said, I envy our youth for being young and still in the dawn of their life, with the morning, noon, evening and night yet to follow. With me, there only the night to follow. They have endless opportunities to help in this " Rural Reconstruction ". Go ahead, get cracking. Do not waste an instant's time on useless pursuits, on just meandering about town, frequenting cinema houses and eating places. No more strikes please. They have a sacred duty to our country and to themselves and to the future generations. I have infinite faith in them. I know they will do big things if only they go about with one thought in their minds, and that is to render service to our land as Indians at all times, imbued with a high sense of moral integrity, honesty, selflessness and sense of duty, giving their best to the other man regardless of how irksome and inconvenient that service may be to them.

In the villages, they can organise classes for adults and young people to teach them to read and write their own language, and Hindi and how to keep simple family accounts. They can organise short drill classes for adults and young people, and make them march about smartly as men and women. This will not cost any money.

Finally, I make this fervent appeal to all the Students' Unions in our land, especially to the " All India Youth League ". Please get down immediately, to preparing a plan, which I will call : The All India Youth Plan for Rural Reconstruction and Development during the Five Year Plans.

Form a Small Committee of students/non-students, representatives from each State to discuss this matter and meet at Delhi. I say Delhi because here are the " Planners ", whom the youth can get to address a meeting and indicate to youth in what shape and form the young can help. Then a plan of rural reconstruction may be drawn and all youth movements asked to execute it. Let there be no piece-mal and isolated efforts in this respect.

Development Plan For Greater Bombay

(Continued from page 27)

in this respect. In view of the Constitutional ...ntee regarding the movement and settling of ...e, a control over the growth of population could ...y indirect and not direct. It is in the light of these ...s over which the Corporation itself has no control ...t has been felt desirable to provide for a higher ...ation. If the higher population does not materia... ...ing to the regional planning and the counter ...ions that might be provided by the State Govern... then the amenities that have been visualized in ...evelopment Plan catering to smaller population ...lead to a higher standard. Therefore, there is ...g lost by having provided for larger amenities. ...is not to say that the Development Plan as ...ed by the Corporation is perfect in all respects and cannot be improved. As is well known, any democratic process is a process of adjustment by discussion and consent and in this process what may emerge may not be the best but the most practical in the circumstances. The Government has now an opportunity for making such adjustments as may improve the Development Plan. Satellite towns have to be developed and the Government must make necessary arrangements for doing so. Within Greater Bombay itself, development has to be planned on a neighbourhood basis and it is now the duty of the Corporation and the State Government to devise the requisite machinery for implementing the Development Plan on neighbourhood principles. * *

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FROM FAR AND NEA

THE Conference of the Workers of Kasturba National Trust has decided to convert into reality the India of Gandhiji's dream by 1969, the centenary of both Kasturba and Mahatma Gandhi.

Declaring that the regeneration of India lay in the regeneration of its womenfolk the conference also decided to impart education to one million women so that they could help root out corruption and work for village uplift.

Medieval Coins

Copper coins belonging to the medieval period in the Deccan have been discovered by Shankar Balaji Shelke, a farmer in Sawargaon Village in Sangamner Taluka, Ahmednagar.

Shri Shelke came across the treasure of 937 coins while ploughing his land. They were found buried in an earthen pot.

The coins weigh over ten kilos. They are being studied by the experts.

Preliminary attempts to decipher the inscriptions in Persian on these coins indicate that they were issued by the Bahamini kings during the 14th and the 15th centuries.

Nagaland cease-fire

The cease fire period in Nagaland has been extended to April 15.

A fresh order to this effect has been issued by the Governor of Assam and Nagaland, Shri Vishnu Sahay, on the recommendations of the peace mission.

The Naga underground delegation to the peace talks had pleaded for more time to be able to convene a full meeting of the underground "parliament" to exhaustively examine the peace mission's proposals in all its implications.

Move to find Yeti

A joint Indo-American Scientific expedition to the Himalayas will be organised in 1967 to find a conclusive evidence of the existence of Yeti.

This was revealed by Shri Norman G. Dyhrenfurth, leader of the successful 1963 American expedition to Mount Everest, who is presently In India.

It is understood that the wel-known botanist-mountaineer, Dr. Biswas of Calcutta, is likely to be the member of the expedition .

A number of mountaineers who had scaled the Himalaya's heights had collected some proofs of the existence of the Yeti. Though many of them were convinced of its existence, some did not believe in it.

The new expedition will make a determined effort to collect proofs about Yeti's existence.

Tensing on Yeti

Shri Tensing Norkay, the hero, however, does not be Yeti. He said that Yeti mi the invention of parents Himalayan regions to frigh mischievous children into b themselves.

In all his wanderings in the layas, he had never come acr creature that would fit the tion of the Yeti or abo snowman.

Shri Norkay said that the bear which lives above the had perhaps given rise to legend. The bear is often seen the summer months searc food along the ridges. It fr stands on its hind legs to sun bath. Its footprints bigger than their original s the snow melts and spr said.

No English words

The Speaker of the U. P. Sabha, Shri Madan Moha has ruled out that the should not use English their speeches on the flo Assembly.

Shri Verma, however, the members should not to English to the extent a casual reference to

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The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian greeting the Prime Minister, of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Jozef Lenart at the Santacruz Airport on March 6.

and was not tolerated. This attitude ld not be in the interest of ndi any way, he said.

ger in Canada

According to the Royal Commi- n on Bilingualism and Bicul- ism, Canada is in grave danger eaking up unless major changes place in public institutions and odies.

The Commission has found a gulf between the English- king and French-speaking Cana- s, deeper than most people ned.

The Commission's report stres- three basic conditions :—

(1) There is a large, dynamic d distinct French-speaking ety within Canada, strongly atisfied with present condi- ns.

(2) Wide ranging negotiations must be initiated between the Federal and Provincial governments to work out a truly equal partnership between the English and French speaking societies.

(3) All Canadians must overcome the myths, prejudices and ignorance separating them and put the development of a great nation above all other considerations.

The Commission found that the French Canadians of Quebec no longer accepted the status of an ethnic minority and wanted to be recognised officially as " practically an autonomous society ".

The Commission concludes " All that we have seen and heard has led us to the conviction that Canada is in the most critical period of its history since confederation ".

Canada to aid Pakistan

Canada is to lend Pakistan fifty-one million dollars to help build a nuclear power station in Karachi

According to Shri Said Hasan, Chairman of Pakistan Planning Commission, terms of loan were favourable to Pakistan.

The total cost of building the power station, one of the two to be built in Pakistan during this decade, will be sixty million dollars.

The Government has chosen a Canadian-designed reactor for the 123 megawatt station.

Kosygin warns us

The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Alexei Kosygin has warned the United States of America that the war in Viet Nam " will inevitably transcend its original boundaries " if America continued raids on North Viet Nam.

He said that an end to the " aggressive " American action in North Viet Nam was the first requirement for negotiations on the troubled Indo-China situation.

The Soviet Prime Minister stated that Russia would not remain indifferent to the fate of North Viet Nam and would render it the necessary assistance.

He also said that American forces must be withdrawn from South Viet Nam and South Korea and the peoples themselves must settle their destinies.

Hanoi warns U. S.

The Government of North Viet Nam has warned U. S. that the latter must bear all responsibility for " all consequences arising from the participation of the U. S. forces—particularly the U. S.

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strategic Air Force—in military operations in South Viet Nam".

It said "the U. S. decision to use its forces in South Viet Nam in a direct operational capacity is a new encroachment of the utmost gravity on the sovereignty and independence of Viet Nam....By rushing headlong into the path of intensifying and expanding the aggressive war, the U. S. will only arouse the Viet Namese people in south as well as in the north to an even deeper hatred and they will expose themselves to a still heavier defeat".

This was the first top-level statement issued by Hanoi, since U. S. started its raid on Viet Cong positions.

Indonesian delegation to Pakistan

A 15-member Indonesian delegation led by Haji Mohomed Hasan, member for Revenue Expenditure and Supervision, visited Pakistan on a two-week tour.

The delegation discussed with Pakistani officials possibilities of economic and cultural collaboration between the two countries "on the pattern of regional co-operation for development between Pakistan, Iran and Turkey".

Malaysia ready for talks

The Malaysian Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman stated that Malaysia was ready to hold peace talks with Indonesia without preconditions.

This was in response to newspaper reports that Indonesia had expressed her willingness to talk without preconditions.

Mr. Tunku said "if talks are held without preconditions, and can be held on a basis of equality, Malaysia would welcome them and is prepared to take part". There seemed to have been a change of attitude on the part of the Indonesian government, he said.

Afro-Asian support

The Afro-Asian economic seminar which ended recently in Algiers issued a declaration reaffirming Afro-Asian support for all peoples, struggling for independence in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The seminar ended with a call for closer Afro-Asian economic co-operation and stronger economic ties between the two continents and socialist countries.

UN activities in Jakarta cease

Following the withdrawal of Indonesia from the United Nations, the world body has put an end to its activities in Jakarta after 15 year of co-operation with Indonesia.

The UN flag has been taken down for the last time from the office of the UN resident representative in Jakarta.

The flag along with the office keys and the United Nations property and the equipment throughout the country would be symbolically handed over to Indo[illegible] foreign office officials.

General Khanh roving Amba[illegible]

South Viet Nam's ousted [illegible] dictator, General Nyguyen K[illegible] has been appointed his co[illegible] roving ambassador.

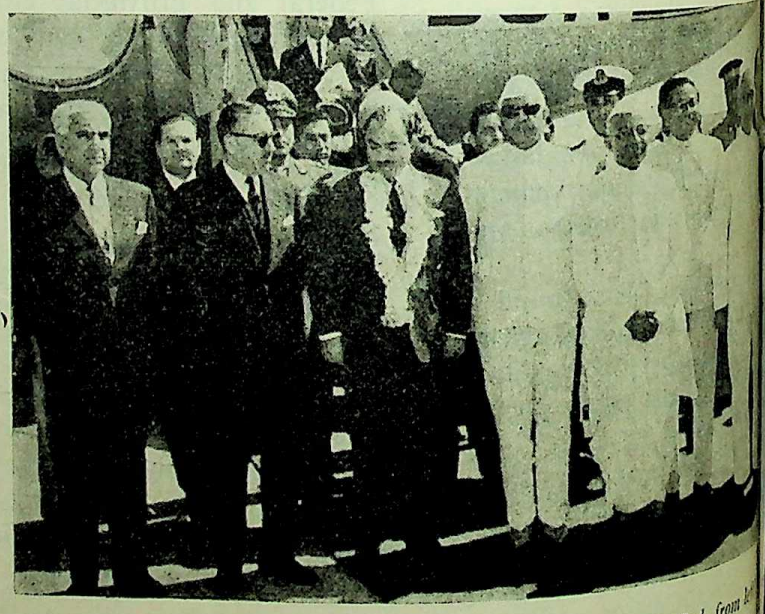
General Khanh has, [illegible] offered his support to [illegible] "defensive offensive", fo[illegible] by the present Governme[illegible] South Viet Nam against Com[illegible] Viet Cong.

General Khanh is anxious [illegible] embarass the government in re[illegible] to their policies towards [illegible] Viet Nam and communist gu[illegible]

Tanzania renounces aid

Tanzania has renounced all [illegible] German aid following Bonn's de[illegible] sion to withdraw its militar[illegible] ning personnel from the re[illegible] born out of the union be[illegible] Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

President Julius Nyerere [illegible] the West German Ambassa[illegible] Dar-es-Salaam "we want all [illegible] forms of Federal German assi[illegible] terminated forthwith".



The Prime Minister of Afganistan, Dr. Mohamud Yusuf (3rd from [illegible] received by the Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian [illegible] Santacruz Airport.

LOK [illegible]

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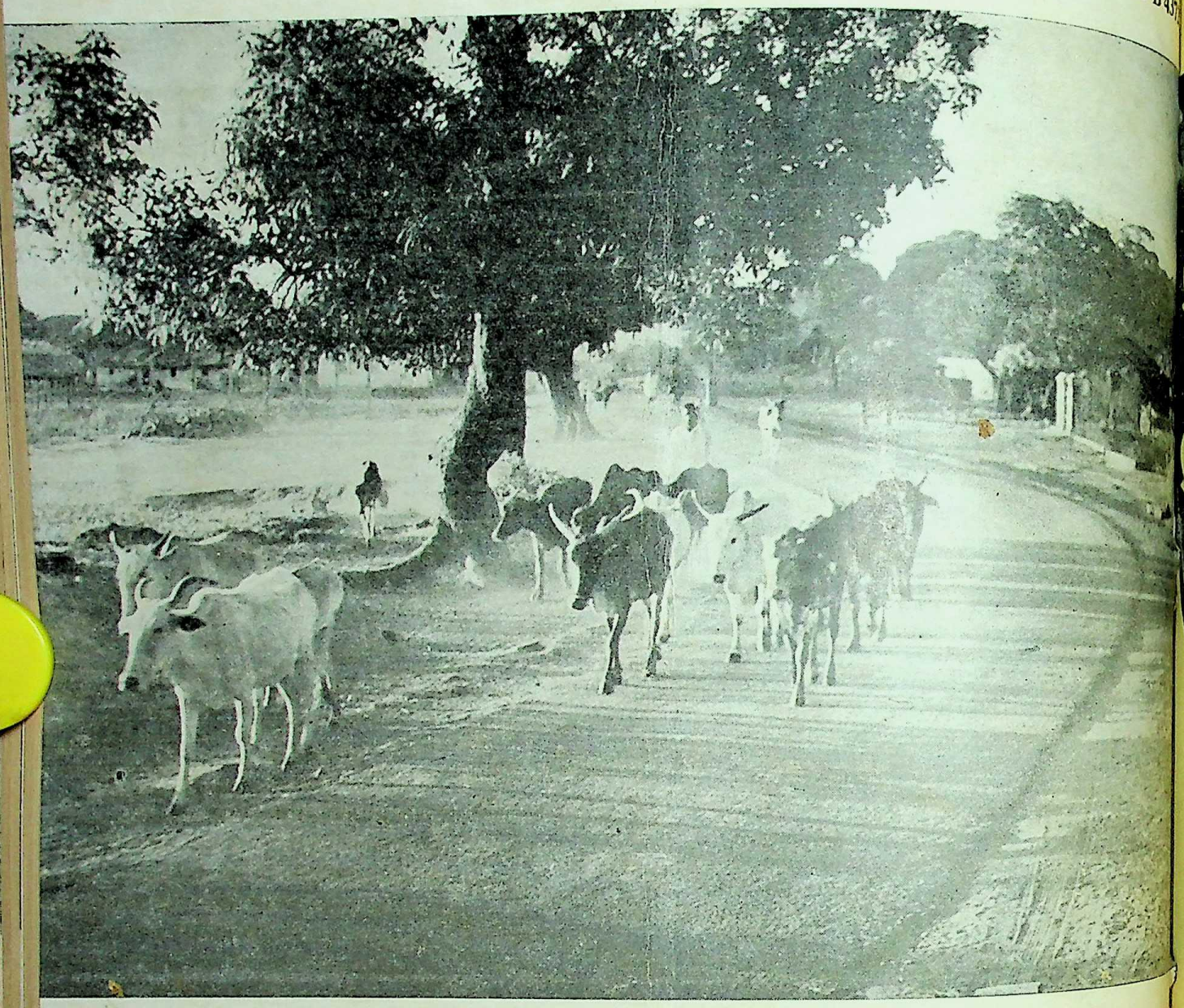

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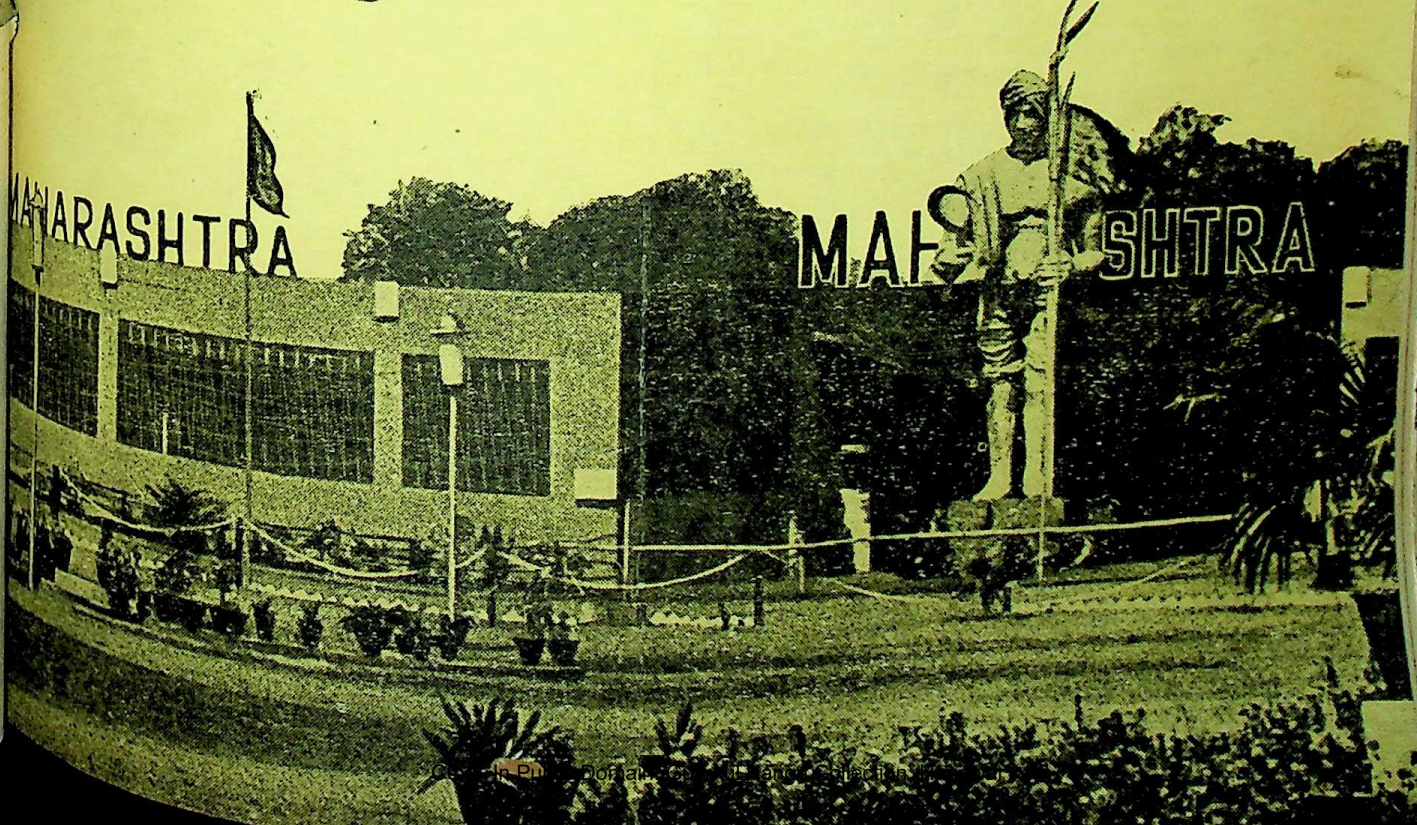
LOK RAJYA

19-4-65

April 1, 1965

25 Paise



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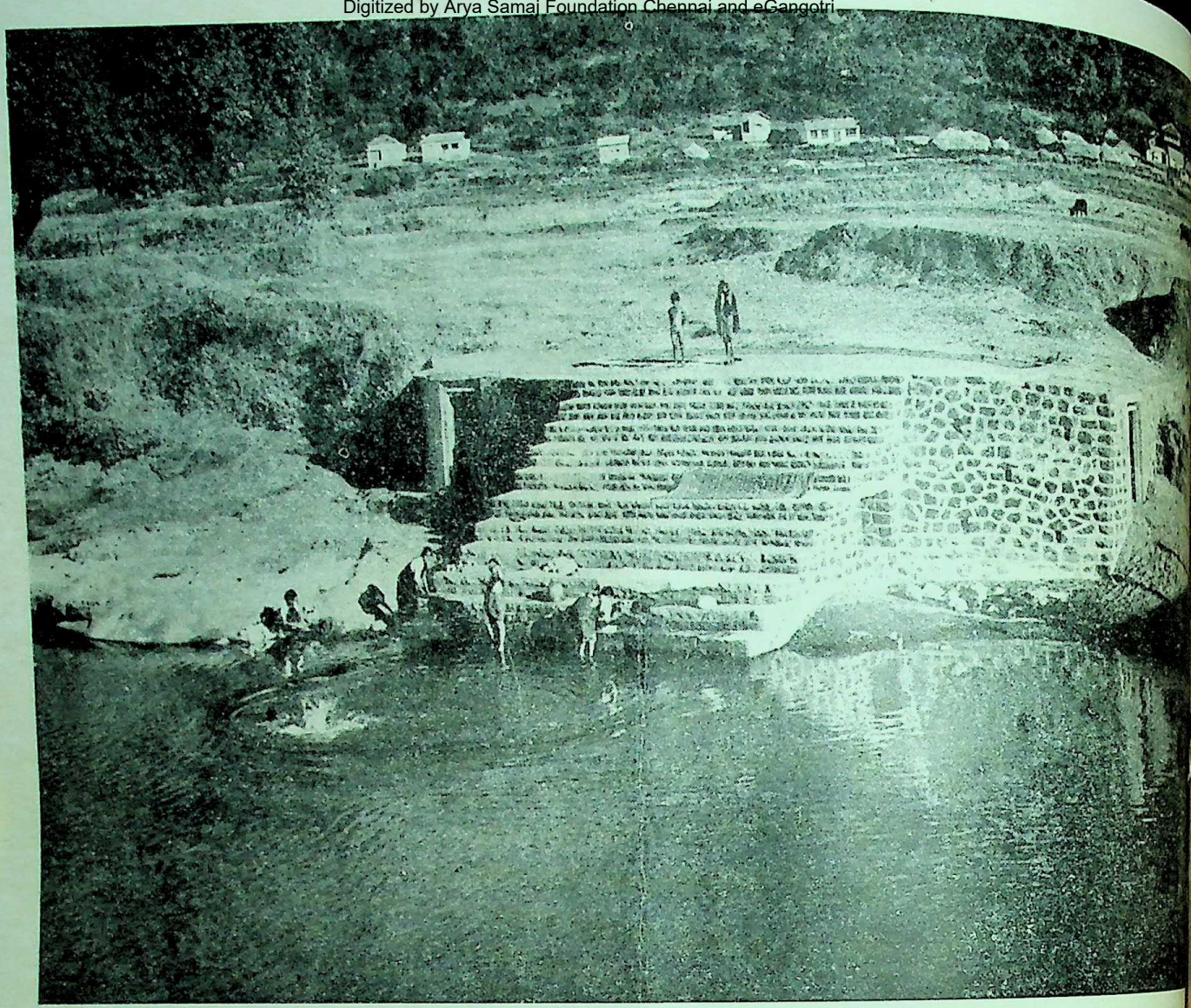

Busy hours at the bathing ghat

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पुस्तकालय
गुरुकुल कांगड़ी

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The issue of the Lok Rajya, dated May 1, 1965 will be brought out as a special number on account of the Maharashtra Day. As such there will be no issue on April 16, 1965.

Vol. 18
No. 23
APRIL 1, 1965

Lok Rajya

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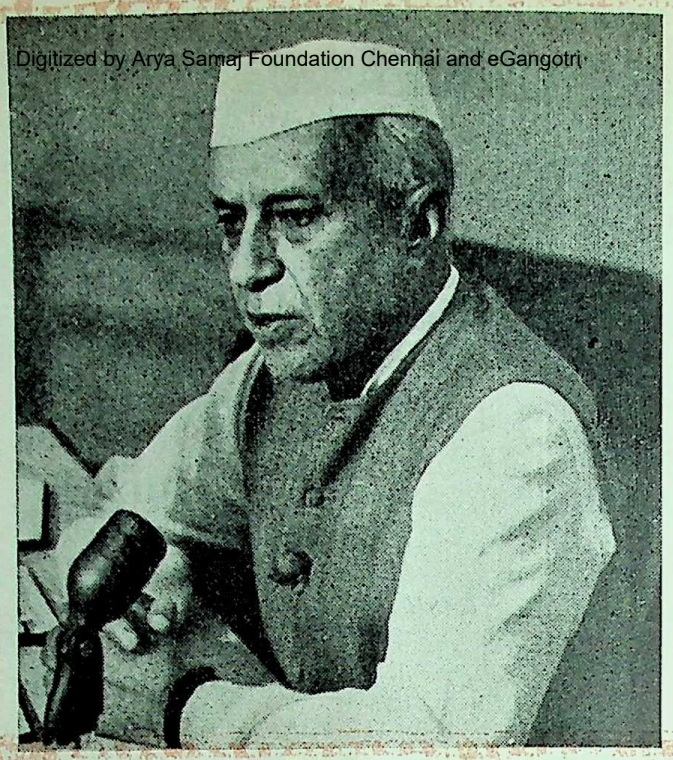

A symbol that he was of our aspirations
His words for us are a fount of inspiration

Ultimately foreign policy is the outcome of economic policy and until India has properly developed her economic policy, her foreign policy will be rather vague, rather incohate, and will be groping. It is well for us to say that we stand for peace and freedom and yet that does not convey much to anybody, except a pious hope. Whatever policy you may lay down, the art of conducting the foreign affairs of a country lies in finding out what is most advantageous to the country. We may talk about international goodwill and mean what we say. But in the ultimate analysis, a government functions for the good of the country it governs and no government dare do anything which in the short or long run is manifestly to the disadvantage of that country.

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

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EDUCATION AND THE ARTS

—Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO
Member, Planning Commission

Education should aim at giving opportunity for self-expression and self-discovery to the students. Universalisation of the teaching of the arts at least at elementary stage is highly essential for it. Here, Dr. Rao, who has been in the field of education as Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, throws light on this vital aspect of education.

EDUCATION should give an opportunity for self-expression to the students. Very often we do not realise it. We regard education as a process of filling up of something just like to fill a cycle tyre just burst with air. Quite often people think education just means imparting instructions, whereas, to my mind, the most important thing about education is the opportunity it gives for self-expression and self-discovery to the students; the pupils begin to recognise themselves as entities, not merely as parents' children but they begin to recognise themselves as individuals as themselves, as some kind of unique creature and this self-discovery which comes from the opportunity they get for self-expression is something they do not get by listening to lectures on geography or civics or history, estimable as these subjects are; and this is very sad condemnation on the life that I have spent—on the whole academic instructions certainly at the stage when children are studying either in elementary school or secondary school. Academic instructions really does not help to bring out the personality of the student. It does not give him that self-discovery and that opportunity for self-expression, which, to my mind, is such a prime objective of education, and, to the extent, it does is a small minority who are able to get that sense of self-expression and self-discovery through academic teaching. That is why, I am absolutely convinced in my mind that at the elementary stage, there should be practically universalisation of the teaching of three arts—dance, drama and music. It is not necessary that people should do all the three. It may also not be necessary that there may be highest standard but I have no doubt in my mind that about five crores or so of our children, who go to schools if they could have the chance, when they are too young to learn either dancing or music, or to take part in dramas, then they will be able to secure that opportunity for self-expression and self-discovery.

Active participation by the students

The three arts should figure just as science should figure in elementary education and secondary education in a much bigger way than it does today in both elementary and secondary education. We must also remember education should not be treated as one way traffic. A teacher rather is usually sure of what he says and he is very reluctant to hear somebody else; he likes to listen to his own words and we can't blame him because all his life he speaks to a controlled audience what we may call a captive audience and therefore naturally he acquires this feeling that all the time it is his job to give, to instruct, and quite often it becomes a one way traffic with the miserable children or students as the case may be—sitting and listening and not taking any active part in the educational process. The teacher of course takes an active part in the educational process; he gets a lot of kick out of it, if he is a good teacher and he is not too much bothered or too much distressed or too much troubled about his conditions of service. He is all to get a kick out of it because he is an active party. But the students are treated as a passive party. They are not the participants in the educational process. They are just at the receiving ends and I am afraid it is rather dull to be at receiving ends even for the adults. It is therefore much duller for the young people because they are full of life and energy and vigour. They want to take part. They just don't want to lean back and be treated as passive vessels or passive instruments for somebody else's activity, and yet that is

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what happens by and large in academic instructions ; of course it is not true, need not be true for the students at the collegiate stage because we can have the tutorial system. During my days in the University I always called the tutorial system as intellectual tents in which the tutor and the students both participate in the educational process. If the teacher does not merely lecture and the students listen with better breath or taking down the notes in tutorial period, there is cross talk between them and that give opportunity for the students at the collegiate stage to take part in the educational process. But we can't do that with the school children as we can't have tutorial system for the younger children. Therefore, if we want them to participate, the subjects of the fields of instructions where they can participate are all the three arts, very very much more than anything else they are taught. They get satisfaction out of it ; they feel a sense of personality. The sense of participation to my mind is a most important instrument for getting best out of the educational system. An educational process fails, to the extent to which it does not permit participation on the part of the students community. Therefore, dance, drama, music, the three arts as they are called, give the educational system that quality of participation by the students which to my mind is an essential condition for a good educational system.

Teaching at an early stage

The third argument in favour of universalisation of the three arts in the educational system at the schools stage, is a fact that it is only when we catch them young, that we are able to develop in them critical faculties as it is a very important thing. Development of the critical faculties, the critical æsthetic faculty, is a very important function which is best performed the earlier the three arts are taught to the children. The older we grow the ears become less sensitive, the eye is not able to distinguish between the various colours and combinations. Much more importance should therefore be given to dance, drama and music in our school system, than has been the case perhaps so far.

Socialistic argument

Then finally, as far as the arguments in favour of these three arts is concerned, I must bring in the socialistic argument because I call myself a socialist. And the socialistic argument is this that, as far as what we may call sheer intellectual capacity is concerned we know it is not well distributed. As a matter of fact it we take group of people and test them for what we call pure intelligence, I am afraid there is a great of non-egalitarian distribution of pure intelligence humanity, not only in this country but in any co of the world ; not only in one group but in any gr we take. And if the educational system is only primarily or exclusively based on the cultivation the intellectual talent then a large number of stu develop an inferiority complex because they are able to do well ; they can't do well. All the others do not feel somehow that they are inferior are few in number. This terrible feeling of inferiority something which should never never be stimul in a child, whereas the most important thing we in the education is to give self-confidence in the because self-confidence goes a long way in this whether it is in the education or in law or in medi or even in politics. It is a very important trait. half the way to success in almost any walk of life a certain measure of self-confidence. And that is Swami Vivekananda when he talked of education always said that the most important thing about edu tion is, we should make a child confident of his or herself as far as his powers and abilities are cerned. Now dance, drama and music, can be ta up by a very large much number of people. Na has so distributed æsthetic talent and intellec talent that very rare we find them combined in the s person. why it happens I don't know ; we require s terrific kind of research to find the answer for it this is a fact that there is a much more even distribu of the capacity for acquiring some kind of compete in three arts than there is for acquiring compete in academic subjects because in academic subjects cannot just require some kind of competence. I th it is important to realise that the responsibility of teacher in art subjects is in some way much gre than the responsibility of a teacher in academic subj I would not go so far as to say that therefore we pay the art teachers much more than we pay to teachers of humanities or social studies or science. the art teacher has a much greater responsibility the teacher in the other and more academic subj This is because teaching in the art subjects re personal and individualised attention to the pe which is not similarly the case with regard to tea history, civics or science.

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Incentive for better results

Cash Prizes For Impressive Performances In Food Procurement

SHRI Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Food and Civil Supp- announced in the State Legisla- assembly on March 23, a scheme awarding cash prizes amounting an aggregate of Rs. 7 lakhs to the districts, talukas and villages impressive performances in the case of jowar and paddy in the under the monopoly purchase of Government.

So far as jowar is concerned where gets have been fixed for 21 pro- districts, the districts which be first, second and third in State in order of proportionate formances will receive cash ds of Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 50,000 and 25,000, respectively.

Ten talukas in the State giving the performance will be selected for ds of Rs. 10,000 each.

ty villages will be selected for ds of Rs. 5,000 each. The per- nce in the case of districts and kas will be judged in each case proportionate collections taken ned by a minimum to be pres- d. Thus a total number of 53 prizes ranging from Rs. 5,000 lakh will be awarded for jowar ses, aggregating an amount Rs. 4·75 lakhs.

the case of rice and paddy, gh there is statutory procure- scheme for rice, nevertheless ply of paddy to the mills by the cultivators is a matter of voluntary effort. Therefore, the scheme for award of cash prizes for rice procurement will be based on the paddy purchases made in the district concerned. Since there are fewer paddy growing districts than jowar growing ones, there will be one district prize of Rs. 1 lakh, five taluka prizes of Rs. 10,000 each and ten village prizes of Rs. 5,000 each to be selected on the same criteria of performances as laid out above in the case of jowar. The total number of prizes for outstanding performance in paddy purchases will be 16 and the amount will aggregate Rs. 2 lakhs.

The utilisation of cash awards to the winning districts, talukas and villages will be left to the popular choice in the year concerned of undertaking a scheme or schemes of public utility in the same way as has been done in the case of similar awards being given to districts for outstanding performance in Small Savings. The Collector will make the recommendation to Government in consultation with the Zilla Parishad and the Food Advisory Committee of the district on the scheme or schemes to be undertaken with the amount won by the districts, talukas or villages.

The Minister said : The scheme of monopoly purchases of jowar and paddy is based on voluntary efforts of the people and so far as paddy is concerned only after it is received from the cultivators and is converted into rice, monopoly procurement is resorted to in the shape of taking 100— production from the rice millers and traders. Government with the co-operation of elected representatives and others has been trying its best to have as large purchases as possible made both in jowar and in paddy so that part of it could be distributed within the producing and non-producing districts and part could be built as buffer stock for the lean season.

For this purpose encouraging prices have been offered to the agriculturists and which were declared much in advance of the harvesting season in order to give them sufficient incentive to produce as much as possible of these two as well as other commodities of foodgrains like wheat, bajra, etc.

The response from the agriculturists from different parts of the State has been encouraging and up-to-date, over 10 lakhs quintals of jowar and 11 lakhs quintals of rice have been collected and the effort is intensifying and the tempo gathering force all round.

In order to give recognition to the people's patriotic efforts in this noble cause Government has decided to allot an amount aggregating Rs. 7

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ECONOMIC REVOLUTION AT HOME

—ASOKA MEHTA

Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission

I SHALL deal in this article the demographic trends which are in evidence now and which should form part of our judgment regarding the next two decades. Then I shall try to project the economic variables like national output and per capita output and assess their implications for economic growth. Finally, I shall sketch the tends in certain aspects of industrialisation, education and administration.

The most important thing to note about the Indian population today is that some of the welcome developments are going to affect our fortunes adversely in the next twenty years. We expect a decline in our mortality rate which is certainly a welcome development. Even a marked decline in the fertility rate brought about by determined efforts at family planning over the next ten years or so will not experience its effect ; the impact of family planning will be felt in a later period. In the near and meaningful future we have to prepare for considerable increase in population. In fact, we might reach a condition of population explosion at the end of the next 15 or 20 years unless we have the wisdom to step up manyfold our efforts at family planning.

Our demographers assume that out general fertility rate of 195 for the period 1951-60 would remain unchanged up to 1966 and would undergo a decline of 5 per cent during 1966-70, 10 per cent during 1971-75 and 20 per cent during 1976-80. This would mean that the gross fertility rate would be 185 during 1966-70, 167 during 1971-75 and 133 during 1976-80. On the other hand, so far as mortality is concerned, starting from base values of 41·9 for males and 40·6 for females during the last census decade centre in 1956, the expectation of life at birth is assumed to go up by 9 per annum up to 1970 and by 75 year per annum during 1971-80. This latter would mean expectation of life of 48·7 years for males and 47·4 years for females during 19 53·2 years for males and 51·9 years for females 1966-70, 57·3 years for males and 56·0 years for fe during 1976-80.

Let us see the impact of this tremendous g in population on the working age (15-59). In ter the assumptions already made we can expect a to working age population of 26·3 crores or 53·3 cent of the total population in 1955, 29·7 crores or per cent of the total population in 1971, 34·0 c or 54·1 per cent of the total population in 197 39·0 crores or 56·2 per cent of the total popu in 1981. We thus see that in spite of the great in in population expected from now on till 1981 the centage of working age population to populati all ages does not grow at a commensurate. only means that due to the peculiar age distribu our population most of the benefits from a mortality rate will be confined to the child popu and we will not be adding significantly to our w force as a result of these improvements. In other while we shall be adding to our financial burden looking after an increasingly healthy and growing population, a welcome prospect, the returns we expect from a commensurately expanding working would not be available to us. In the field of p tion, the increase in our liabilities will prove than in our assets for the next 15 or 20 years.

All this points to the need for a much more co hensive population policy than we have had While we are considering to step up the expendi family planning from Rs. 27 crores in the Thi to something like Rs. 95 crores in the Fourth, yet to see the implication of this increase in te a possible decrease in our fertility rates over the to come. Similarly, we should be able to link

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increase in our expenditure on various health measures in the Fourt Plan with the likely decrease in the mortality rates. Except China no other country in the world is facing such a tremendous population problem as we are doing today and the Chinese methods for solving this problem would appear to be somewhat different from those of ours. Since we are committed to a policy of persuasion and voluntary response, it is all the more necessary for us to try and anticipate the likely results from our endeavour.

Labour productivity

Let us now consider the likely trend in labour productivity. Our experts have made various projections of our national output up to 1970-71. On the basis of the estimates for the past and one such projection, the national output was Rs. 9,530 crores in 1950-51, Rs. 9,980 crores in 1955-56, Rs. 14,140 crores in 1960-61 (all in current prices) and is likely to be Rs. 19,200 crores in 1965-66 and Rs. 26,400 crores in 1970-71, the last two being in 1963-64 prices.* In other words, over the two decades from 1950-51 to 1970-71 the national output is expected to go up by 177 per cent, or at the annual compound rate of 5·3 per cent. During the decade 1960-61 to 1970-71 the national output is expected to up by 87 per cent or at the annual compound rate of 6·5 per cent while in the course of the Fourth Plan period ending in 1970-71 it is expected to grow by 37·5 per cent or at the annual compound rate of 6·6 per cent.

It would, however, be wrong to think that we have not been exerting ourselves to step up investment. Revenue receipts of the Government both at the Centre and the States have gone up from 8·2 per cent of the national income in 1950-51 to 9·9 per cent in 1955-56, 11·2 per cent. in 1960-61 and is likely to go up to 16·9 per cent. in 1965-66 and 18·5 per cent. in 1970-71. The corresponding revenue expenditure went up from 8·6 per cent of the national income in 1950-51 to 10·1 per cent. in 1955-56, 11·9 per cent in 1960-61 and is likely to go up to 17·5 per cent in 1965-66 and 18·7 per cent in 1970-71. The total development expenditure went up from 2·4 per cent of the total national income in 1950-51 to 4 per cent in 1955-56, 5·5 per cent. in 1960-61 and is likely to go up to 6·7 per cent. in 1965-66 and 8 per cent in 1970-71.

Similarly, the total gross capital formation which was Rs. 8,045 crores at 1958-59 prices during the five years of the First Plan increased to Rs. 12,373 crores at 1958-59 prices during the five years of the Second Plan, working out at an annual rate of about Rs. 1,600 crores in the First Plan period and nearly Rs. 2,500 crores in the Second Plan period. This compares favourably with the pre-Plan annual rate of total gross capital formation of about Rs. 1,300 crores between 1948-49 and 1950-51, also at 1958-59 prices. In the Third Plan and the Fourth Plan periods this is going to be accelerated significantly.

The progressive step up in the rate of capital formation has already started to bring about significant structural changes in the economy. These changes are most noticeable in the field of capital goods production, transport and power. By the end of the Fourth Plan, capital goods worth Rs. 5,000 crores are likely to be produced of which about one-third in value will be accounted for by machinery production. In particular, we shall be practically self-sufficient in respect of capacity for production of sugar mill machinery, jure mill machinery, paper mill machinery, cement mill machinery and railway transport equipment and machinery. In heavy electrical equipment like generators, turbines, transformers and power boilers also, we shall be able to meet entirely or the greater part of our requirements from our indigenous capacity. Finally in respect of agricultural machinery like tractors, power-driven pumps and diesel engines also, we shall be producing significantly large quantities. At the same time, our capacity to produce steel castings and forgings which is essential to the self-sufficiency of the heavy engineering industry will also be greatly enhanced by the end of the Fourth Plan. We are at present engaged in the task of identifying gaps in our indigenous capacity in respect of many of these items in our pursuit of the ultimate goal of self-sufficiency in manufacture and machine-building.

While it is not yet possible to form an accurate judgment of among the change in the pattern of distribution of national income the various classes, such as wage earners, businessmen including house-hold enterprises and rent receivers, an indirect measure of it may be gained from the rising expenditure on education and medical and public health as percentage of national income. Thus the development expenditure on education went up from 6 per cent of the national income in 1950-51 to 1·1 per cent in 1955-56 and 2·6 per cent in 1970-71.

I finally come to the growth in our administrative capacity which is considered to be one of the major constraints of economic development of backward areas. Not only has our administrative structure become more well-knit and comprehensive, it has also gained in variety and technical expertese. It is well-known

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that when the British left in 1947, they left the Indian Civil Service of 1200 strong at an active level of 500 officers. Since then the Indian Administrative Service itself has gained in strength. From a strength of 803 in 1948 this cadre went up to a strength of over 2100 in the course of the following 15 years. We were exposed to the field of diplomacy for the first time in 1947 and our diplomatic crops which is practically a new branch of administration has been growing in experience and number ever since. Similarly, in the field of technical and economic administration also the last 15 or 17 years have seen many new developments including the opening up of new all-India cadres.

All this means that the Indian economy has already started showing sings of a structural change. Not only is productivity going up but the redistributive tendencies associated with a welfare state are also in evidence. The occupational structure is also undergoing change in favour of a larger proportion of technical people, such as doctors, engineers and technical and economic administrators.

All this change necessarily implies a certain amount of social change and group dynamism. The old social fabric is being rent in pieces and something new is appearing in its place. It is true that what is appearing is not yet whole, but there cannot be any doubt about the change that is taking place. Old habits of time keeping are giving way before the new punctualities imposed by a growing industrial and urban life. The old methods of going to and from work are yielding place to much faster, mechanised transportation. This is true not only of large towns and cities but also of an ever-increasing part of the country side.

To sum up : In the simplest terms, the economic revolution means the re-ordering of the way of life of the vast majority of the world's population which has been condemned to lead a life of disease, squalor and hopelessness since the dawn of recorded history. The great political emancipations and the social up-vals which have been taking place since the Ameri-War of Independence and the French Revolution a have culminated through the Russian Revolution the present-day political independence of practi the whole of Asia and Africa are but the double cour points of the economic revolution. Political indep-dence and social change are but overtures to the g diapason which will fill the lives of men with a n meaning. Before the end is reached, however, ve interests and set habits of mind will have taken t toll. And yet if it is possible today to predict the victory of this worldwise revolution it is becaus certain irreversible tendencies which have bee in motion. The most notable among these are univ education and universal franchise, the latter des its occasional setbacks here and there. People ev where are on the march and are burning with a n desire to remould their lives. It is this awareness, growing faith in their destiny, this sense of pow unake and remake, this overwhelming feeling of pot which characterise the rising generations today in parts of the world.

We in India are not outside this worldwide movem In fact we are at the very heart of it, for on us deper the success or the failure of a new way to consum the economic revolution that is blazing in all the c tinents today. We have chosen a path of develop which leaves much to reason and persuasion. If succeed, reason succeeds and if we fail, the p to persuade and the capacity to be persuaded We of this generation have a special obligation to posterity, for we have been chosen by history a delicate instruments for peaceful social and econ change. If we allow ourselves to be defeated th our own indulgence or unenlightened self-inter I have no doubt in my mind that we shall be s aside while the economic revolution will be helped to its triumphant consummation by stouter hearts.

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Cash Prizes For Food Procurement

lakhs during the current season by way of cash prizes to districts, talukas and villages in the State making the highest collections of foodgrains under the scheme in proportion to their targets.

The Minister was sure that as a result of the declaration of this scheme, it would be realised that the Government was always ready to recognise a duty well done so that the larger interests of the State could be better served further strength and stamina be lent to the elbows of all concerned in the promotion great self-help, pioneering and poseful effort by the State.

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Tansen

The Great Musician

— S. B. Babbanji

TANSEN, the great musician, is the shining star of the music world, whose immortal light will go on illuminating for ever the vast expanse of the universe of music giving continued inspiration to the future generations of musicians. History of the Mughal period throws some light on some of the events of his life, but it, too, is so much complicated and debatable that we cannot, on its basis, come to a definite conclusion. According to Shri Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, he was born in 1520 A.D. Some people regard it as 1526 A.D., while others say it was 1532 A.D. According to Sri Shiv Singh Saroj, Tansen was born somewhere between 1531 and 1532. George Abraham Grearson has also supported Sri Shiv Singh Saroj on this point and I, too, regard 1532 as more probable.

Tansen's father was Makrand Pande. He was Gaur Brahmin by caste. He lived in Bepar village, some twenty to twenty-five miles from Gwalior. Makrand Pande and his wife Kalindi Bai once went to Assam to pay homage to Kamakhya Devi. On the return journey they were blessed with a son who was named 'Tanukh' which became ' Tanna ' in affection. When the boy grew up, it was felt that he was dumb. His father visited several temples and served many saints including Swami Haridas of Brindaban. He also used to visit a Sufi Saint Muhmad Ghaus of Gwalior who himself was very unhappy with the boy's malady. Md. Ghaus began treating his malady with indigenous herbs, which brought about continued improvement in the voice of the boy. Md. Ghaus who was a skilful singer and musician also trained Tanna in the use the seven vocal sounds. After very hard practice Tanna's voice not only improved but became sweet and attractive, so much so that Tanna soon developed into a singer. Md. Ghaus used to call Tanna as Tansen in affection. When Tansen was 12 years old, Md. Ghaus with the consent of Makrand, sent him to Swami Haridas of Brindaban in 1544 A.D. Swami Haridas, seeing special aptitude towards music in Tansen began to train him. Sri Gopal Lal, the adopted son of Baiju Bavra, the first disciple of the Swamiji was also getting training there at the time. Gradually they became fast friends. Tansen realised and experienced the immense power, grandeur and depth of music in Baiju Bavra. Respect and intense desire to meet Baiju Bavra grew in him. One day he went to the jungle to fetch some firewood for the Ashram, suddenly, his sight fell over a tree, on the branch of which a light seemed to flicker, that seemed to appear and disappear alternately. He heard some sounds just before the light shone and soon it disappeared. He disclosed this mystery before his teacher, Swami Haridas. Swamij cleared the mystery, saying that the light shone due to the effect of ' Deepak Rag ' of a bird on the tree and it went out as soon as the bird stopped making the particular sound. By perseverance and correct practice one can control nature. Thereafter Swamiji taught ' Deepak Rag ' to Tansen on his great insistence. Tansen after his training during 1555-56, and mastering many melodies, returned to his village Bepar. Having returned home, he searched for Baiju. But when he could not get any clue, he started practice in music in a music Vidya-Peeth in Gwalior founded by Man Singh Tomer and Baiju. Meanwhile his parents passed away. In 1558 Tansen left Gwalior in search of Baiju. He reached Bandagarh, the capital of Rewa State after sometime. The King, there, was a great and admirer of music. He took him to his palace and treated him as brother and made him the Chief Musician of the court. He remained there in peace for sometime, but soon the memory of Baiju made him restless and under the pretence of winning music championship he started again on his search for Baiju. Establishing his superiority in music in one State after another he reached Agra and threw his challenge to the masters of music in the Mughal Court. This happened in 1562.

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Akbar had already heard about Tansen through Abul Fazal. He was much pleased on Tansen's arrival. A music concert was organised at the command of the emperor. The style and voice control of Tansen was very pleasing and attractive and consequently no singer at the Delhi Court could dare to show his feat after this. Even the best singer of the Mughal Court Jihan-khan pretended to be having a stomachache and thus avoided the contest. However, Akbar freely admired and accepted the merit and greatness of Tansen's art which reminded him of Baiju and his skill in this art and a desire to see the magnificent contest between the two great masters arose in his heart.

Competition with Baiju

Akbar tried very hard to invite Baiju for this contest, but Baiju was not willing to accept the invitation. At last, Akbar sent for his mother and asked her to persuade her son for the contest. Now, hearing about Tansen's desire of world victory in music, Baiju was some-what hurt and he accepted the challenge on condition that the contest should take place in an open space and no pre-information be given about Baiju to any person except the Emperor and the ministers.

And thus the contest was organised in a forest near Agra. On the appointed date, all the ministers, members of the palace, court artists, all important personalities and even the Common people were present on the maidan. It was the pleasant morning time. Baiju appeared with his uncouth hair and in torn clothes and took his seat among the multitude quite unnoticed.

On the order of the Emperor the contest was announced and Tansen started ' Todi ' melody. Soon a herd of deer, having been attracted by the music, arrived there and gathered together round Tansen. Tansen put a garland of flowers round the neck of a black deer. The music stopped and the herd of the deer disappeared into the jungle. Akbar looked towards the court singers but none dared to sing in face of Tansen. At last, the Emperor looked towards Baiju.

Baiju, modest and selfless, stood before the Emperor and admired Tansen's art with all his heart. He announced that he would sing the ' Mrig Ranjani Todi '. It will have the effect of attracting only that deer round whose neck Tansen had put his garland of flowers. Baiju started the ' Mrig Ranjani ' (which now-a-days is known by the name of ' Gujree Todi '). The song began to vibrate gradually and it looked as if everything, both animate and in-animate, is echoing Tansen's rag. Soon the same deer, round whose neck Tansen had put on the garland, approached Baiju and sat near in a hypnotised state. Baiju took off the garland the deer's neck and put it on the neck of the Emp Dumb-founded, Tansen continued to stare at stranger.

The Emperor asked Baiju to start some ' rag ' Tansen would reply to. Baiju said, " I shall start ' Malkauns ' rag and after melting the rock lying in front, I shall plant into it my instrument ' Tanpura After the ' rag ' is over, the melted rock will become stony hard. Let Tansen melt the rock and get out my ' Tanpura '."

Tansen was sitting non-plussed. Baiju started ' Malkauns ' and the rock began to melt grad Seeing this, Tansen got up and went near Baiju said, " Respected Sir, who are you ? My Guru told me that there was a ' Gurubhai ' Baiju who excel me." Baiju asked him who his Guru was. referred to his Guru Swami Haridas and said that Tansen, had started on a search for his ' guru under the pretext of world victory. At this eyes became wet with tears. He embraced and said that he was that unlucky Baiju. found Baiju, Tansen was beyond himself with and lay prostrate at on the feet of Baiju. Baiju with great difficulty, calm Tansen. At this scene, all present there were immensely affected. requested the Emperor to give Tansen, the great the highest position among his musicians and which request the emperor readily accepted.

Though Tansen had all amenities, honour and forts at Akbar's court, yet the love for Rewa's kept him uneasy and unhappy. The palatial at Agra, seemed to him in comparison with as a prison. Akbar, too, did not want to send away from him on any condition. However, sometime, getting a proper opportunity, Tansen Akbar for leave and he got it. Tansen left Rewa and did not return to Agra again. Akbar Jalaluddin Khurvi to invite Tansen but even Tansen did not return. Akbar then sent Abdul to Rewa with the instructions that, in case Tansen not return, he must bring by force the Rewa's together with the ' Abrak Pearl ' (which was as as double an egg). Seeing that a great calamity going to fall on Rewa ruler's family on his account Tansen reluctantly started for Agra. But he was happy all the time. He could not forget the the ruler of Rewa. And this feeling became so in him hat he took a vow never to sing again in Akbar court. Akbar, however, was a sagacious ruler

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did not press Tansen for this anymore, but waited for an opportunity. He gave Tansen a beautiful house in the palace to live in and provided him with all sorts of amenities.

Akbar had many wives besides Jodhabai. They were called ' Royal Begums '. Among them was one ' Dullabad Begum ' on whom Akbar had conferred special favours. Her daughter Mehrunnisa was extraordinarily beautiful, a woman of character, religious minded, wise and a lover of music. Akbar one day took her to Tansen's garden and asked her to sing some rag in a slight defective manner. At the behest of her father, she started to play ' Bageshwari ' on her guitar. The rag extended and filled the air. It reached Tansen's ears too, which listened to it attentively. He detected a deviation there and he became restless at it. Tansen, then approached Mehrunnisa. Having got her introduction, he told her about the deviation in her ' rag '. Mehrunnisa said that she could not but bow down before India's great master and she requested him to correct her. Tansen, who had been defying the Delhi's ruler for so long, had to accept his defeat at the hands of fair Mehrunnisa. He took the guitar from the hands of the Princess and sat on the grass and began to play the Bageshwari on it. Gradually, he lost himself in the pathetic and sweet melody and Mehrunnisa too, lost her heart to Tansen.

Akbar was mad with joy at the music. He was listening to it from behind some trees. Gradually the melody slowed. Akbar became conscious and appeared before Tansen. Seeing Akbar before him, Tansen stood up, " Marhawa, Tansen, " said Akbar, " your art is wonderful. All of my wealth is not sufficient to purchase your art. Hence I wait for your friendship." Hearing these moving words of the Emperor, Tansen melted and was apologetic. Bowing his head, he sought for orders which he promised to carry out. Akbar requested him to teach music to Mehrunnisa which he accepted. Previous to Tansen Jihankhan used to give lessons to Mehrunnisa but in his heart he loved her also at the same time, though Mehrunnisa was indifferent towards him. When Jihankhan got scent of Mehrunnisa's leanings towards Tansen, he became very jealous of Tansen. Akbar was much pleased when he came to learn about their love. He arranged a music festival in order to bring this to a successful conclusion.

On a fixed date, the music festival was held in a famous palace of Agra. All the selected and best singers and artists of India displayed their art on the occasion. The music took the concrete form that day. When Jihankhan's turn came, he asked for a favour. He said that Tansen be asked to proceed first before he was asked to do so.

The Emperor smiled and looked at Tansen. Tansen stood up and said that there were no clouds at the time. He would like to invite clouds and to offer their fresh and sweet water to the Emperor. A golden pot may be brought and placed there. Hence, a golden vessel on a sandal stand was placed before the gathered audience. Tansen began with prayers to Mother Saraswati, his Guru Swami Haridas and then looking at the eager sweet face of Mehrunnisa, he started ' Megh rag '. A small patch of clouds began to gather in the clear sky. Gradually, the clouds began to thicken and rain. Drop by drop, the golden pot was filled and with it the melodious song disappeared into the infinite sky. Meanwhile a puff of wind came and the clouds were all dispersed. Tansen offered the golden pot full of water to the Emperor.

The sky echoed with the wild cheers and victory cries of the audience. Jihankhan had no choice but to slip away from there unnoticed. On the auspicious occasion Akbar got Mehrunnisa to Tansen, whereafter, Tansen embraced Islam.

A Persian historian of Akbar's court says that Tansen died in 1589 A.D. Some say that Tansen was laid in a tomb near that of Mohammed Ghaus in Gwalior. This is the place, where people hold a ' mela ' every year. But according to others his last rites took place in Brindaban. We know from historical facts that music accompanied his funeral procession. This is a custom among Hindus only and not among muslims. Moreover, there are ruins also of Tansen's samadhi in Nidhiban in Brindaban.

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Goa's Constructive And Idealistic Approach To Education

—SHRIKRISHNA VANJ

"LET Goa's merger with Maharashtra come off when it might, but this conference has achieved the merger of mind of Goa with that of Maharashtra" said Shri Madhukarrao Chaudhari, Maharashtra's Minister for Education, while inaugurating the first conference of the *Gomantak Prathamik Shikshan Sangh* (Goa Primary Teachers' Association) held in Panjim on February 6, 1965.

Advice to Goan teachers

Proceeding, Shri Chaudhari said that he felt that Goa had expressed its mind unambiguously and effectively which, he said, was characteristic of the Goan people. He described Goa as blending Kashmir, Kamrup and Kanyakumari and in such a place of natural beauty, the Goan teachers, even during political servitude, had retained their individuality. The important function of education is to mould the character of society and the work of the educator should receive respect from that society. The concept of *acharya devo bhavet* (the teacher becomes a god) implies that the teacher nourishes permanent social values and promotes the faculty of creativity. He is the devotee of Sharda, the goddess of learning, and he functions as the priest in the goddess' temple.

Shri Chaudhari referred to the tradition of the past of the teacher. The knowledge of the past, knowledge that gives training in the responsibilities of the present and insight into the future — this is the tradition of the teacher that the teachers in conference inherit and they should keep it up and also strengthen it. The future of India depended on them. In Goa today the number of teachers and students had gone up threefold or fourfold and, to that extent, the quality of education must increase. The speaker asked the teachers to carry out this task.

Shri Chaudhari defined the correct attitude towards the teacher of society and the need for creation of a favourable atmosphere for the success of the teacher's work. He stressed the need for enhancing the social status of the teacher and it should not be viewed from a materialistic point of view. The government also has its responsibilities towards the teacher. The teachers' life is one of struggle and worry. They live in a sense of insecurity of their service. All these questions deserve the consideration of government, said Shri Chaudhari.

The conference, first of its kind after liberation of Goa from the four-and-a-half century Port rule, was attended by 800 de and among them there were from Maharashtra. The pri guest was Goa's Education Mi Shri Shrirang Karmali, and i addressed by Shri Bharde, Sp of Maharashtra Legislative As bly, Shri Vishwanath La President of the Association Arun Donde of Bombay and Chief Minister Bandodkar addressed it.

Teachers as fighters for freedo

Shri Lavande, President former Azad Gomantak Dal military nationalist organi and leader of anti-Portuguese illa operations, at the outset a tribute of eulogy to Ranade, a school teacher fought the Portuguese wit and is still consigned to dungeon of Salazar dictator Lisbon. He described how teachers had to unite and an 18-day agitation to ga minimum demands in Ma when they were subjected to treatment by the post-lib regime under what is kn *status quo* of the *ancien* that is to say, of the Po education department. He that the Jha Commission ap

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by New Delhi had been under pressure of political considerations and made a mess of basic issues of educational policy, for Goa. He asserted emphatically that no section of the Goan people, who are mainly of Indian extraction and Indians culturally, could possibly possess either Portuguese or English as mother-tongue. He called upon Government to examine this important question carefully, review the situation and adopt a firm policy without which confusion of the popular mind and injury to the future generation must ensue. He gave statistics of the schools in various languages in Goa, Diu and Daman and students in them to show how Marathi formed 84 per cent of students and 83 per cent of teachers. They also showed that in the entire Union territory, so far as numbers of students are concerned, English makes a percentage of 10 followed by 8·3 of Gujarati the remaining languages possessing less than 2.

Shri Lavande said it was the primary teachers in Goa who distilled in the young minds the sense of patriotism and nationalism and saved Goa's real, Indian culture under a massive assault of the Portuguese. They also participated in the struggle for freedom that culminated in the marching in of the Indian army. In addition to Ranade, many teachers had been members of the army engaged in the inequal fight with arms with the military dictatorship and poliseraj. One of the veterans, Shri Verenkar, who has reverted to teaching, gave an exhibition of strongman prowess to the conference.

Historical background

The history and background of educational activity in Goa under what the Portuguese called the policy of *assimilacao* or assimilation but which was, in reality, denationalization, is tragic, heroic and inspiring. To get the conquered 'heathens' to accept the conqueror's religion, culture, language, customs, traditions, costume — this constituted the "mission of civilization" of the Portuguese. Thus, a Catholic bishop made a bonfire in 1548 of all books of the Hindus. In 1567, the Hindus were forbidden to keep in their possession any religious literature with them. Even in modern times, the language of the people was practically outlawed.

In this situation, the people themselves, in different villages as well as in urban areas, organized educational activity by financing private Marathi-language schools. The villagers, despite their poverty, would pay a monthly subscription and start a school that was usually held in the village temple or in some public-spirited rich man's spacious house or porch. There were mostly first four primary forms but they were subsequently increased and children attending these schools would take their examinations in the neighbouring British India or prosecute their studies in such towns or cities.

Rapid progress in Goa

To quote the official report of the Government of Goa, there were, at the end of 1961, 259 primary schools in the Union territory while today the number has gone up to 618, *i. e.*, 590 in Goa, 22 in Daman and 6 in Diu. There are also 117 private schools 40 out of which applied for and obtained grants-in-aid from Government. According to a recent pamphlet put out by the Government of Goa, the number of primary schools has increased to 750 catering to 66,000 pupils. The number of schools has thus almost been doubled and the increase in the number of students is about 20,000. In the age-group of 6 and 11 years, the present enrolment figure is 76 per cent, the government pamphlet points out.

Those who are familiar with conditions in Goa including those that had existed under the Portuguese rule can testify how the private schools in primary education played a vital role in preventing the Goan people from being swamped under what the Portuguese rulers, at once so stupid and brutal, regarded as their *Kulturkampf*. In the last stages of the colonial dictatorship when large scale smuggling and mining activity created a highly artificial and dangerous 'boom' with plenty of money and foreign liquor in circulation and craze for luxurious living among the upper stratum of Goan society including the Hindus, a demoralization appeared to have set in. Goa was however saved not so much by the Indian army as by the strong influence of ethical and social values to which the main core of Goan people adhered. The primary teachers have their own share in the buildup of the resistance against forces of disintegration under the Portuguese rule.

The Portuguese failed to propagate the Portuguese language, for one thing, because it lacked in any economic value for a people in whom outmigration is very high indeed. Portuguese education could not secure jobs while English could. The Portuguese had practically outlawed Indian languages. The *Acto Colonial* or Colonial Act whose application to Goa created a storm of protest and which was later incorporated into the Portugues

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A People's Movement To Spread Literacy In Villages

Gram Shikshan Mohim In Maharashtra

ERADICATION of illiteracy has been one of the aims of the Five Year Plans but the gains have been slow. Between 1951 and 1961 the ratio of literacy went up by only 7 per cent. — from 16 per cent. to 24 per cent.

A determined mass education drive has been planned in the Fourth Plan, which aims at not only removal of illiteracy but at sustained functional adult education. This campaign cannot succeed without enthusiastic mass support and participation. How these can be generated has been demonstrated by Maharashtra in its rural education movement (Gram Shikshan Mohim), one of the most remarkable developments in the country. Because of its singal success, the Planning Commission sent a team of officers to Maharashtra in April 1964 to study the movement. On the basis of evidence collected, the team submitted its report to the Planning Commission recently.

The Commission is bringing the Maharashtra results to the notice of the concerned Central Ministries and State Governments to see that the good work is emulated by the whole nation. The response is encouraging. Assam has already launched a literacy movement based on the Maharashtrian pattern. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are deputing officers to Maharashtra to study the working of the movement.

What is more important, a scheme of rural literacy programme on the lines of Maharashtra experiment has been included in the Fourth Plan. The education programme for the Fourth Plan visualises "that there should be increasing public co-operation in the specific area of making adults literate on the lines of the Gram Shikshan Mohim, which would be supplemented by massive Government programme of production of books and literature. so that the results of literacy are retained and there is no relapse into illiteracy.

Campaign in Maharashtra

Let us now acquaint ourselves with the main features of the Gram Shikshan Mohim of Maharashtra.

The campaign was launched in 1959 in the Satara District and was extended to all districts in the State in 1961. Before the campaign was taken up, there were stray adult literacy classes in the rural areas. Classes were opened with great enthusiasm, which wanted after a few weeks. Most of them folded up when attendance dwindled. But, after the introduction of the campaign, the classes are being run on a regular footing and the number of neo-literates has increased steeply. In the Satara District alone the annual average of 3,000 neo-literates rose to 11,000 in 1959 and crossed 100,000 in 1960. The campaign has become so popular that now the villagers who go to offi clamouring for a class, instead the teachers persuading the peo to join a literacy class.

People's own programme

The aim of the Gram Shik Mohim is to take the litera movement to the people and mak them adopt it as their own pro gramme. It is the movement of th people, based entirely on the initia tive and co-operation of the peopl The programme is planned an conducted by the people with th help of Government. The campaig has several features which accou for its practical success.

First, no additional teaching st is recruited. Teachers, social work and other educated youth take literacy work without getting a honorarium. In this work they a helped by the children of the sen classes of the village school.

Secondly, a literacy class h only a limited number of adu students — not more than Separate classes are held for wo wherever necessary. Thus, e adult student receives pers attention of the teacher.

Thirdly, the programme is on making every person in the group 14-50 literate and when per cent literacy is thus achie in a village, a ceremony is

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to celebrate the event in which the whole village participates. The occasion is called *Gram Gaurav Samarambha* (village honour ceremony). Thus the achievement of full literacy becomes a thing of pride for the entire village.

Fourthly, the village is rewarded for the achievement. The village panchayat is given a special grant at the rate of 50 paise per adult.

Fifthly, the campaign takes care that the fruits of the achievements are not lost. To retain literacy, the neo-literates are given books from a circulating library. A social education centre is opened in the village soon after the celebration of the *Gram Caurav Samarambha* to encourage the villagers to utilise their achievement for the benefit of the individual and the village community.

Village Committee

When a village comes under the movement, an executive committee is formed under the chairmanship of the Sarpanch. Other members of the committee include the headman and other officials in the village, representatives of the different societies, headmaster of the school and a representative of women. The committee draws up a list of all illiterate persons between the age 14 and 50 years, and another list of literate and educated men and women who can conduct the classes. It also finds suitable places for classes, makes seating arrangements, provides equipment needed by the classes and assigns teachers and workers for different classes. An intensive publicity campaign is undertaken to inform the villagers about the programme before the classes are opened.

The classes continue for about four months, generally during the season when there is no work on the farms.

The syllabus lays emphasis on reading. Writing and simple arithmetic are also taught. An adult is expected to write numbers up to 100 and know simple sums. The lessons contain information on sanitation, hygienic practices farming, village administration, child care and citizenship. Charts, strips and booklets are mainly the materials used for teaching.

Circulating Library

A circulating library and a social education centre are established in the village. The library circulates books in four sets of ten books each. The circulation is done through the children in the school. Classes are also held at suitable places and at convenient time where every neo-literate has compulsorily to read these four sets of books by turns. A record of books read by each neo-literate is maintained along with his signature for having read every set. The literature is supplied free by the Government.

The cost of the campaign works out to about a rupee an adult. The teachers and workers are not given any remuneration. The items of expenditure include stationery, lanterns and other contingencies. —*Courtesy 'Yojana.'*

(continued from page 13)

GOA'S CONSTRUCTIVE AND IDEALISTIC APPROACH TO EDUCATION

constitution under Salazar dictatorship lumped a Sanskrit pandit with an African as *indigena* or native while a cook smattering his kitchen Portuguese could claim the status of an *assimilado*.

Teachers' demands

The Goa Primary Teachers' Conference appears to have imbibed considerable inspiration from their fellow-teachers in Maharashtra. They appear to regard the primary education system in Maharashtra State as a model for evolution of Goan primary schools. Their approach is mainly constructive and idealistic. Thus, out of the 24 resolutions passed in the conference, some demand free and compulsory primary education. The conference also asked Goan teachers to conduct adult education classes and night classes. Other demands include provision for better facilities for training of teachers, better pay scales, provision of pension of 3/8 ths of pay, merging of the element of dearness allowance into pay, dearness allowance itself on the scale of Central Government servants, free education or teachers' children, provision of housing and medical aid.

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

A RESOLUTION demanding that the wishes of the people of Goa for the immediate merger of the territory with Maharashtra should be honoured forthwith was unanimously adopted by both Houses of the Maharashtra Legislature on March 10, 1965 amidst loud cheers and shouting of slogans.

The resolution urged the Union Government and Parliament to take immediate measures, including amendment of the Constitution, to make Goa an integral part of Maharashtra.

The resolution was moved by the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, at special sittings of the Assembly and Council convened for the purpose.

In the Assembly the Chief Minister said he was confident that the Union Government and the Congress High Command would respect the wishes of the people and take the necessary steps without any avoidable delay.

He said that some people had been trying to make out that the late Shri Nehru was opposed to Goa's merger with Maharashtra immediately. This was not correct.

Immediately after the elections in Goa, Shri Nehru had told him and the Chief Minister of Goa, Shri Dayanand Bandodkar, during his visit to Bombay, that immediate steps would have to be taken to solve the Goa problem.

Shri Naik recalled that Shri Nehru had originally been opposed to Bombay's inclusion in Maharashtra and the division of the former Hyderabad State. But he ultimately subordinated his personal views to the democratic wishes of the people as he was a democrat par excellence.

From the talks he had in Delhi recently on the issue, Shri Naik was confident that the Centre too was anxious to solve the question without delay. He had full faith in the central leadership.

Baseless fear

Replying to the two-and-a-half-hour debate, Shri Naik told the House that there was no ground for the fear assiduously spread by vested interests that funds for the development of Goa earmarked by the Centre would not be available, if the area were merged with Maharashtra.

The Union Government made available to all States the funds necessary for their development. Even if the Centre did not allocate additional funds for Goa's development—an unlikely contingency—Maharashtra would make available funds from its own resources for the territory's development.

This declaration of Shri Naik was greeted with a thunderous applause from members on both the sides of the House.

Seconding the resolution, the Leader of the Opposition, Shri K. N. Dhulup, suggested that if the Ce failed to give effect to the wi of the people within two mon all members of the House sh resign their seats as part of a " low-up " action.

Seven Congress members a eight from the Opposition sp in support of the resolution bef it was put to the vote. The visit galleries were packed to capaci

The resolution stated that " people of Goa through their elec representatives in their State Asse bly have expressed their firm reso to merge their territories with t State of Maharashtra immediate

Declaring that the ties that bi the people of Goa with the people Maharashtra were unbreakable, th resolution said " these ties have the origin in geographical, histori economic, cultural and lingui affinities between the people of th two areas."

The people of Maharashtra a the people of Goa had worked to gether in several common endea vours. There had always been a urge among them to come togeth in the larger interests and for th good of the people of both the area

The resolution pointed out th " this House from time to tim through the addresses of the Gove nor and the discussions there has expressed its close affinities w the people of Goa and welcom their keen desire to unite with th people of Maharashtra.

" This House is conscious of th great significance of this associati and therefore looks forward to with a full sense of responsibility in a spirit of dedication and serv for the welfare of the people Goa."

The operative part of the reso tion stated : " And whereas the t has come when the feelings

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wishes of the people of Goa should be honoured forthwith so that their energies are better harnessed for and concentrated on developmental and constructive purposes ;

Now, therefore, this House hereby assures every section of the people of Goa, irrespective of their caste or creed, that Goa will have a special claim on the State of Maharashtra, that the economic betterment of the people of Goa will be the special concern of this State and that the religious, social, educational and cultural heritage and aspirations of every section of the people of Goa will be fully safeguarded and respected by this State in the best of its traditions and further that in order to preserve, promote and cherish these objectives, the State of Maharashtra will take all such steps as are necessary for their fulfilment ;

and for consolidating the unity of India by bringing these two areas together in a harmonious and integrated relationship, this House urges upon Parliament and the Government to take immediately all such measures, including amendment of the Constitution, as are necessary to make Goa an integral part of the State of Maharashtra."

Moving the resolution, Mr. Naik said that he was doing so with all humility and all sense of responsibility. Maharashtra and Goa had cultural affinity and unity for centuries together. The fact that, after the advent of freedom, Goa continued under the 450 year-old Portuguese yoke used to gnaw the heart of Maharashtra. When Goa was ultimately liberated, the people of Maharashtra were as jubilant as those in Goa.

Missionary's book

This feeling was completely free from any idea of laying a claim to

JUL 1, 1965

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, snapped while on his way to Assembly for moving the resolution on the merger of Goa with Maharashtra, on March 10, 1965

the territory and, even now, Maharashtra did not approach the issue of the future status of that territory in the Union in any such spirit, Mr. Naik said.

Referring to the cultural affinity between Goa and Maharashtra, Mr. Naik quoted extracts from a book written in Marathi during the latter part of the 16th century by a Portuguese Christian missionary, Fr. Stephens, who had prefaced his work with an eulogy of the Marathi language just as the said poets of Maharashtra from Dnyaneshwar onwards did. It was such a fine work that if one did not know the name of the author, one would think that it had been written by one of the Maharashtrian saint poets. In modern times also, authors from Goa had made a substantial contribution to the development and progress of Marathi literature.

The People of Goa had given their verdict in unambiguous terms in favour of the territory's merger with Maharashtra in the general election. In doing so, they rejected the Congress which approached the electorate with a manifesto stating that the question of Goa's merger

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with Maharashtra would be decided in accordance with the wishes of the Goan people. In the meantime, the manifest to stated, the present set-up should continue to promote the territory's economic development.

Another party, which stood for a separate State of Goa, also was rejected and a party demanding the immediate merger of Goa with Maharashtra was returned to power.

The Assembly of that territory recently passed a resolution calling upon the Centre to give effect to the wishes of the people expressed in a democratic manner.

Great significance

This had a great significance, Shri Naik said, It was the normal experience that whenever a local body was superceded to the people in power there resented it. Here, with those in power, such a consideration did not weigh, even though the merger would mean their losing the offices they held. This was an index to the depth of their feeling, he pointed out.

Shri Naik was surprised that some people should still continue to entertain suspicious regarding Maharashtra. He recalled that these elements had opposed Bombay's inclusion in Maharashtra contending that in a unilingual set-up, the city's cosmopolitan character would be destroyed and its industrial growth hampered. The situation after the formation of Maharashtra had completely proved those fears and suspicious to be baseless. The city's cosmopolitan character, if anything, had only strengthened after Maharashtra's formation and the pace of its industrial growth accelerated, he asserted.

The linguistic and religious minorities had also received more than a fair deal in Maharashtra. The holding of the Eucharistic Congress was a shining example of this, he pointed out.

India was wedded to democracy and it was, therefore, the duty of everybody who swore by democracy including those at the Centre to respect the democratic wishes of the people. He could not understand how anybody could contend that for the promotion of the economic development of any territory, it should remain Centrally administered.

Decentralisation was the essence of democracy and an urgent necessity to promote economic progress, Shri Naik said. That was why the task of economic development had been entrusted to the State Government under the planned economy and the State, in turn, had introduced measures of decentralisation to the lowest level to secure the people's participation in their execution.

If the contention favouring Central administration for economic development was accepted, the logical corollary would be the abolition of all States, entrusting the developmental work to the Centre, Shri Naik maintained.

It had been stated in some quarters that funds would not be forthcoming for Goa's development from the Central if the territory was merged with Maharashtra. In the first place, he said, it must be borne in mind that funds alone would not lead to development. It was the people's participation that was of greater value. In this connection, he referred to the experience of Maharashtra itself.

When the bilingual State of Bombay was formed, all the funds necessary for development under the Second Plan were made available to the State, but the people of Maharashtra who yearned for a unilingual State, were in no mood to participate in the developmental works. In the result they could not reach targets. On the contrary, after formation of Maharashtra, the of developmental work had rated and they could increase outlay on the Third Plan Rs. 399 crores to Rs. 422 despite the Panshet disaster national emergency.

The Chief Minister pointed that the Goa Assembly had its resolution referred to the heavy nature of the Central administration machinery in the territory a factor working against the tious execution of the various mes in addition to the expenditure it involved.

Some people in Goa were to make out that the development of Goa, which had been benefits of the first three would suffer if it was merged Maharashtra. Shri Naik said Maharashtra had made efforts to wipe out the disparity the development among Marwada, Vidarbha and Konkan Maharashtra would make greater efforts to promote development, which was only the size of any district in the

Maharashtra viewed every tion from a larger national and its approach to Goa was informed by the same spirit had no doubt that the Union Government and the national would also view the question same spirit and solve it as ously as possible.

Certain sections were ing to create an apprehension minds of the people of Goa development of the Konkan age would be adversely affected the merger of the area with rashtra. Such apprehensions not justified by the trade Maharashtra. The people languages other than Marathi

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siding in Maharashtra had never made any such complaint. On the contrary, they had all appreciated the encouragement they received in Maharashtra for the promotion of their language and culture, he said. It went without saying that Maharashtra would do all its best for the promotion and development of Konkani.

The assurances enumerated in the resolution now before the House would be enough to remove all misapprehensions in the minds of any section that their interests would be affected.

Follow-up action

Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, seconded the resolution. He said that the responsibility of the House in general and of the ruling party in particular did not end with the passing of this resolution. It had been the experience of this House that the Union Government did not respect the democratic wishes expressed through a resolution of the House on the Maharashtra-Mysore boundary dispute.

If this history was not to repeat, Shri Dhulup said, the State Government should take energetic follow-up actions after the passing of this resolutions. There had always been a gulf between the people and the national leadership of the ruling party. Unless the people gave it out through their action, it did not move. It had an inimitable knack to put its own constructions on words like "forthwith" and "immediate".

It was, therefore, necessary to lay down a definite time limit for giving effect to the democratic wishes of the people. He, therefore, suggested that if within two months the Union Government did not move in the matter, all members of the House should resign. Any undue delay in solving the issue would only result in undermining the confidence of the people in the democratic processes, he asserted.

National problem

Shri P. K. Atre (D. F.) said there was no such thing as Goan culture. The people of Goa were of Indian culture. In this context Shri Atre recalled that Shri Nehru had contended that the people of Hyderabad had a culture distinct from that of the people in the rest of the country. This was not a fact.

Shri B. M. Yagnik (Cong.) said it was not only a question of justice to Maharashtra or Goa, but was a national problem. The retention of Goa as a separate territory was detrimental to national interest. So far, national leaders had complicated problems by delaying their solution. It served no purpose by confessing to the mistakes later on.

Dr. P. V. Mandlik (PSP) urged the Government to take a firm stand on the issue to secure an immediate solution. If the Central leadership failed in this respect, the people must be prepared for sufferings and sacrifices.

Others who participated in the discussion included Mr. Shivram Raje Bhonsle, Shri Shyamrao Peje, Smt. Maniben Desai, Shri M. D. Tumpalliwar, Shri K. S. Dharia, Miss Pratibha Patil, (all Cong.) Shri F. M. Pinto (Ind.), Shri S. G. Patkar (Com.) Shri S. G. Kocharekar, Shri S. K. Athaley (both PSP) and Shri K. S. Dhongde (PWP).

After the Chief Minister's reply, the Speaker, Shri T. S. Bharde, said he had not admitted non-official resolutions and calling-attention motions on the Goa issue before the Goa Assembly had passed a resolution on the subject. This was in keeping with the convention in this regard. However, with the passing of a resolution by the Goa Assembly, the situation became different. It was true to democratic traditions to respond to a resolution passed by a sister legislature. That was why the Chief Minister's resolution had been admitted by him.

After his explanation, the Speaker put the resolution to the vote and declared it unanimously passed.

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, gave an assurance in the State Legislative Council on Wednesday that the issue of Goa's merger with Maharashtra would not be mixed with the issue of Belgaum, Karwar and other disputed areas now in Mysore. "There will be no bargaining on any disputed area to achieve Goa's merger with Maharashtra," he emphasised.

Shri Naik also stated that Goa's merger with Maharashtra should be decided before the next general election in 1967. With this in view, the State Government had taken up the matter with the Union Government to decide the merger before the election.

He said this in reply to a discussion on an official resolution moved by him on Goa's merger with Maharashtra.

Amendment withdrawn

An amendment, moved by Shri B. N. Rajhans (SSP) demanding the merger before the next general election, was withdrawn when the Chief Minister gave his Government's point of view on the issue.

The resolution was later unanimously passed amidst cheers and thumping of tables.

Shri Naik was hopeful that the "leaders in the Centre" would not take recourse to any "dilatory tactics". This was a national issue and he hoped that it would be considered so by those at the Centre.

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The Chief Minister said that the administration in Goa was in the hands of a very responsible person Shri Dayanand Bandodkar. Though he was not a politician he had a keen interest in the country's welfare. He had demanded Goa's merger with Maharashtra from this nationalistic feeling.

It would be unjust to consider that he had demanded the merger from any selfish point of view. "Those who think so are groping in the dark."

Uncertain atmosphere

If there was instability in Goa, the territory would not be able to make any progress in its developmental activities. The people of Goa also did not wish to live in this "uncertain" atmosphere, he added.

Earlier, moving his amendment, Shri Rajhans pointed out that Shri P. Kakodkar, president of the Goa Territorial Congress, had written to a Goan convention in Bombay recently that he was in favour of the continuance of Goa as a Union Territory. If this was so, it would be advisable to accept his amendment, urging the merger before the next general election.

Shri V. B. Gogte, Leader of the Opposition, cautioned the Chief Minister that while merging Goa with Maharashtra there should be no compromise as far as Belgaum, Karwar, Nipani and other boundary areas were concerned.

Shri R. F. Choudhary and Shri Bachrai Vyas (both Jan Sangh) demanded the merger within three months. When Maharashtrians and Goans want the merger, why should there be any delay, Shri Choudhary asked.

Shri S. G. P. Athaide (Cong.) said that such a resolution should have come long ago. There was an unfortunate controversy over the election results in Goa and many inferences were drawn. One thing was certain, she said, that the people of Goa wanted to merger the territory with Maharashtra.

Shri G. D. Madgulkar (Cong.), said that Konkani and Marathi were "sister languages" and there was no substance in the argument that the two languages were different.

Shri Y.B. Ambedkar (Republican) Shri G. D. Lad (PWP), Shri S. L. Ogale (Ind.), Shri. H. B. Bhide (Sam.), Smt. Kamalabai Ajmera (Cong.), Shri M. N. Anjikar (Ind.), Shri J. S. Akarte (Cong.), Shri. S. S. Sawant (PWP), Shri S. A. Shinde, Shri. R.D. Avargaonkar, Shri L. R. Abad, Dr. Sarojini Babar, all Congress. Shri D. B. Agarwal (Ind.), Shri Madhav Limaye (PSP) and Shri S. A. Sohoni (Jan Sangh) also spoke on the resolution.

The Government is considering having a separate cost-of-living index number for Poona city, Shir N. M. Tidke. Minister for Labour, told the Maharashtra Assembly in Bombay during question-hour on Thursday.

The Minister told Shri S. G. Kocharekar and Shri Y. B. Dalvi (both PSP) that the date of introduction of the new index number would be decided after discussions with representatives of employers and labour.

Shri D. S. Desai, Home Minister, told Mr. K. R. Mundhe and Mr. T. S. Karkhanis (PWP) that the expenditure on maintaining law and order during the Eucharistic Congress in Bombay was Rs. 2,89,476. Of this, Rs. 51,043 was recoverable from the Union Government.

Answering a question by Shri F. M. Pinto (Ind.). Shri T.S. Karkhanis (PWP) and Shri C.N. Patil (Cong.), the Deputy Labour Minister, Shri K. P. Patil, stated on behalf of the Prohibition Minister that Government had not issued order for the manufacture and of 3·5 per cent. alcoholic drink

The Deputy Minister said matter was being studied.

In reply to a supplementary stated that the question would examined after the Tek C Committee's recommendations been considered.

Whitley-type machinery

The Government of Maharashtra has prepared a draft scheme setting up a machinery to the problems and grievances of employees of the Irrigation Power and Buildings and Communication Departments.

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister Irrigation and Power and Buildings and Communications, said in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday that the scheme was now being cussed by the representatives of two departments as well as the the Finance Department.

Shri Chavan said that the idea to provide a machinery modelled somewhat on the Whitley Council the regional level. If a solution could not be found at that level could be taken to the machinery the State level which would be vided under the scheme.

Shri. Chavan was replying to two-day discussion on the demands relating to the irrigation and power departments.

He referred to the suggestion made during the debate for provision security of service to the number of employees in the department now working on a daily basis. Shri Chavan said the Government had already taken steps to create a sense of security. It had been the endeavour of the department to make permanent

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ary employees as possible. It also decided to see that such employees received employment all the year round.

The scheme for such regional and state machinery would provide the employees with a forum to discuss their problems with the representatives of the department. This would also leave no ground for them to feel that they could not get their grievances redressed without resort to an agitation.

Irrigation potential

Shri Chavan referred to the criticism during the debate about the shortfall in creating irrigation potential during the Third Plan and said that this was due to several factors like the delay in securing clearance of projects from the Central authorities and of foreign exchange and the nature of some of the projects which necessitated agreements with neighbouring States.

He said the target was to create eight lakh acres of irrigation potential during the Third Plan. Against that by the end of next year—the end of the Plan period—the irrigation potential expected to be created would be 6·15 lakh acres. The potential so far created was 4·1 lakh acres.

He said that the execution of minor irrigation projects had been entrusted to zilla parishads. They could not make much progress for want of overseers. The State Government could not transfer its overseers to the districts on account of legal difficulties. The Government had, therefore, started short-term courses to train technical personnel for work with the zilla parishads. Zilla parishads had agreed to pay stipends to the students after taking service bonds from them.

Medium schemes

Shri Chavan said that the Government was investigating about 16 medium irrigation schemes for each of the three regions for inclusion in the Fourth Plan. The Government would consider undertaking even more schemes funds permitting.

Referring to the criticism of the progress made in rehabilitating agriculturists affected by the Koyna project, Shri Chavan said that the Government was considering the question of making land available to them wherever possible. Besides, a scheme has been finalised to extend all the concessions and facilities applicable to backward classes to the cultivators affected by the Koyna project. The Government would consider the possibility of extending such facilities to those affected by other irrigation schemes also.

State's suggestion

Shri Chavan said that the State Government had suggested that plans not exceeding an outlay of Rs. 10 crores each should be allowed to be executed without having to be cleared by the Centre. At present, the ceiling in this respect was Rs. 1 crores. He had made this suggestion at the irrigation Ministers' Conference. But this did not find favour there. The suggestion had been made to facilitate expeditious implementation of the irrigation schemes.

After the Minister's reply the demand was voted by the House.

Earlier during the debate, those who spoke on the demand on Thursday included Shri R. S. Dawlet, Smt. Ramabai Deshpande, Shri. M. D. Sangvikar, Shri D. S. Khandekar, Shri M. S. Suryavamshi, Shri B. B. Shep (all Cong.), Shri G. A. Deshmukh, Shri S. K. Patil, Shri K. R. Mundhe (all PWP), Dr. P. V. Mandlik and Shri S. G. Kocharekar (both PSP).

The Assembly will meet again at 1 p. m. on Friday.

Tenements for hut-dwellers

A substantial programme of housing for the benefit of hut-dwellers has been undertaken by the Maharashtra Government, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Housing, told the Assembly on Friday.

He said the Government was fully conscious of the magnitude of the problem.

He admitted that what had been done so far was not enough to solve the problem. " Certainly we will have to undertake the construction of more tenements, " he said.

Shri Taleyarkhan was speaking on a non-official resolution moved by a Congress member, Mr. K. B. Asware, which sought to recommend to the Government large-scale construction of tenements for hut-dwellers and allotment to them on a hire-purchase basis after subsidising their cost to the extent of 50 per cent.

It also suggested that alternative accommodation should be provided to hut-dwellers before demolising their hutments.

Malawani Scheme

Shri Taleyarkhan said the programme undertaken in Maharashtra for hutment-dwellers was nearly 50 per cent. of that undertaken in the whole country.

In addition to the 14,350 tenements and blocks already constructed, the Government had decided to undertake a housing programme at Malawani where the civic body was also constructing tenements.

(continued on page 36)

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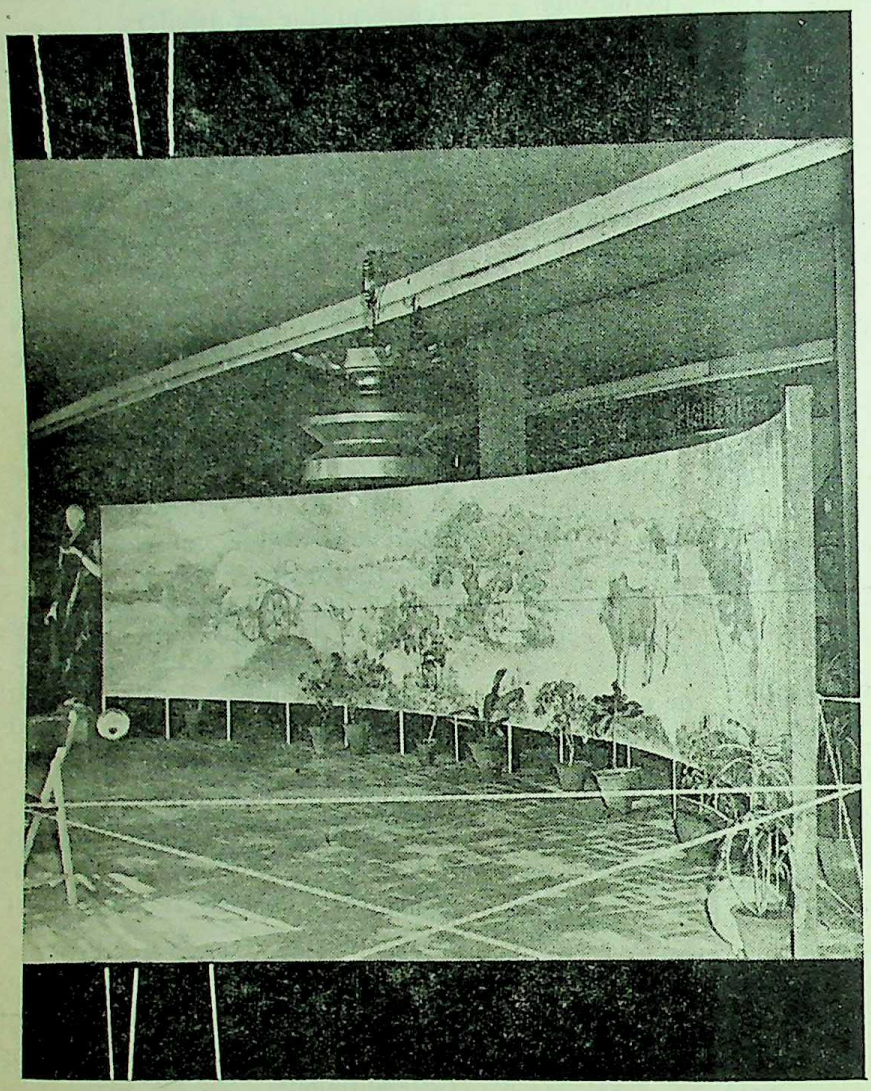
The Maharashtra State Pavilion at the National Agricultural Fair held at Ahmedabad during January-March 1965 was adjudged the best in the State sector for its magnificent display and scientific treatment of the theme of the exhibition. Once again the State of Maharashtra stood with its tradition of being the foremost in all the branches of developmental activity.



All the visitors from home and abroad who visited the Maharashtra State Pavilion praised it without reservation and complimented the organisers for the highly educative and interesting nature of the Pavilion.

The visitor to the Pavilion was greeted by a 20-feet high statue of the robust and prosperous farmer of Maharashtra. The interior of the Pavilion presented a composite picture of the overall progress made so far and also the efforts being made for further development.

National Agricultural Fair at Ahmedabad

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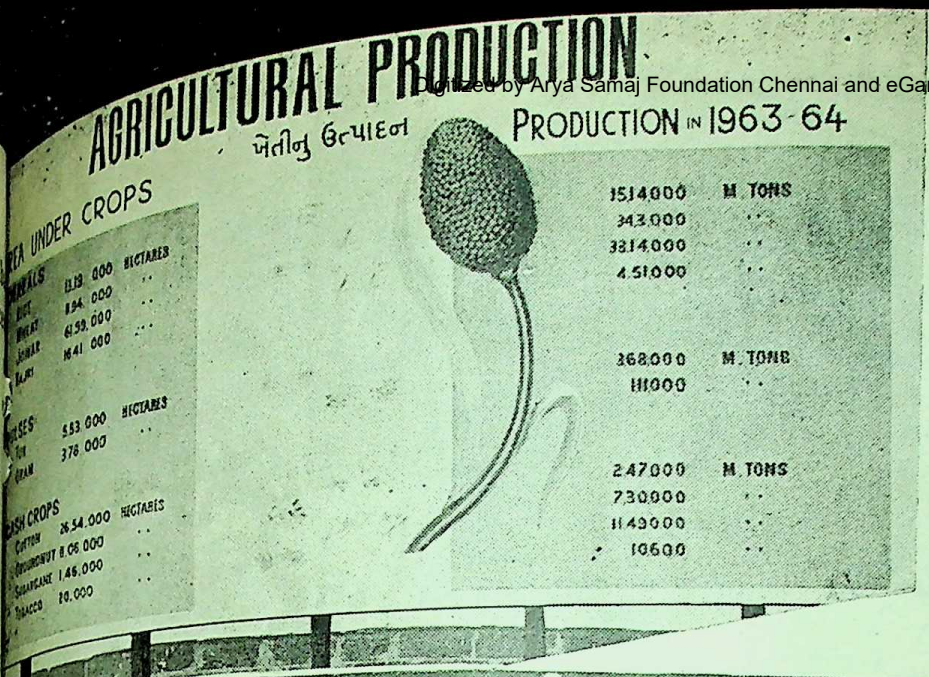
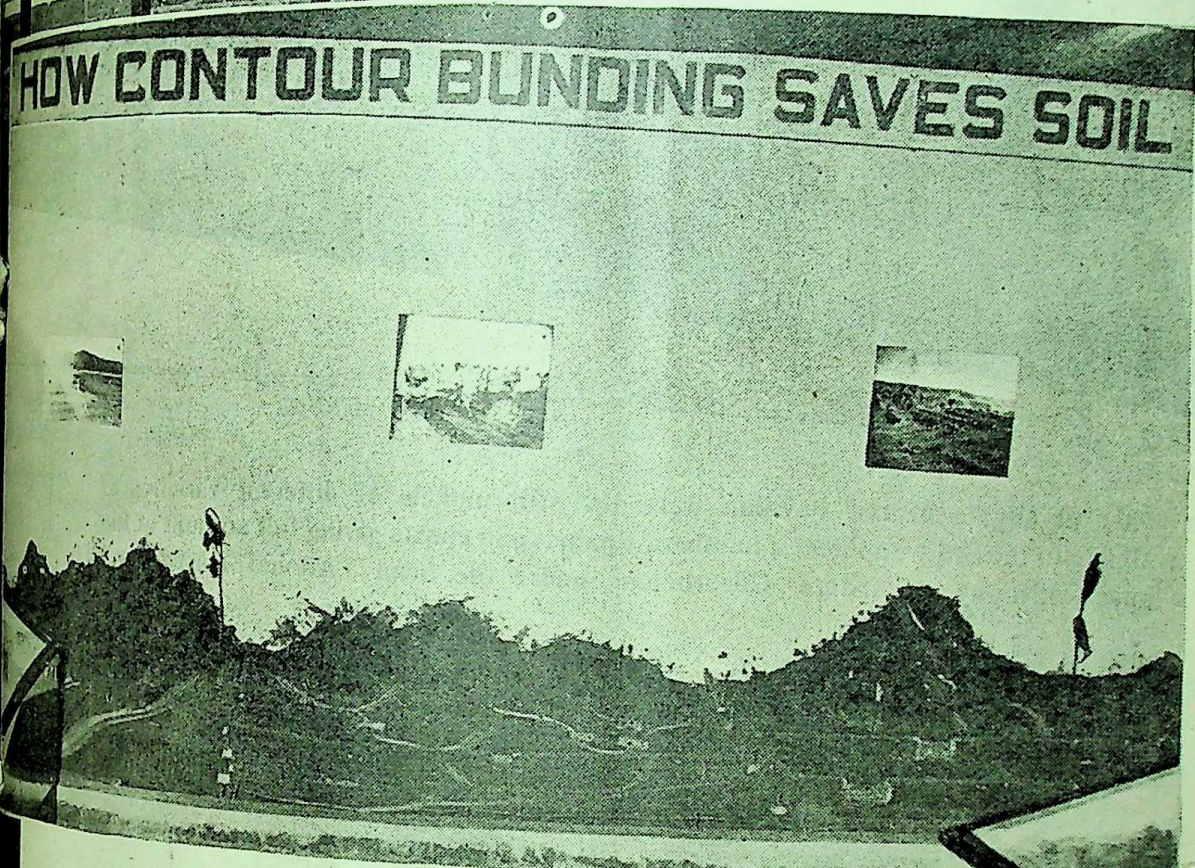


A very impressive panel entitled 'Maharashtra State At A Glance' displayed at the entrance gave the visitor a complete picture of the economy of Maharashtra State which is basically agricultural in character.



Next to it were the panels entitled 'From Farm to Factory' giving a complete story of the various agricultural processing industries that have since flourished in the State.

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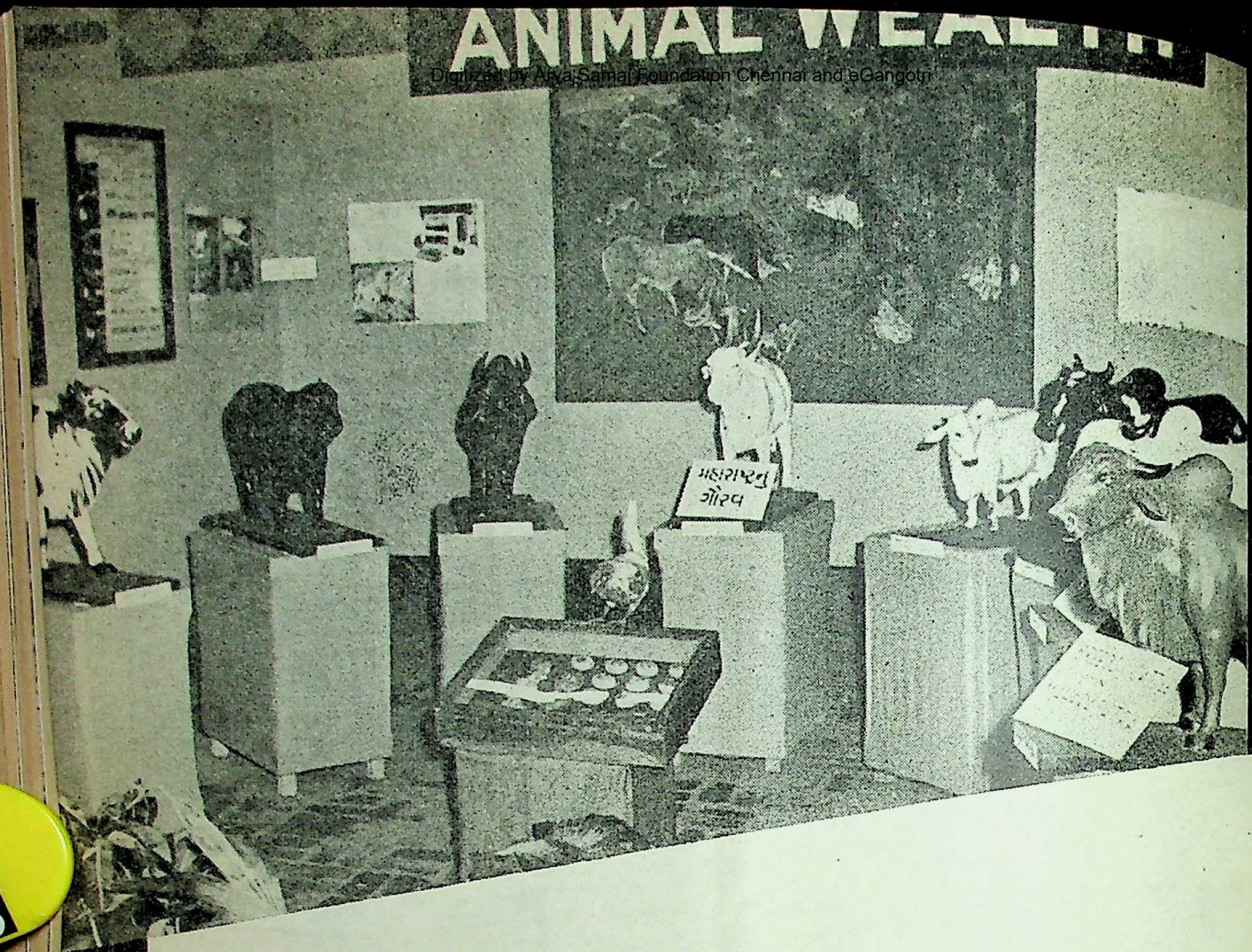
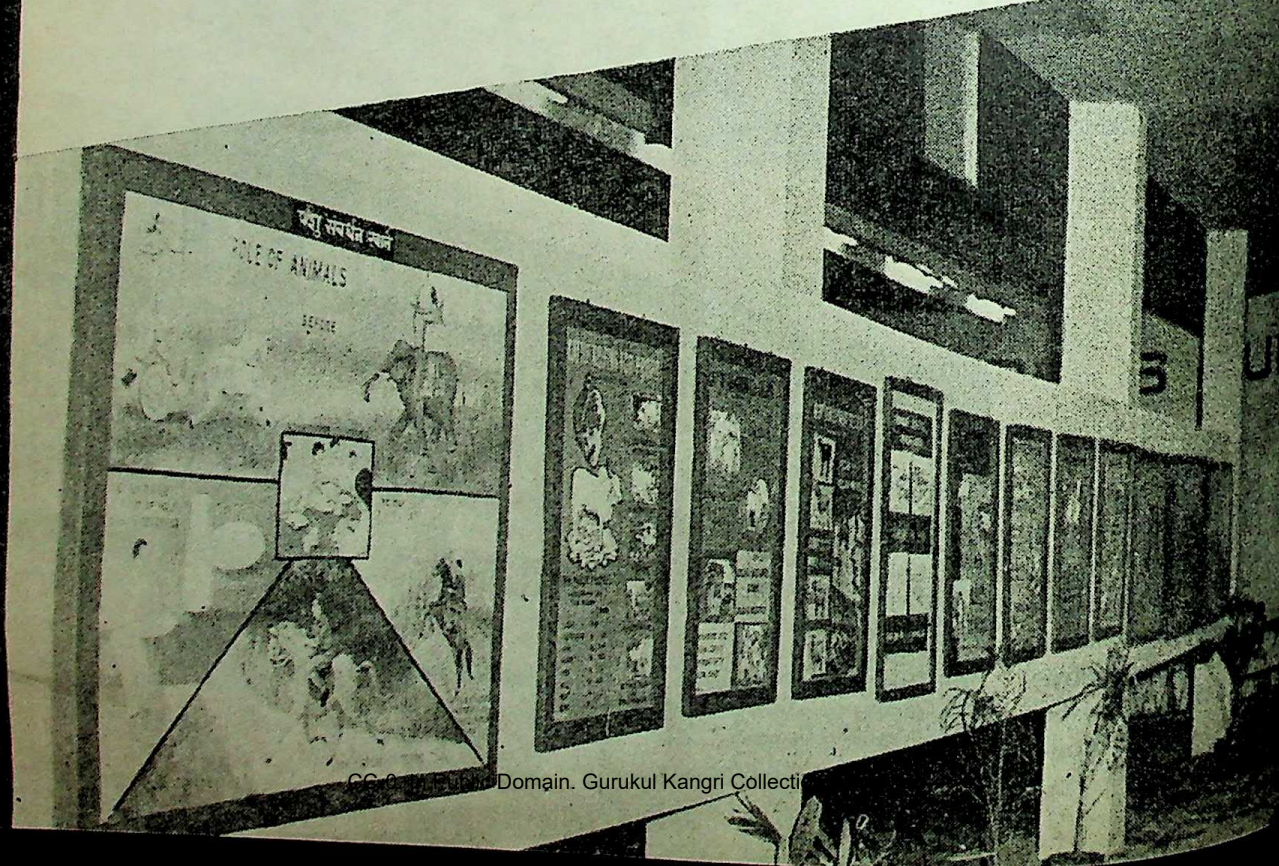


Amongst other highlights of the Pavilion were the still models of different varieties of animals available in the State and also a number of panels and charts giving full account of the activities undertaken by the State Government under the head 'Animal Husbandry'.



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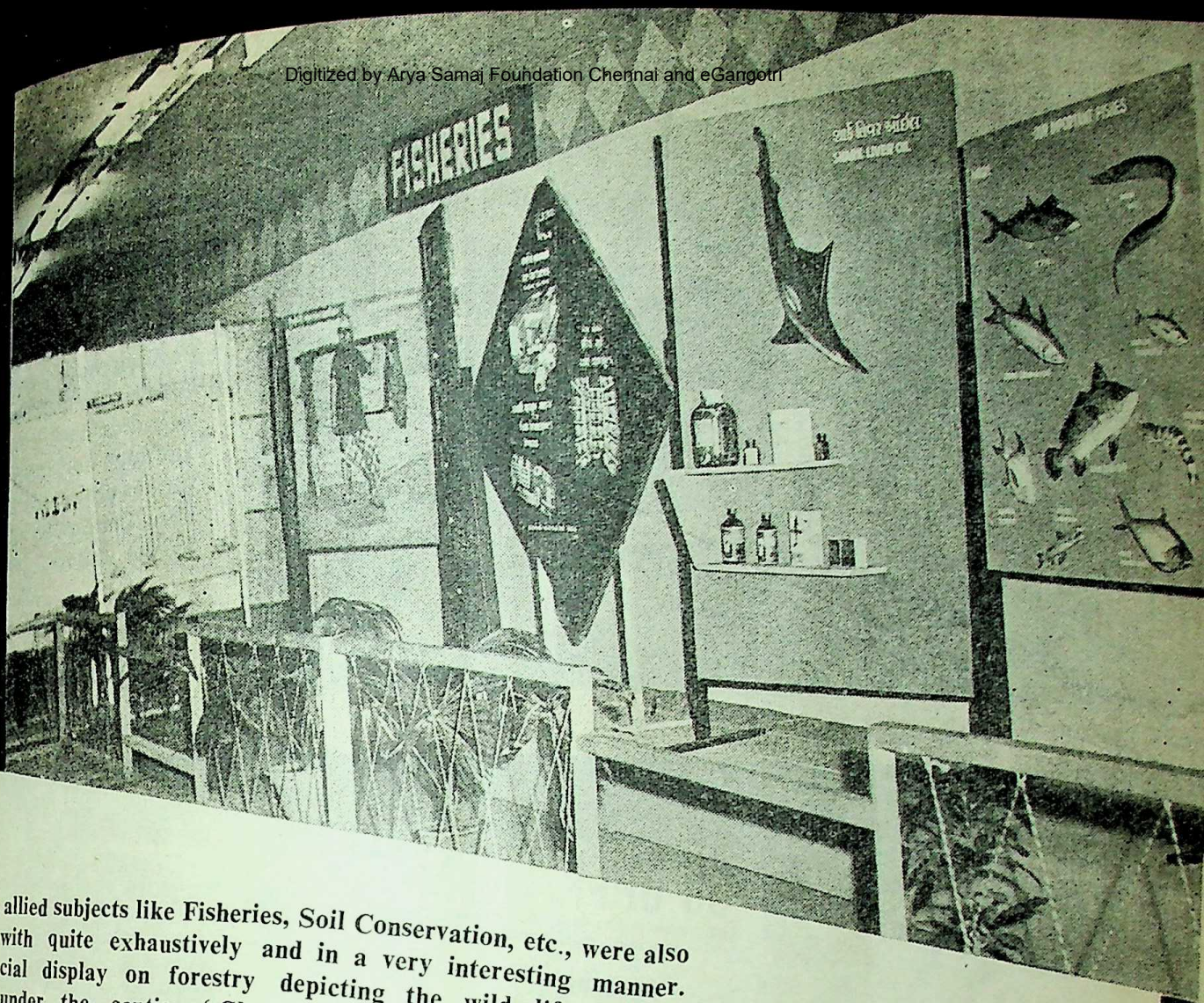
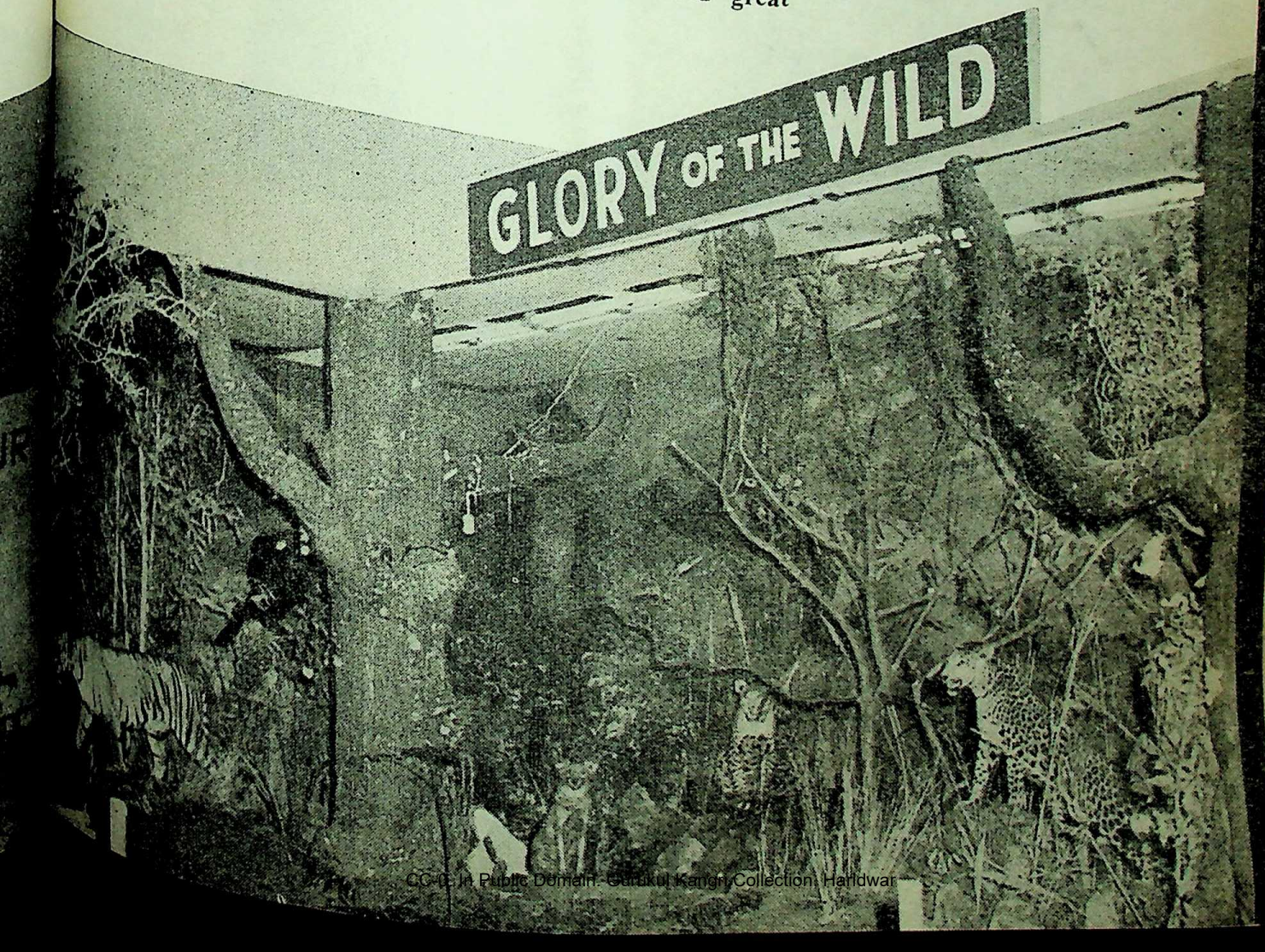


Other allied subjects like Fisheries, Soil Conservation, etc., were also dealt with quite exhaustively and in a very interesting manner. A special display on forestry depicting the wild life of the State under the caption 'Glory of the Wild' provided great attraction.



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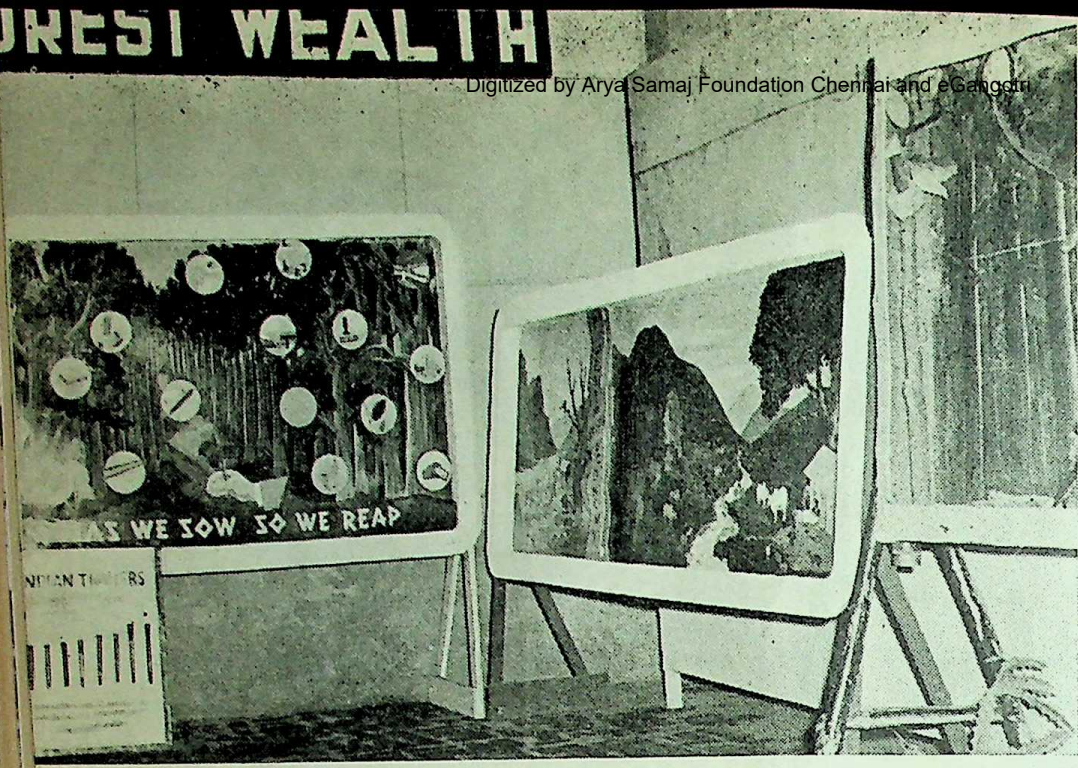
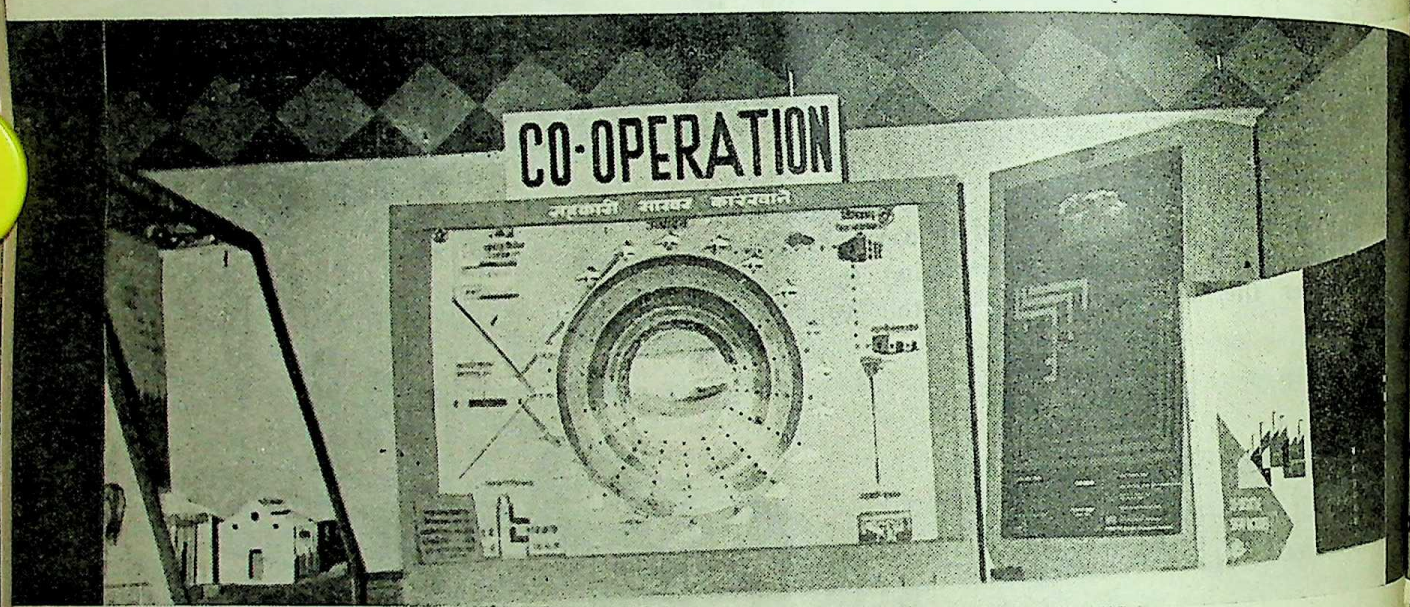
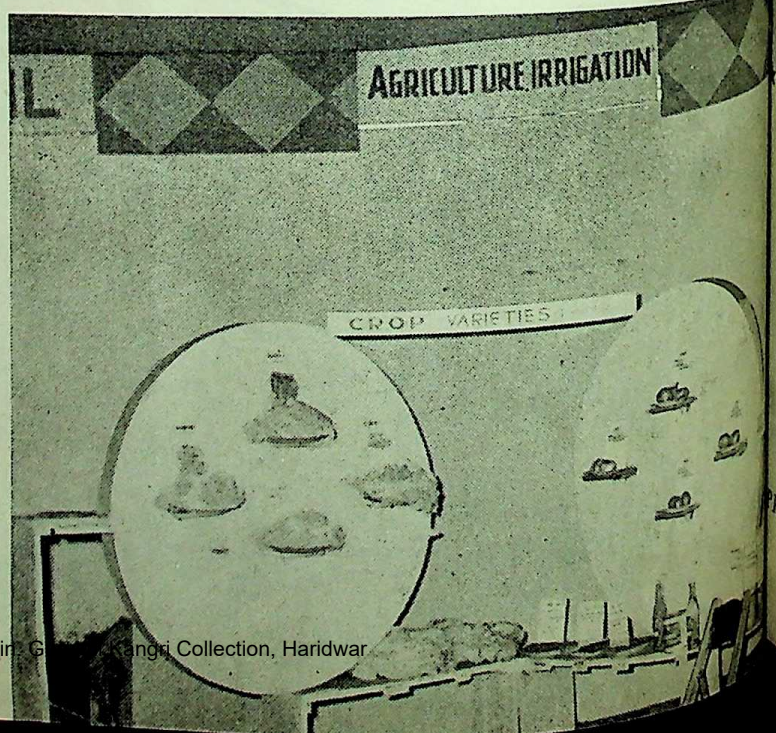


The other highlights of the Pavilion were panels on Forest, Co-operation, Irrigation and Power, etc. The huge working models of various projects in the State were immensely admired by the visitors.





The story of success of the Co-operative Movement in Maharashtra was very well depicted in the Pavilion through charts, maps and working models.

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

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- *Prizes to the best books in Marathi*
- *Reconstruction of Sales Tax records*
- *Training centre at Karad Polytechnic*
- *Engagement of apprentices by industries*
- *Essential Commodities Act*
- *Education Commission Questionnaire*
- *Handbook of basic statistics*
- *Gifts for Air Force personnel*

★

UNDER its scheme for giving encouragement to literature, the State Government has announced prizes to the best written Marathi books for the year 1964-65.

The prize winning books, their authors and the amounts of he prizes are as follows :

Children's Section

Poetry, Nursery Rhymes : Bholanath by Shri Mangesh Padgaonkar (Rs. 1,500) and Sarasbag by Shri Gopinath Talwalkar (Rs. 1,500)

Short Stories, Fairy Tales and Folk Tales : Kalicha Ghoda by Shri Datta Tamhane (Rs. 1,500) and Mini by Shri G. D. Madgulkar (Rs. 1,500).

Biography : Nehrunchi Katha by Smt. Sushila Wadikar (Rs. 1,500) and Swarajyacha Soorya by Shri Shripad Sawant and Shri Sudhakar Badalkar (Rs. 750 each).

General Knowledge, Hobbies and Sciences : Athang Antaralant Mayalekare-Prithvi-Chandra by Shri Raghuvir Samant (Rs. 1,500) and Verulche Vaibhav by Shri Liladhar Hegde (Rs. 1,500).

Adult Section

Novels : The Late Harinarayan Apte Prize : Dhakte Akash by Shri Manohar Shahane (Rs. 1,500) and Vaitagwadi by Shri Bhau Padhye (Rs. 1,500).

Short Stories : Audumbar by Shri S. D. Panwalkar (Rs. 1,500) and Sanai by Shri C. T. Khanolkar (Rs. 1,500).

Poetry : Rangbavari by Smt. Indira Sant (Rs. 1,500) and Himresha by Shri V. V. Shirvadkar (Rs. 1,500).

Biography, Autobiography, Memoirs : Eka Pathikachi Jeevan Yatra by Shri M. V. Joshi (Rs. 1,500) and Mazya Athavani by Shri P. C. Pat (Rs. 1,500).

Personal Essays, Travel books : Palkhi by Shri D. B. Mokashi (Rs. 1,500) and Sigaret Ani Vasantrutu by Shri Bal Gadgil (Rs. 1,500).

Philosophy, History, Social Sciences : Shruti Darshan by Pandit Balkrishna Buva Kapileshwari (Rs. 1,500) and Prachin Marathi Koriv Lekh by Prof. S. G. Tulpule (Rs. 1,500).

Literary Criticism, Language, Grammar : Rupvedh by Shri Narhar Kurundkar (Rs. 1,500) and Marathi Chhandorachanecha Vikas by Shri N. G. Joshi (Rs. 1,500).

Sciences : Ayurvedic Aushadhikaran by Shri G. V. Puranik and Shri P. V. Dhamankar (Rs. 750 each) and Grahagolanchya Naval-katha Shri V. D. Sahasrabudhe (Rs. 1,500).

An additional *ex-gratia* prize of Rs. 1,500 has been sanctioned to the book " Sare Pravasi Ghadiche ", written by Shri Jayawant Dalvi for its outstanding merit.

Reconstruction of Sales Tax records

The Sales Tax Department seeks co-operation from the dealers registered under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1953/59, and or under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, in A and C Wards, to enable it to reconstruct speedily the records destroyed in fire on October 26 last in the Swadeshi Mills Compound, Charni Road, Bombay.

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The registered dealers, who have not so far received notices under section 49A due to shifting of business premises to new places or closure of business or for any other reasons, are advised to contact immediately the concerned Sales Tax Officers at the Commerce Centre, Opp. Walchand Terraces, Tardeo, Bombay-34.

Khadi and Village Industries Bill

The Bombay Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1965 which seeks to provide for establishment of only one Board for the whole State with a Council to assist it, has been published in Part V of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of March 23, 1965.

Under the scheme of the present Bombay Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1960, which is sought to be amended a Board can be established for the whole State or part thereof.

The amendment Bill also proposes to remove certain difficulties experienced in the administration of the present Act of 1960.

Training centre at Karad Polytechnic

With a view to meeting the present acute shortage of technical teachers at the polytechnics in the State, the Government of Maharashtra has decided to start a training centre at the Government Polytechnic, Karad, for preparing engineering Diploma-holders as well as graduates for the teaching profession. This has been done in accordance with the scheme approved by the All India Council for Technical Education for training teachers for polytechnics.

Degree-holders selected under the scheme, will be eligible for a stipend of Rs. 300 per month during the course of training and will be appointed thereafter as lecturers with a minimum basic pay of Rs. 450 per month in the Maharashtra Educational Service Class II. Diploma-holders will be eligible for stipend of Rs. 200 per month in the 1st year, and Rs. 220 in the second and Rs. 240 per month in the third year. On completion of the training they would be appointed as Assistant Lecturers in the revised scale of Rs. 300—15—390—20—510. First Class Diploma-holders selected for this scheme will however be considered eligible to be appointed through the Public Service Commission as Lecturers in the Maharashtra Educational Service Class II.

For Diploma-holders, the duration of the training would normally be 3 years—18 months to be spent in practical training in industry or in any suitable technical organisation, and 18 months in supervisory teaching in an institution. For graduates, the industrial and practical training would be of 18 months' duration followed by supervisory teaching practice of six months.

The trainees will have to give an undertaking that they will not linquish the training fellowship before the completion of the prescribed period and will, on completion of the training, serve as teachers for at least 3 years. On successful completion of the training, the trainees will be given a certificate by the institution conducting the course.

The syllabus of the course include Mathematics, Hydraulics, Civil Engineering, Irrigation, Public Health Engineering, Plane and Geodetic Surveying, Quality Surveying, Strength of Materials, Mechanical Engineering, Elements of Machine Design, Thermodynamics, Heat Engines, Engineering Production, Electrical Engineering, Electr Power Generation and transm Distribution and Utilisatio electrical Engineering and Elec Measuring Instruments.

Engagement of apprentices industries

The Government of India decided that the trainees passing in the Trade Test held in Ja 1965 by the National Counc Training in Vocational Trades, completing 18 months instit training in the Industrial Tra Institutes/Centres, be allowed engaged by the industries spec under the Apprentices Act, 1961 full term apprenticeship in va designated trades in the m of March 1965 and conseq special trade Tests be also orga for the apprentices so engaged.

All the industries specified in the Apprentices Act, 1961 are, the fore, requested to engage trainees as long term apprenti they so desire on or before Marc 1965 and forward the apprentic contract in triplicate, complete respect for registration, so reach the State Apprenti Adviser, Elphinstone Technical School Building, Cruick Road, Bombay-1, on or March 31, 1965.

Essential Commodities Act

A notification empowering additional Magistrates of the Class under Section 12A of Essential Commodities Act, in addition to 131 Magistra empowered previously, and empowering all these 195 M trates now under Section 12 said Act also have now been p ed in Part I of the *Maha Government Gazette*, Extra nary, of March 5, 1965. The trates have been specially emp

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under the said sections within the limits of their respective jurisdiction.

Under Section 12 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a special provision regarding fine has been made according to which any Magistrate of the First Class specially empowered by the State Government can pass a sentence of fine exceeding Rs. 1,000 on any person convicted of contravening any order under section 3 which relates to powers to control production, supply, distribution, etc. of essential commodities such as food-crops, sugarcane, cattle fodder, oil-cakes, oils, edible oils, cotton and woollen textiles, coal, raw jute and cotton, paper, petroleum, etc.

Thus 195 Magistrates of the First Class in the State have been invested with these special powers now.

Under Section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, provision has been made to invest power to try summarily offences of contravention of any order made under section 3 of the Act referred to above. Such summary powers have been vested in 64 additional Magistrates of First Class in the State. Under these powers, the 64 additional magistrates of First Class can pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and that there shall be no appeal by a convicted person in any case tried summarily under this section in which the Magistrate passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month or of fine not exceeding Rs. 2,000 or both.

Education Commission questionnaire

The Union Ministry of Education published a questionnaire covering all the terms of reference to the Education Commission which was set up by the Government of India in July 1964. Anybody who is interested in giving his or her views on any of the questions included in the questionnaire can submit the same by May 31, 1964.

The questionnaire has 214 questions in all, which are further divided into 14 sections : (1) General, (2) School education, (3) Higher education, (4) Adult education, (5) Teachers, (6) Scholarships, students', welfare and talent search, (7) Language policy, (8) Equalisation of educational opportunity, (9) Agricultural education, (10) Technical, professional and vocational education, (11) Manpower planning and educated unemployment, (12) Educational administration, (13) Educational finance, and (14) Strategy of development.

The copies of the questionnaire can be obtained from the Member Secretary, Education Commission, U. G. C. Building, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi. Replies are also to be addressed to him. A person may send reply to questions from one or more sections in which he is interested.

Security deposits by foodgrains dealers

The Government of Maharashtra has amended clause 5-A of the Maharashtra Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Order, 1963, pertaining to the payment of security deposits by dealers in foodgrains by an Order published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Extraordinary Part IV-A of March 15, 1965.

According to the amended clause 5-A of the Order, a wholesaler, and also a retailer, other than a producer who sells only foodgrains produced by him has to deposit a security irrespective of whether the dealer is from Greater Bombay or other areas of Rs. 500 and Rs. 100 respectively, but a dealer who is a producer and sells only the foodgrains produced by him, has to deposit a security of Rs. 5 only.

Eight-week course in Industrial Management

The Small Industries Service Institute of the Government of India is starting an eight-week appreciation course in industrial management in April 1965. Admission to the course, which will be conducted for 5 days in a week in the evening, is open to small scale industrialists and their senior officials. There are no fees and certificates will be awarded on the successful completion of the course.

Applications for admission to the course are to reach the Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Kurla-Andheri Road, Saki Naka, Bombay 70, up to March 31. Forms of application are available from that officer.

Free-studentships to children

The Government of Maharashtra has directed that the Government Labour Officer, Sholapur will be the competent authority for the purpose of issuing necessary eligibility certificates to the ex-workers of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills, Sholapur, claiming the benefit of Economically Backward Classes concessions for their children.

The Government had earlier decided to hold the children of the *bona-fide* ex-workers of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills, which have been closed down since January 2, 1964, eligible for the benefits of the Economically Backward Classes concessions. For

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calculation of income of the workers, the period of five months from January to May 1964. will be taken into consideration and children of only such ex-workers of whose total income from all sources did not exceed Rs. 500, during the period would be held eligible for the grant to concessions during the year 1964-65.

The ex-workers claiming the benefit of the concessions for their children will have to produce certificates from the competent authority to the effect that they were actually employed in the mills immediately prior to its closure and that their total income from all sources during the five months immediately preceding June 1, 1964 did not exceed Rs. 500.

The ex-workers are, therefore advised to submit their applications, together with the requisite certificates, to the Heads of institutions in which their children are studying during the current academic year.

Foreigners to report their arrival and departure

In future, every foreigner to whom a permit is issued under sub-paragraph 1 or 2 of paragraph 7 of the Foreigners Order, 1948, will be required, if the permit indicates the place or places of stay in India, to report in person or in writing, his arrival at, and departure from, any such place to the Registration Officer having jurisdiction at such place, within 24 hours after his arrival or, as the case may be, before his intended departure.

This is a sequal to a recent amendment to the Foreigners Order, 1948, made by the Government of India. The amended order has been re-published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, of March 11, 1965.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Act

The Bombay Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Act, 1964, will be brought into force from April 1, 1965. The amendment act was published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of September 7, 1964.

The Town Duty Schedule ' H ' appended to the principal Act had specified the articles on which town duties were to be levied and also the maximum rates at which such duties were to be levied. This schedule was very restricted as it consisted of only about 40 items, while the octroi schedules of the Poona and Nagpur Corporations as well as such schedules of the various municipalities in the State contained a much larger number of items. It was accordingly considered expedient to abolish the town duties levied by the Bombay Municipal Corporation and to impose, instead, a tax on the entry of goods into Greater Bombay for consumption, use or sale therein, and also to enlarge Schedule ' H ' by the addition of new items and revision of the rates.

A provision has been made in the Act for varying the maximum rates in the schedule from time to time, subject to certain safeguards, and also to enable the Corporation to introduce the tax at any time during the financial year on such a date as the Corporation may determine.

Handbook of basic statistics

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics of Government of Maharashtra has published a handbook on basic statistics for the State. The handbook contained data regarding the State as up-to-date as possible.

Some of the data used in publication have been called the 1961 census figures. The page publication also co a coloured map of the State. priced at 50 paise and can be from the Government Book D Charni Road, Bombay 4, and sales centres.

The feature, ' Maharashtra at a Glance ', indicates the po of the State *vis-a-vis* the Union and presents the re percentages of the State in re of salient features of economy statistics contained in this but useful publication, cover and population, agriculture, a husbandry, fisheries, fo industry and mining, electricity companies and banking offices other subjects are : cooperat transport and communica shipping, education, medical health, police, crimes, ju housing, local bodies, general tions, index numbers, employ press and publications, the Five-Year Plan, State finance, income, miscellaneous topics trends in selected indicators.

Election to Dental Council of

The programme for the ele of a member to the Dental Co of India has been announc Part IV-C of the *Maha Government Gazette* of March

According to the progr the nomination papers will be ved up to 12 noon on Marc 1965 and scrutinised on the day. Voting papers will be patched to the electors on 22, 1965. The poll will be h May 6, 1965 and the scruti counting of votes on May

The preliminary electoral connection with the Electi been published in the *Mah*

(continue on p

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AROUND BOMBAY CITY

THE Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik, industrialists not to create controversy over the size of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Referring to the size of the Fourth Plan which was going to be bigger than the earlier three plans, Shri Naik said that our needs from the rural sector were so pressing that we could not wait longer for their solution.

Shri Naik was inaugurating the Rayax (India) Private Limited, an export undertaking, sponsored by the Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Concil, at the Resham Bhuvan. The rural problems like water supply and communications had got to be tackled to strengthen the democracy.

Referring to the role of public sector and private sector in the development of the country, Shri Naik said that in fact all sectors including co-operative and local sector i.e. Zilla Parishads had equal role to play in the development of the country.

Congratulating the sponsors of the company, the Chief Minister said that both public and private sectors should make an all-out effort to increase the export trade. Efforts should be made to reduce the cost of production in the country in order to compete with the international market, he said,

Welcoming the Chief Minister, Shri D. N. Shroff, Chairman of the Council, said that Rayex among other things co-ordinate the export efforts of the manufacturer and the exporter.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P Naik, seen receiving an award from His Eminence Cardinal Gracias at a function organized by the Commitee of Hosts of the 38th International Eucharistic Congress at the Archbishop House on March 18

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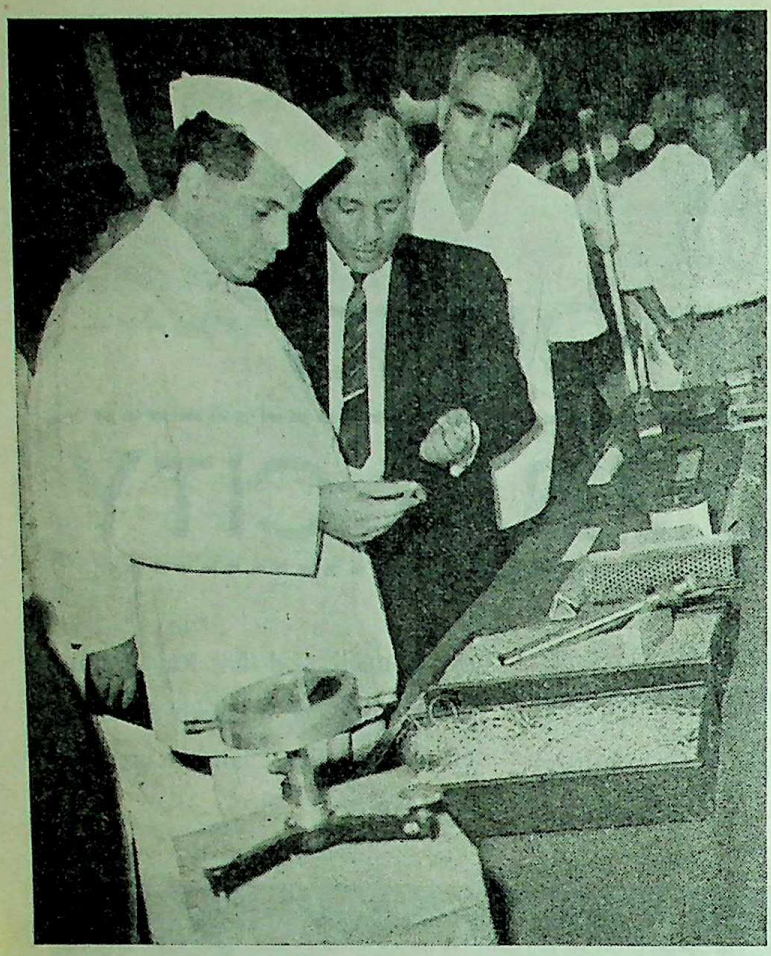

The Minister for Civil Supplies, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, presided over the Fifth World Meteorological Day at Bombay on March 23 last. Here he is seen going round the exhibition organised on the occasion.

Bombay citizen's work praised

Bombay's citizens with their discipline and tolerance at the time of the Eucharistic Congress had not only achieved glory to their city and country but also rendered a valuable service to the mankind, said Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, on March 18.

Shri Naik was presiding over a award distribution ceremony at the hands of Valerian Cardinal Gracias at the Archbishop's House to the members of the committee which played a host to the pilgrims to the Congress. The prizes were given by His Holiness the Pope Paul.

Valerian Cardinal Gracias observed that with the eventful success of the Congress, the people of India had generated a goodwill in the world.

Prominent among those who received prizes included Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, Smt. Vatsalabai Naik, Smt. Tara Cherian, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Smt. Thrity Taleyarkhan, and Dr. B. P. Divgi, Mayor of Bombay.

Importance of textile industry

Traditionaly well-known Indian textile technicians, if given chance, would win a pride of place in the world again, said Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

Shri Naik was inaugurating the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Textile Association of India and the 22nd All India Textile Conference at Shanmukhanand Hall.

Textile was an old and important industry Shri Naik said and appealed that its importance should be felt in all quarters. Cloth one of the basic needs of vast po tion and it should be avai at reduced prices he added.

In the world cloth market had to compete with numbe countries, and unless the te industry is effecient we would be in a position to do so, Shri Naik.

Earlier, Shri Radhakrishna R Chairman of the Association, comed the Chief Minister and P. M. Wagle proposed a vote thanks.

Subsidised Housing Scheme

Tenements under the subsidi industrial housing scheme at Ma wade, Panchpakhadi on the Poli ran Road, at Thana, were inaugu ed by Prof. M. S. Thacker, Member Planning Commission, Governm of India, on March 26. Shri H J. H. Taleyarkhan Minister Housing, presided.

This colony will be known 'Govind Nagar' named after S Govindrao Vartak, former Mini of Government of Bom and father of the present De Minister for Public He Shri H. G. Vartak.

Under this Scheme, 857 tenem are being constructed at Th at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. Of these, 246 tenem which have been completed be inaugurated by Prof. Th

The Maharashtra Housing B has constructed uptill now 6 tenements under various sch in Maharashtra with the total e diture of Rs. 29 crores, while 1 tenements are under constru For the budget year 1965-6 is proposed to undertake con tion of about 1,000 tenem in Thana district at Do

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Ramnath Jathar for Pathlag ; (*xi*) Best Photographer : Shri Datta Gorle for Pathlag ; (*xii*) Best Art Director : Shri Ram Yedekar for Chhota Jawan and (*xiii*) Best Director of Play-Back Singer (Female) : Smt. Suman Kalyanpur for Sukhachi Savli.

A special prize comprising Rs. 500 and a Manchinha has been awarded to Master Mahesh Kothare, a child artiste, for his role in 'Chhota Jawan'.

The panel of judges consisted of Shri Dilip Kothari (Chairman), Shri Madhav Satvalekar, Shri Wamanrao Chorghade, Shri Mangesh Padgaonkar and Prof. B. B. Joshi as members.

Minister hails S. T. Corporation

The Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, stated that he was proud of the achievements of the State Road Transport Corporation in the field of road transport.

The Home Minister, who was declaring published a publication 'State Transport Review Annual' at the Maharashtra Vahatuk Bhavan appreciated the extension of the concession of the family free passes granted to all the Corporation employees for travelling in S. T. buses throughout the State.

Recalling his association with the S. T. for the last decade, Shri Desai mentioned the great strides the Corporation had achieved providing thereby modern amenities to the passengers throughout the State. The Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation was doing the most satisfactory work amongst all the public sector undertakings of the Government of India or of Maharashtra, he said.

Earlier, welcoming the Minister, Shri R. G. Saraiya, Chairman of the M. S. R. T. Corporation, said that the Corporation had been running 3,168 vehicles on 2,424 routes employing 21,200 persons. The number of passengers that travelled by S. T. during the year 1963-64 rose to 25 crores as against 21·34 crores during the previous year. Shri Saraiya said that the year 1963-64 recorded an all-round

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, seen at the crease during the Festival Cricket Match played recently at the Bombay Gymkhana between the Chief Minister's XI and the Mayor's XI

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progress in various directions as far as passenger transport was concerned. At the end of the third year of the Third Plan, nationalisation of passenger road transport, on the basis of service mileage, was completed to the extent of 99·2 per cent in Western Maharashtra. In Marathwada, it had not only fulfilled the target of 75 per cent. but had exceeded and went up to 90 per cent. In Vidarbha the target for the Third Plan was 53 per cent. of which the S. T. had achieved the nationalisation to the tune of 43 per cent. during the first three years of the Third Plan, he said.

Shri Vasantrao Naik, M.L.A., and Member of the Corporation, proposed a vote of thanks.

Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home and Labour, was among those who were present.

Small Savings Cricket Match

The delightful cricket match played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground on March 17 between Chief Minister's XI and Mayor's XI to boost small savings yielded an investment of Rs. 42 lakhs as against the target of Rs. 25 lakhs. This included contributions of Rs. 5 lakhs from Bombay Municipal Corporation and Rs. 2 lakhs from Century Mills. The Mayor's XI won the match.

An interesting feature of the match was that the Mayor, Dr. B. P. Divgi took the wicket of the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik and Shri Naik in return took the wicket of the Mayor ! Shri Naik scored two runs and the Mayor one.

Presiding over the concluding function, the Governor Dr. P. V. Cherian said that he was very happy to see that the Small Savings Movement was increasingly becoming popular in Maharashtra under the able stewardship of Shri Taleyarkhan. He said that he enjoyed the game which was full of fun and pleasure.

Chief Minister Shri Naik, announced that a Running Trophy would be instituted to introduce an element of competition as the festival cricket match between C. M.'s XI and Mayor's XI to boost Small Savings had become an annual feature. The suggestion came from Shri Vijay Merchant who spoke on the occasion.

Small Savings Minister Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan said that Greater Bombay had already collected Rs. 22·54 crores from April last year till today. The State's collections were expected to reach Rs. 30 crores by the end of March.

Disabled can be useful to society

The disabled were not the worthless members of the society and if given proper training they could be useful members of the society, said Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhosle, Minister for Social Welfare, on March 20.

Smt. Bhosle was presiding over the " Sixth World Day of Disabled " organised by the Fellowship of the Physically Handicapped, at the St. Xavier's High School.

Stressing the need of imparting proper education to the disabled, Smt. Bhosle said that our sympathy and charity alone would not solve the problem but constructive steps should be taken in the direction. To solve the social problem, co-ordinated and vigorous efforts were needed. The problem could be solved with the co-operation of the social institutions and the welfare Department, she added.

Dr. George Coelho, Chairman of the World Committee, welcomed the Minister and Smt. Queenie Captain of the National A tion for the Blind propose of thanks.

An exhibition on " The D At Work " was also orga the occasion.

Importance of good books

Good books are essen building up the character students on whose ability a grity depends the future of the country, observed Dr. Kailas, Deputy Minister of tion, Maharashtra State, at Cinema, on March 21.

He was addressing the as Chief guest at the openi mony of Vidhya Prakashan, started publishing firm.

The Deputy Minister co lated the sponsors of the firm their new venture and said the publishers engaged in pu good and purposeful literature enabled people to know the values of life were doing service to the community such deserved all encourag

Shri K. N. Barmeda, Ed Inspector, Bombay Munici poration, presided.

Research in meteorology

Shri Homi J. H. Tale Minister for Civil Suppli hasised the importance of in meteorology to achieve ment in the space and at He described meteorologist runners of spaceman and

Presiding over the Wo orological Day celebratio the Meteorological Centre on March 23, Shri Ta eulogised the services ren the Indian meteorologists valuable contribution in th ant field of human acti

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mplimented them on achieving markable progress in the short ce of time. Just as space was ing conquered by cosmonauts, matic conditions were being mast- by the meteorologists through ordinated activity all over the d, he said. Knowledge of cli- tic conditions was no longer yond the human comprehension. The Minister said that meteo- logy played a vital role in saving man lives as it forewarned air d sea crafts.

Earlier, Dr. T. M. K. Nedun- di, Director, Regional Meteoro- ical Centre, Colaba, welcomed e Minister.

Shri K. N. Rao, Director, Colaba d Alibag Observatories, and Shri V. Rao, Meteorologist-in-charge, ucruz Airport, also spoke on occasion.

ri C. M. Dixit, Senior Scientific cer, Institute of Tropic Meteo- gy, Poona, proposed a vote of nks.

ter, the Minister declared open exhibition depicting various vities of the Meteorological artment.

ibition at J. J. Institute

ri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, nister for Civil Supplies, highly mplimented the Sir J. J. Institute pplied Art for putting up an excellent exhibition on the occasion of its annual social and especially he praised facsimiles of wall paintings from the Wada of Nana Phadanvis at Menavali prepared by the students during a study tour conducted by the institute.

Shri Taleyarkhan was inaugurating the 30th annual social and exhibition at the Institute's premises, recently.

Impressed by the exquisite reproduction of the wall paintings at Menavali in Satara district which were originally done in the year 1780 or so, the Minister advised the students to undertake similar study tours to reproduce frescoes in Pittalkhora caves near Aurangabad which were discovered recently and also other places of interest.

Shri Taleyarkhan said that unlike in the past, increasing importance was being given to scholastic careers and artists now need not feel discouraged about their economic safety. Opportunities for better jobs would be there through the institution and commercial firms. The Minister also complimented Shri V. N. Adarkar, Dean of the Institute, on his receiving the Padmashree Award.

Smt. Thrity Taleyarkhan and Shri Adarkar, recipients of the Padmashree Awards, were felicitated by the Student's Majlis. Prof. H. G. Hanmante, Chairman of the Majlis, felicitated them.

Smt. Taleyarkhan distributed prizes to the winners of the annual exhibition and students of different classes. Prof. Adarkar welcomed the Minister and guests. Shri Suhas Tavkar, Secretary of the Majlis, proposed a vote of thanks.

New schemes for khar lands

Seven schemes costing more than Rs. 3,60,000 and covering an area of about 965 acres to bring the khar lands under cultivation were sanctioned at a meeting of the Khar Lands Development Board held under the chairmanship of Shri H. G. Vartak, Deputy Minister for Khar Lands.

Shri Vartak also outlined the various schemes to be taken in the next financial year. The schemes, he said, would cost about Rs. 14,00,000 out of which Rs. 90,000 would be spent on repairs to the existing works. The chairman of the Board also apprised the members of the achievements of the Board for developing the khar lands for cultivation. Out of the total area of 1,05,351 acres available for reclamation, 75,886 acres of land was reclaimed by the end of February, this year. He was confident that the target would be achieved by the end of the Third Plan.

ued from page 30)

Government Decisions And Announcements

ernment Gazette of March 11, and any objections to the s or omissions in the electoral should be preferred in writing e Returning Officer at his office the Maharashtra State Dental ncil, Swadeshi Mills Estate, Near Cinema, Tata Road, New s Road, Bombay 4, on or e March 19, 1965, 3 p.m.

Gifts for Air Force Personnel

The Citizens' Central Council, New Delhi has received a special request from the Air Headquarters for amenities for the welfare of the Air Force personnel in the forward areas.

The Citizens' Defence Committee, Industrial Assurance Building, 5th floor, Opposite Churchgate, Bombay 1, will collect gifts from the generous people for onward transmission.

The gifts may be of the following categories : jersies (blue grey), gloves pairs (blue grey), socks pairs (blud grey), mufflers (blue grey), knitted caps (blue grey), vests (white), underwears (white), blankets, transistors, sports items (volley balls), carrom boards, chess, table tennis sets with folding tables, draughts and monopoly.

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(continued from page 21)

The Malwani scheme would be implemented in four stages and the rents would vary from Rs. 6 to Rs. 22.

Another scheme to construct 5,000 tenements at Ambivli was being undertaken to rehabilitate those in Majaswadi, he said.

The construction of 2,000 tenements by the municipality at Malwani was expected to be completed by April. More tenements were expected to be constructed by the civic body.

Housing Board's Plan

He said the Maharashtra Housing Board would construct 17,500 tenements and the municipality 10,000 tenements in five years.

In addition to this, the Government had a programme to build 7,000 tenements in different parts. Thus, the total number of tenements constructed would be nearly 34,400.

Shri Taleyarkhan said the Maharashtra Housing Board did not demolish hutments without providing alternative accommodation. But other authorities might have to do so when the encroached land was urgently needed.

In the debate earlier, Shri S. G. Patkar (Com.) and Shri K. S. Dhondge (PWP) supported the resolution.

After the Minister's statement, the mover sought leave of the House to withdraw the resolution, but leave was not granted. The resolution, when put to vote, was rejected by the House.

The Assembly will meet again at 1 p.m. on Monday.

St. George's Hospital may be teaching institution

The question of giving recognition to St. George's Hospital, Bombay, as a teaching hospital is under the consideration of Bombay University.

Shri H. G. Vartak, Deputy Health Minister, told Dr. P. V. Mandlik (PSP) in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on Monday that one medical unit had however been recognised for undergraduate students.

He said that application for recognition had been made to the university. The Government had also constituted a committee to pursue the matter.

In reply to Shri V. S. Chalukya (PWP), the Deputy Health Minister said that no proposal had been received requesting the Government to start a medical college at Kolhapur. However, the Chhatrapati Shivaji Co-operative Education Society of Kolhapur had asked for the permission of the Government to start a medical college at Kolhapur.

The society had been informed that the Government had no objection to its starting a medical college. The Government would place the existing bed strength at the C. P. R. Hospital and service hospital. there at the disposal of the college for clinical studies of medical students.

Answering a question by Shri J. B. Shetye, (PSP) and several others, Shri Vartak said that 18 districts including Greater Bombay had been affected by small-pox.

He said that the number of persons affected by the disease in Bombay during the last two months was 520 and of those who died was 127. The corresponding figures for Ambarnath were 111 and 42 and those for Thana (including Bhiwandi) were 174 and 61.

Answering a short-notice q[illegible] by Shri T. S. Karkhanis, M[illegible] Dhondge (both PWP) and M[illegible] Bhingardeve (Cong.), the [illegible] Health Minister said that th[illegible] cipal hospitals in Bombay [illegible] facing a shortage of blood [illegible] extent due to the strike by [illegible] sional blood donors.

Medical students

The Deputy Minister sa[illegible] major operations which we[illegible] urgent and operations of th[illegible] where a large quantity of bl[illegible] required were delayed or pos[illegible] Part of the requirement of [illegible] was being obtained from th[illegible] students, relatives of the p[illegible] and from voluntary donors w[illegible] help of medical social worke[illegible]

It was proposed to appe[illegible] public and voluntary don[illegible] donate blood in case of emer[illegible] Shri Vartak said.

Shri Shantilal Shah, Healt[illegible] ter, intervening, said in re[illegible] supplementary that member[illegible] both sides should donate bl[illegible]

Shri Vartak said that in o[illegible] overcome the disparity betw[illegible] rates paid by the Governm[illegible] the civic body to professional [illegible] it was decided to pay the[illegible] uniform rate of Rs. 12 for [illegible] bottle of blood.

He said that that resu[illegible] reduction of payment in some [illegible] but the payment was standar[illegible] relation to the quantity of [illegible] taken. Till now, the mu[illegible] paid Rs. 15 for 450 cc.

The number of professiona[illegible] on strike was about 2,070.

Later, the Assembly incom[illegible] discussed the budget dem[illegible] lating to the head "ed[illegible]

The Assembly will meet [illegible] on Tuesday.

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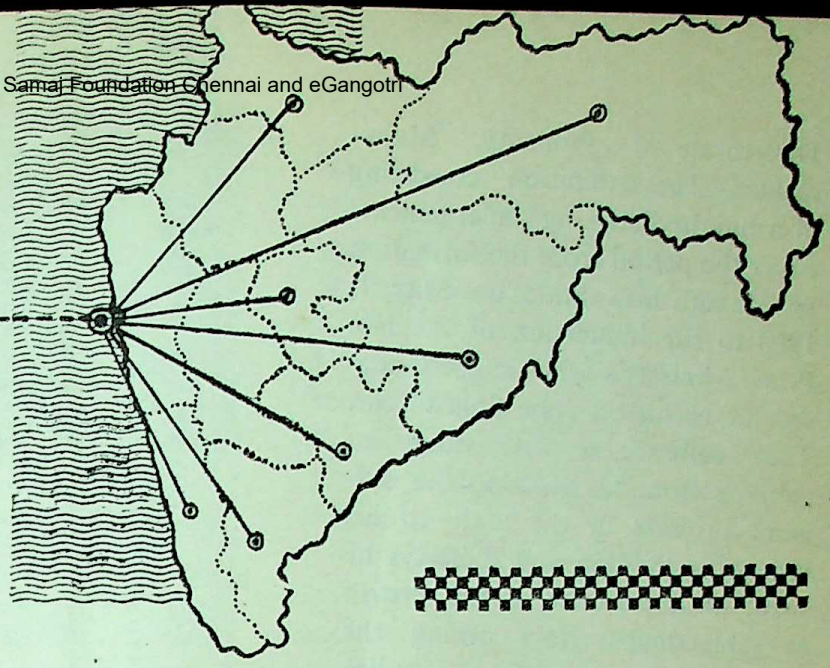
NEWS FROM DISTRICTS



DURING the course of his recent tour of the Kolaba district, the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, laid the foundation stone of Pandit Jawahar Smriti Mandir at Vaveghar, a village 13 miles off Panvel. The school is run by Swami Vivekanand Education Society.

Speaking on the occasion, the Chief Minister said that in the wake of rapid industrialisation there would be more demand for technical hands. The children of such farmers whose land would be acquired for new industries should be absorbed in the industries. The Chief Minister advised the promoters of the society to start a technical high school for which Government help would be forthcoming, he assured.

Shri D. K. Khanvilkar, former Deputy Minister for Labour, presided. On his way to Alibag from Vaveghar, the Chief Minister visited the Pen Municipality where he was accorded a civic reception.

Inaugurating an agro-industrial exhibition and a cattle show at Veshvi in Alibag Taluka, the Chief Minister said that agriculture was the only industry which gave maximum profit with small investment. He advised the agriculturists to take at least two crops from the land. The agriculturists should get maximum yield from every acre by utilising modern agricultural fertilisers and improved seeds.

In order to give incentive to farmers, the Government had declared the prices of foodgrains and assured them that Government would purchase whatever quantity of foodgrains they produced, he said. The Chief Minister also paid a visit to the Alibag Municipality.

Exhibition on Nehru inaugurated

Smt. Indira Gandhi, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, opened at Jalgaon recently an exhibition of photographs of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visits to Maharashtra State.

The display entitled " Memories of Jawaharlal " on the occasion of the 19th Marathi Patrakar Parishad has been arranged by the

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, seen going round the Agro-Industrial Exhibition organized by the Kolaba Zilla Parishad at Veshvi

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Directorate of Publicity, Maharashtra. The exhibition consisting of a hundred striking enlargements cover the period from the formation of Maharashtra State on May 1, 1960 to the immersion of the late Prime Minister's ashes in the Godavari at Nasik on June 8, last year. They embrace a wise range of subjects from his visits to the different projects in the State to his visit with children and the days he spent as a prisoner of the British at Ahmednagar fort during the freedom movement. Smt. Indira Gandhi appeared deeply moved.

The Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Smt. Indira Gandhi, inaugurates the 19th Session of the Marathi Patrakar Parishad at Jalgaon on March 13

Along with this exhibition was another of Maharashtra Government's publications and also a display of newspapers and periodicals arranged by the Marathi Patrakar Parishad. Smt. Gandhi who was accompanied by Shri Madhukarrao Choudhary, State Minister for Education, was shown round by the Director of Publicity, Shri Binod Rao.

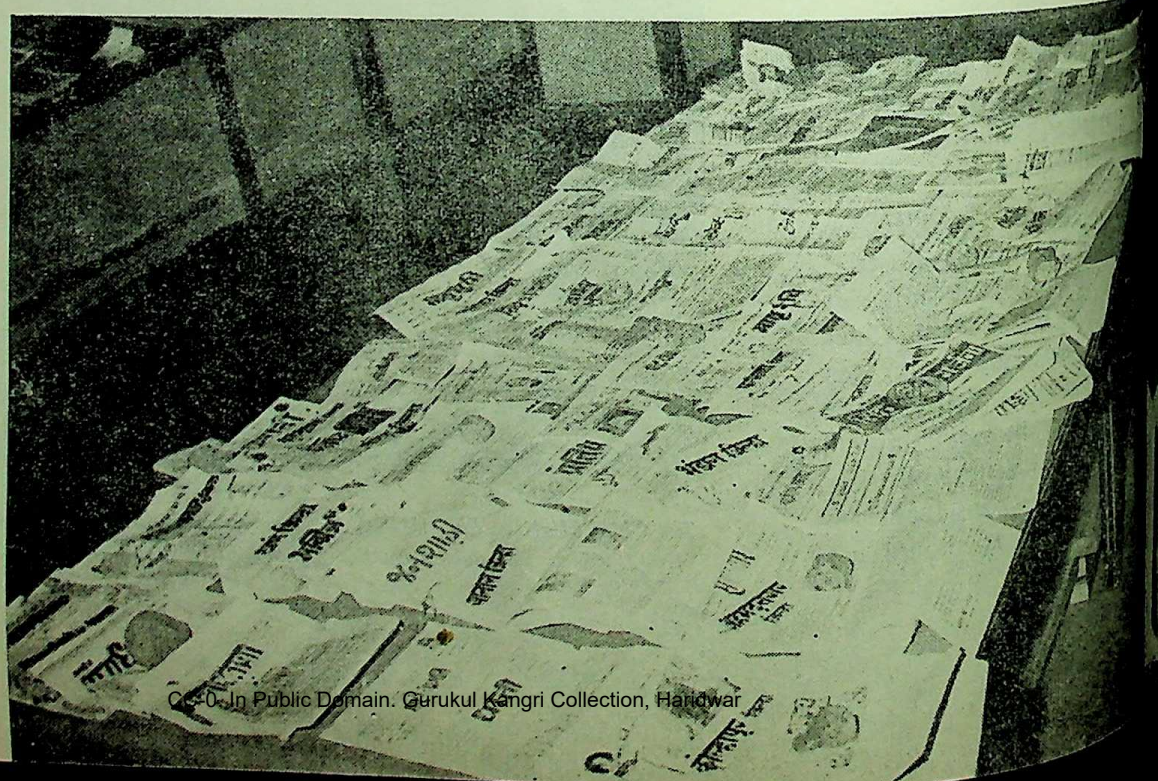
Tourists' Board meets at Panhala

"For the development of goodwill, for earning foreign exchange and for inculcating the habit of travelling, attractive schemes of tourism are being introduced in the Fourth Five-Year Plan", said Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Tourism, while inaugurating the Sixth Meeting of the State Board of Tourism at Panhala, recently. Maharashtra is fortunately rich in tourist spots and the State Government is doing its best to provide facilities to tourists. He also emphasised that apart from the Government efforts, institutions interested in tourism should also undertake development of tourism in their own manner. Our State is leading in tourism, said the Minister.

An information Centre at Panhala for tourists was inaugurated by Padmashri Smt. Thrity Taleyarkhan. An oil-painting of Mahatma Gandhi, executed and presented to the ce by Shri Baba Gajbar, was also veiled by the Minister. Shri M. Lohia, Deputy President of the Municipality, welcomed the gu and thanked the Government Maharashtra for putting Panhala on the tourist map. The Mayor Bombay was also present.

Small Savings target kept up

Inaugurating a Small Savings C of the Poona Division, Shri Hom H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for S Savings, complimented at Kolha recently the people of Maharas for keeping up the tradition o ceeding the small savings



An exhibition of newspapers and periodicals from all over the State was organised at Jalgaon as an adjunct to the 19th Session of the Marathi Patrakar Parishad. Here is a view of a section of the exhibition.

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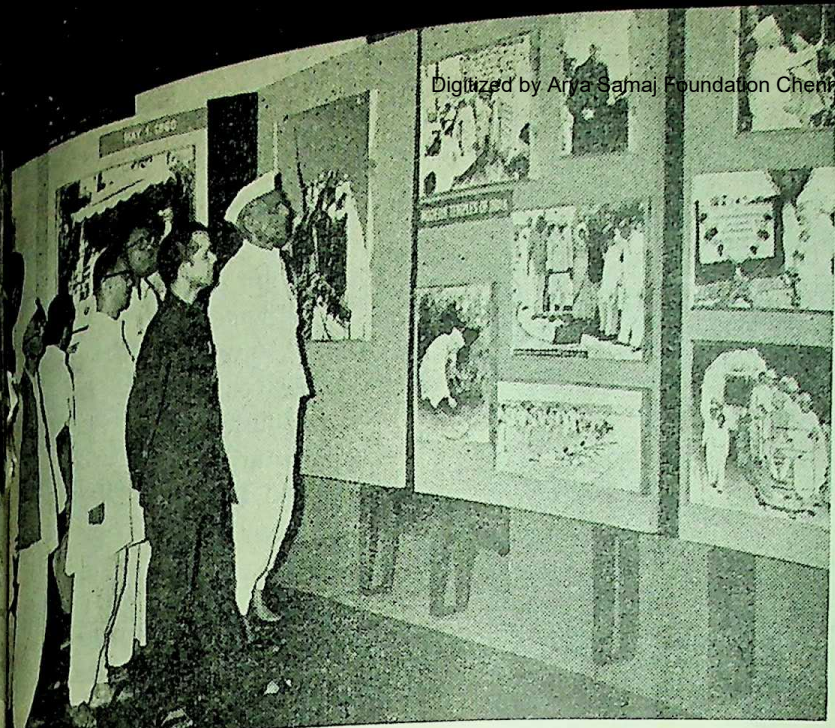

An exhibition of Photographs, named and styled as 'Nehru in Maharashtra', was also organised at Jalgaon during the 19th Session of the Marathi Patrakar Parishad. Picture shows Shri Baburao Thakur, President of the Session, being taken round the exhibition by Shri Binod Rao, Director of Publicity

The Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Smt. Indira Gandhi, inaugurating 'Nehru in Maharashtra' exhibition organized by the State Directorate of Publicity at the 19th Session of the Marathi Patrakar Parishad at Jalgaon

by collecting Rs. 23 crores before the end of the current financial year 1964-65. The target for the year was Rs. 22 crores.

The Minister appealed to the people not to withdraw their investments as the money invested under the scheme would enable the poor people to derive the benefits of the scheme.

Shri Taleyarkhan also distributed prizes to those who had done commendable work in small savings in Poona Division during the year 1963-64. Earlier, the Collector of Kolhapur, welcomed the Minister.

Vengurla Project Committee meets

A meeting of the Vengurla Project Advisory Committee was held at Ratnagiri recently under the chairmanship of Shri G. D. Patil, Deputy Minister for Planning.

Shri Patil told the meeting that Government would give all help for developing industries in the Project Area which consists of four talukas namely Vengurla, Savantwadi, Kudal and Malvan.

It was resolved at the meeting that orders should be booked for machinery of the proposed Mangalore Tile Factory at Nembale village in Savantwadi taluka. It was also resolved that work of coir demonstration centre at Vengurla should be managed by the Zilla Parishad.

Local bodies should increase revenue

Speaking at a meeting of the Municipal Presidents and Secretaries of Yeotmal district recently Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Urban Development, stressed the need of increasing revenue of local bodies so as to enable them to provide basic necessities to its citizens.

Reviewing the work of every municipal committee in the Yeotmal district, the Minister said water problem was the most important one and it should be solved as early as

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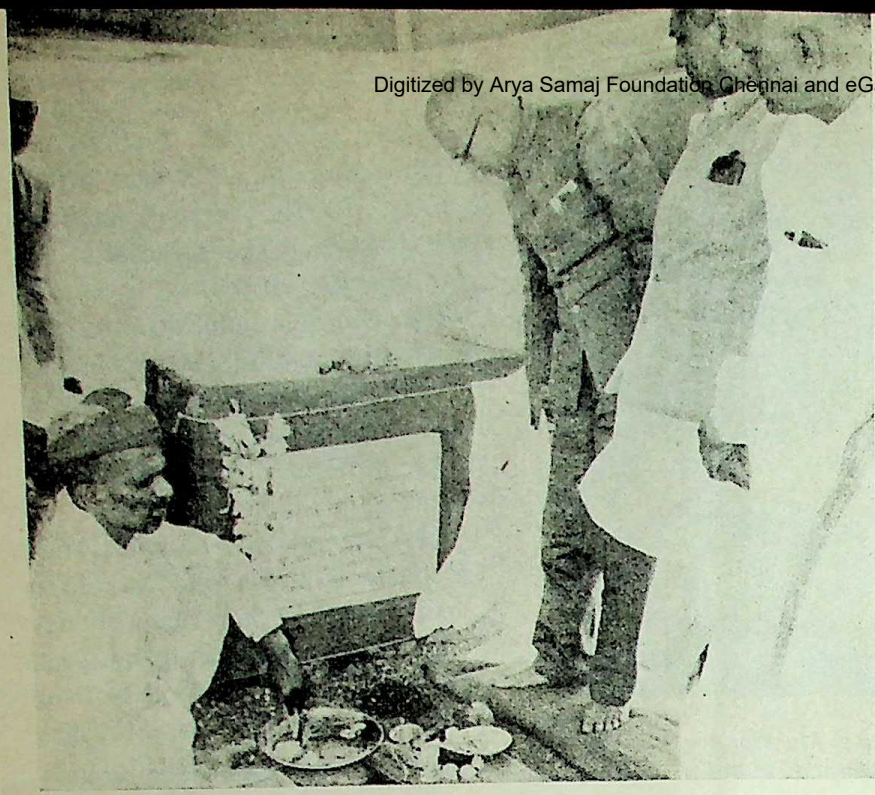
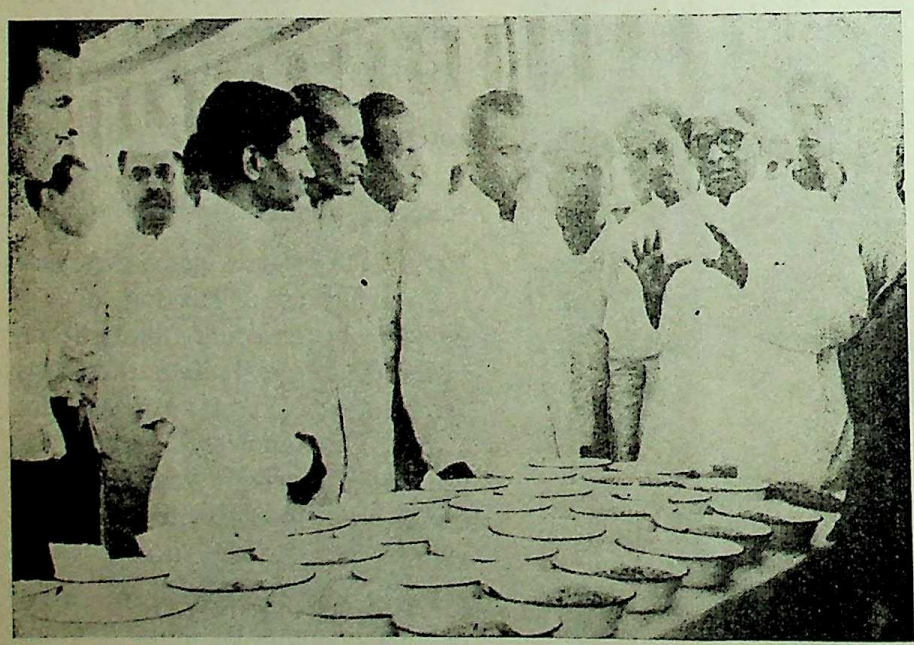


The Chief Miniter, Shri V. P. Naik, laying the foundation stone of the Jawahar Smriti Mandir at Vaveghar in Kolaba district

possible. He said that the State Government was giving due attention to that problem and to share the responsibility the civic bodies should also increase their revenue, he added.

The new Act of Municipal Committees would give much relief to the smaller municipal committees as the act provided many facilities, the Minister said. He also stressed the need of town planning. The presidents and secretaries of all the civic bodies in the district participated in the discussions and explained their difficulties. Shri B. G. Deshmukh, Collector of Yeotmal, welcomed the Minister.



The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, seen going round the various stalls at the Agriculture and Cattle Exhibition recently held at Kati in Bhandara district

Need for united efforts by agriculturists

Shri Y. G. Mohite, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, stressed the need for united efforts by the agriculturists to solve their problems and to raise their economic standard. The Deputy Minister was addressing the agriculturists at the Cooperative Ginning and Pressing Factory at Yeotmal recently.

Shri Mohite said that the co-operative pool had given better prices to the agriculturists and the processing of the raw material would certainly benefit them more. He complimented the efforts of cooperative ginning and pressing factories in Yeotmal district and said that the efforts to establish a weaving mill in the co-operative sector should be expedited. The co-operative societies should help the agriculturists by offering them more credit and other facilities to encourage them to boost up the farm output, he added.

Shri Gulabrao Patil was the Deputy Minister. Shri Vairale earlier paid a visit to the soil conservation work at village Dhathwada and cotton pool of the Co-operative Ginning and Pressing Factory, the Agriculture School, Poultry Farm and Breeding Centre.

Bachat village

Shri M. A. Vairale, Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power distributed postal savings pass books and national savings certificates to the investors, at Khamgaon-Jattu village in Mehkar taluka, which has been a bachat village.

All 260 cultivators in the village have now come under the small savings scheme. Speaking on the occasion, Shri Vairale outlined the importance of small savings and urged the people to invest in small savings.

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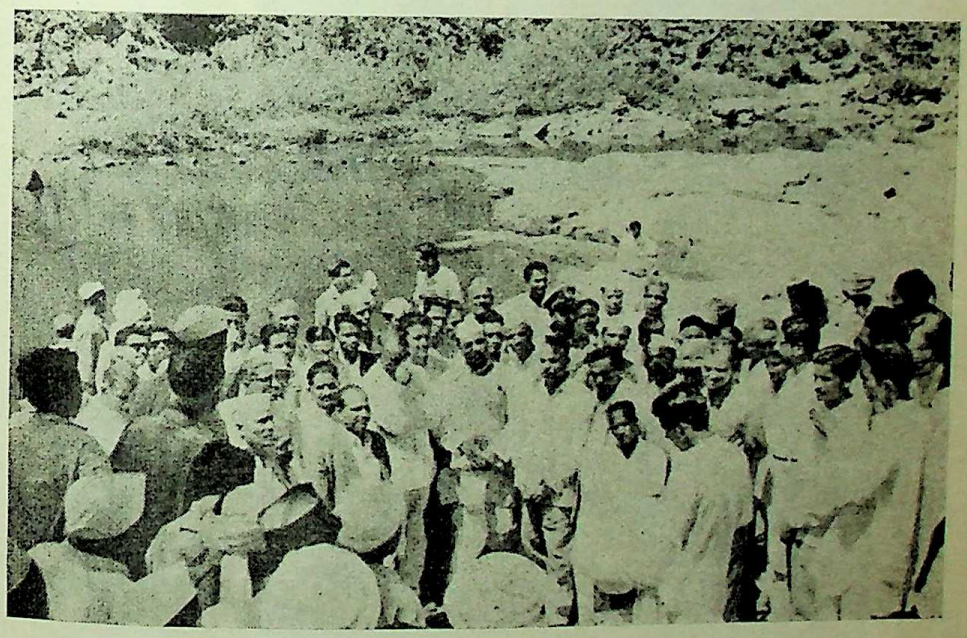
The Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Savant, seen going round the Agricultural, Industrial and Cattle Exhibition held at Veshvi in Kolaba District. Here he is seen witnessing a demonstration in the cultivation of improved variety of watermelons.

a comendable gesture by investing Rs. 250 from their wages, in the National Defence Savings Certificates.

The District has collected Rs. 20·57 lakhs in small savings as against the target of Rs. 18 lakhs for the year 1964-65 up to March 9.

Shirvade first in Jowar procurement target

Out of the four hundred sub-centres for the collection of Jowar in Maharashtra in addition to the four hundred centres, Nasik District's Shirvade Sub Centre achieved the singular distinction of becoming the first sub-centre in the



The Union Minister for Irrigation, Dr. K. L. Rao, accompanied by the State Minister for Irrigation, Shri S. B. Chavan, paid a visit to the site of the Kalamma Wadi Dam on March 7. Picture shows the Ministers attending to the joint representation of people from the villages that would submerge under the project.

The Deputy Minister also declared open a panchayat bhavan. Shri Vairale inaugurated a veterinary centre and a school building at village Anjani-Khurd. Speaking he urged the cultivators to adopt improved methods of cultivation and irrigation for boosting farm production.

Purchase of rural debentures

Wardha district purchased rural debentures of over Rs. 1 lakh, thus exceeding its target of Rs. one lakh. The rural debentures of about Rs. 45,600 were purchased in the Wardha tahsil, while Hinganghat and Arvi tahsils purchased rural Rs. 20,500, respectively.

Remove stigma of untouchability

Addressing the State Level Harijan sewak Shibir being held at Yavatmal in Yeotmal district, Shri S. V. Sonavane, Minister for Prohibition, said that social equality was the basis of democracy and continuance of untouchability would prove that society was not willing to accept the democratic pattern.

The Shibir, which was started on March 16, will continue up to March 27. It is being attended by about 150 workers.

Shri Sonavane appealed to every Hindu citizen to come forward to wipe out the stigma of untouchability for the success of democracy. Specially, he called upon the Harijan "sewaks" to work with zeal for the removal of the social evil and advised them to set an example by themselves staying in the Harijan areas to remove the feeling of untouchability in that community.

Prisoners invest in small savings

Mahabir Ramprasad Jaiswal and Shri Zitru Madavi, two prisoners of Wardha district jail, have made

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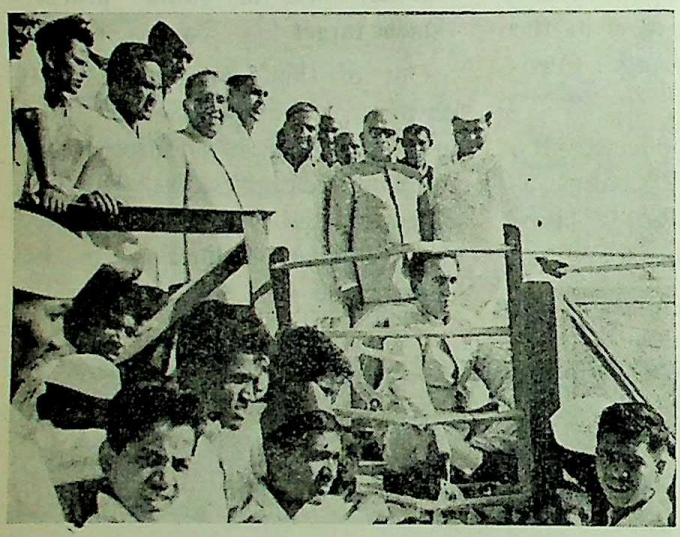
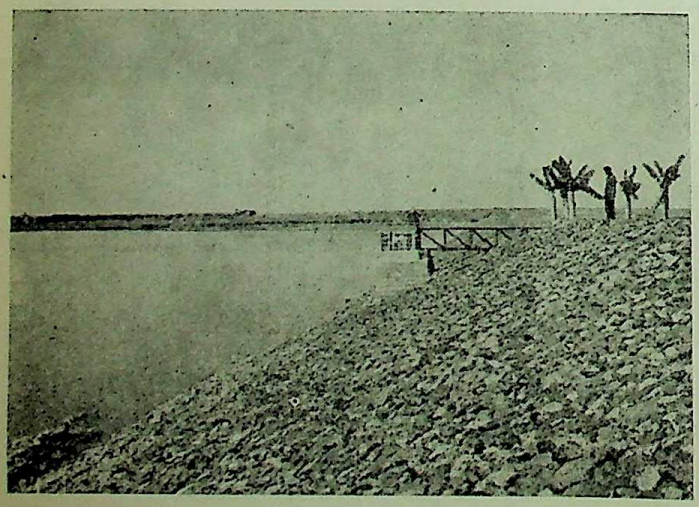
The Minister for Prohibition, Shri S. V. Sonavane, seen helping in the weighing operations at a Jowar Procurement Centre at Ashti in Wardha district



The Deputy Minister for Home, Shri K. P. Patil, inaugurating the Mahasangvi Project in Patoda taluka of Bhir district



A panoramic view of the Mahasangvi Project in Bhir district

State to reach its target of quintals from the three which comprise this sub-centre three villages are Wakhad, K and Shirvade itself.

Congratulating the culti of the three villages at a attended meeting at Shirvade Shri Homi J. H. Taley Minister for Food and Civil S said that their performance all the more remarkable in of the fact that the rabi jowar had just started and the Sub-C of Shirvade had begun to fu only a fortnight ago.

There was great enthusia the meeting as the Minister fr declared that he would be announcing a scheme of for the districts, talukas and which had done the best in and rice collection during the se

The Minister further reveal Sinnar Taluka of the same d was also about to touch its target of 2,000 bags, having reached 1,900 bags till Frida Another Taluka, Shirol in K pur district, the Minister he had visited last week, had c ed 14,000 quintals out of its quintals target and may have ed its target by them.

Shri Taleyarkhan disclose the series of meetings he at in different villages at Khedle Rui, Wakhad, Devgaon, M and Nagad in Niphad and Talukas of Nasik district far in the State 10 lakh in jowar and 11 lakh quin rice had been collected the effort was intensifying tempo gathering force every He referred in particular to where over 50,000 quintals been collected very quickly, nearly 80,000 quintals, Aura 90,000 quintals, Parbhani

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The Minister for Prohibition, Shri S. V. Sonavane, inaugurating the State Level Prohibition Shibir at Khamgaon in Buldana district

quintals, Nanded nearly 80,000 quintals, Buldhana nearly 1·1 lakh quintals, Akola 1·2 lakh quintals, Amravati 80,000 quintals, Yeotmal nearly 70,000. He added that in the third month of the monopoly purchase drive, as much as 45,000 tons were collected as against only 2,000 tons in the first month and 9,000tons in the second, or, in terms of quintals 4½ lakhs quintals in the third month as against 20,000 quintals in the first month and 90,000 quintals in the second.

The Minister added that in rice collection, the four principal paddy growing districts of Thana, Kolaba, Bhandara and Chanda had turned out good performances under the rice procurement scheme with collections ranging between 21 lakh to 7 lakh quintals per each of these districts, while Nasik had procured so far over 50,000 bags.

Shri Kakasaheb Wagh, Shri Patil, M.L.A., Shri Kaoor, Collector and Shri Afzalpurkar, Assistant Collector, accompanied the Minister on the tour.

Jowar procurement in Buldana

Over one lakh and three thousand quintals of jowar have been so far procured in Buldana district under the monopoly jowar purchase programme. Among the five talukas in the district Malkapur taluka tops the list.

Food procurement in Chanda

Over 10,000 quintals of rice and 1,014 quintals of jowar have been collected in Chanda district during the week ended March 21. Till yesterday, in all 229,449 quintals of rice and 4,055 quintals of jowar have been collected in the district.

Plan outlay for Amravati district

An outlay of Rs. 24·11 crores was finalised for the Fourth Plan for Amravati district by the District Level Ad-hoc Committee at its meeting held at Amravati on March 13.

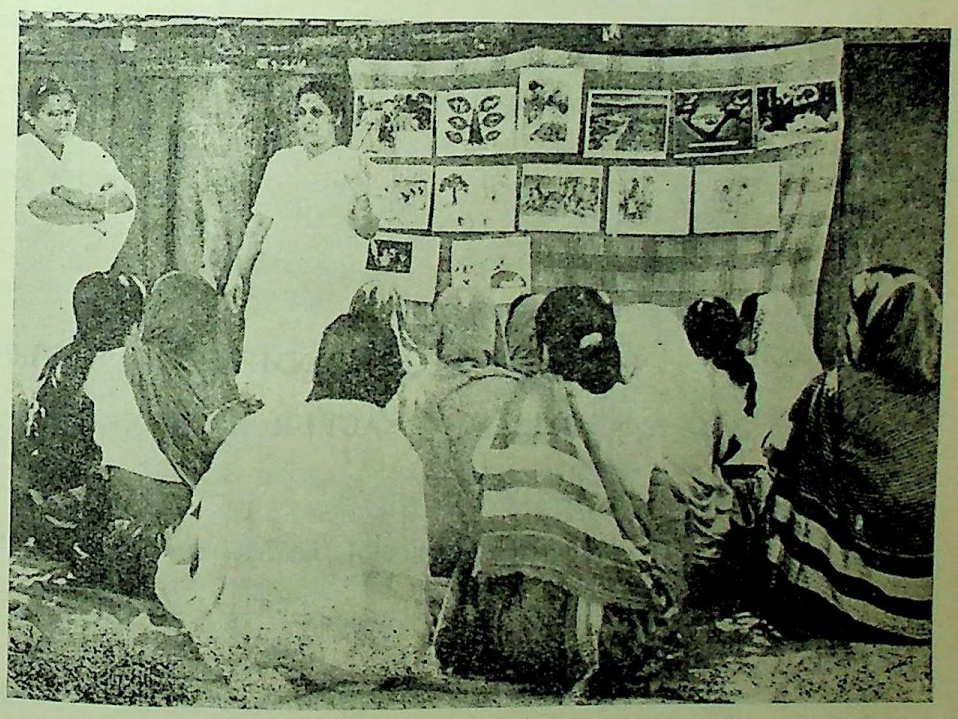
Shri G. B. Khedkar, Maharashtra Rural Development Minister, presided. The district's outaly for the Fourth Plan is about five times that for the Third Plan. Emphasis is laid on agricultural programmes, social services and transport and communications.

A Rs. 10·02 crores plan has been drawn up for agricultural programmes with emphasis on minor irrigation and agricultural production. Provisions have also been made for establishment of a university starting a medical college development of the existing polytechnic, opening of a polytechnic at Achalpur and a polytechnic for girls at Amraoti.

Maharashtra foremost in housing

Describing Maharashtra State as the most dynamic and progressive State in the country, Prof. M. S. Thacker, Member of the Planning Commission, Government of India, said at Thana recently that Maharashtra was the first and foremost State in the country again in the

(continued on page 47)



A view of a Family Planning Camp recently organized at Guhagar

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FROM FAR AND NEAR

A TEAM of Indian and foreign scientists successfully launched at Hyderabad, a giant helium-filled balloon to begin a two-month intensive investigation of solar and cosmic radiation in the high altitudes above the equatorial regions.

The launching of the transparent white balloon carrying instruments like the gamma-ray telescope, neutron counting devices, and recording and telemetering devices, is a part of the world-wide scientific endeavour in the International year of the Quiet Sun.

Twenty American scientists, and scientists from other nations along with Indian scientists are participating in what is described as "the exciting high altitude probe".

The balloon reached a height of 10,000 feet soon after launching and then came down to 102,000 ft. Some of the balloons to be launched would reach as high as miles.

After recording the data for six hours, the balloon was blown by remote control.

Thumba rocket

A Judi-Dart rocket has been launched from Thumba rocket launching station near Trivandrum. The launching is intended to measure the wind data of the upper hemisphere in the altitude of 25 to 70 kilometres.

Small car project

Regie Ranault, the French Motor Corporation, have agreed to submit within two or three months a revised project report for the manufacture of small cars in India.

The Government of India had very nearly agreed to an earlier Renault offer to manufacture its Dauphine model in the public sector in India two years ago, but the proposal was dropped owning to foreign exchange difficulties.

It is understood that Renault's have now indicated more favourable terms than envisaged in the earlier offer.

According to the estimates the small car to be produced in collaboration with Renault's is likely to cost Rs. 5,100 ex-factory at a production level of 50,000 cars a year and Rs. 6,150 at a production level of 20,000 cars.

Encouragement to Sanskrit

The Government of India has accepted almost all recommendations of the Sanskrit Commission in regard to the propagation and development of Sanskrit language in the country.

Accordingly effective and practical measures would be taken to preserve the best of the traditional system to be usefully incorporated into the modern system.

Steps to be taken are : financial assistance for the publication of out-of-print Sanskrit books, improvement in the content and quality of Sanskrit journals, financial assistance to eminent Sanskrit Pandits who are in indigent circumstances, or dependents of such Pandits who leave their families unprovided for.

Yet other steps : a scheme for reorganising Sanskrit education in Pathshalas drawn out in consultation with the Central Sanskrit Board, grant on a hundred per cent a basis to be given to the State Government for appointing Sanskrit teachers in such of the high and higher secondary schools as have no facilities for the teaching of Sanskrit.

Beauty of landscape

The Government of India has launched a programme to ensure that the beauty and character of landscapes and sites are preserved by the local bodies.

The programme includes in particular the supervision of works and activities likely to damage landscapes and sites. These works and activities, among other things, include the construction of all types

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of public and private buildings, roads, installation of high or low tension electric lines, power production and transmission plant and equipment.

Petrol filling stations, illuminated signs, irrigation works and dams are also included.

Advice of the competent authorities to codify the law and regulations applicable in this matter would be sought.

Achievements of Gandhi and Nehru

Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru are among leaders, whose contribution to the past quarter century will be recorded for posterity in a time capsule to be buried at the New York World's Fair.

Other world figures, chosen by a selection committee, include Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, Winston Churchill and Dag Hammarskjoeld.

Literature on their influence during the last quarter century will be placed, together with other documents and photographs describing the events of this period, in a time capsule to be buried on October 16. The capsule updates an earlier one intered at the start of the 1939-40 New York World's Fair. Both capsules are to be opened in the year 6939—50 centuries from now.

Electricity from atom

It is understood that the Soviet scientists have discovered the technique of converting atomic energy directly into electricity.

It is said that the current was generated by a radio-active isotope of stontium-90 in a device called "beta", weighing about one and a half hundredweight.

West Germany and the Arabs

The Secretary-General of the League of Arab States Shri Abdel Khaliq Hassouna, has recommended measures to be taken against West Germany if it established diplomatic ties with Israel.

He has suggested :

1. Immediate recall of Arab ambassadors accredited to Bonn.
2. A warning to the Federal German Government that if it recognised Israel, the Arab States would break off diplomatic relations with Bonn.
3. Economic support to United Arab Republic if Bonn maintained its hostility with UAR.
4. The Arab States should warn Western countries supporting Israel that they would break off economic relations with those countries as long as their aid to Israel continued.

Shri Hassouna described Israel's decision to establish diplomatic relations with West Germany as a "manoeuvre designed to embarrass the Arabs".

It is expected that most Arab States would act on Shri Hassouna's suggestions.

Khruschev votes

Shri Nikita Khruschev, former Premier of the Soviet Union was seen in public for the first time after he was removed from power in October last.

Looking fit and cheerful, Shri Khruschev went to Central Moscow polling station to cast his vote in local elections.

It is understood that he received a small ovation from a group of Russians gathered outside the Central Moscow apartment block where he is expected to take his residence.

Asked how he was feeling, Shri Khruschev replied "Like a pensioner, all right, all right".

China in Africa

When a year ago, Chinese Premier, Shri Chou-En Lai, completed his African tour he said "an exc revolutionary situation exist Africa". It has been the con effort of the Chinese to bring many African countries as po within the orbit of their influ China, in spite of economic di ties at home has even gone to extent of offering interest-free lo to some of the African coun For instance, China has offered loan of £15 million to Tanza £7 million to Kenya and £8 m (plus arms) to Samolia. It opened one-third of its 48 embas in the world, in African coun only.

Yet, it is apparent that Ch is not cutting any ice with Africans. Suspecting that China its hand in the assassination of Prime Minister, Burundi has of her diplomatic relations w Peking. The Prime Minister Malawi, Dr. Hastings Banda accused China of conspiracy murder him "in cold blo

Thus, more and more Af countries are becoming disill with China.

Scientific freedom in Russia

Since the dismissal, earl year, of Professor Lysenko his post as the head of the S Institute of Genetics, Russian tists are enjoying greater fre from the influence of politi dogma.

Further, more and more scientists are going abroad was not the case before. was a recent announcem the Soviet Union and Br to exchange atomic scientis was a similar exchange of s between USA and USSR

All this indicates that th of intellectual freedom a opened in the Soviet Union

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More rights to French women

The French Government has decided to give more rights to married women with a Bill under which husbands will no longer be undisputed masters.

The Bill, due to be tabled in French Parliament next session, modernises the status of married women to give them freedom that wives in Britain, the U.S. and many other countries have had for generations.

The Bill marks a final break with the system made law by Napoleon under which the husband was the undisputed master of his wife and her belongings.

China's agricultural output

The U. S. Agriculture Department has published a report regarding agricultural out-put in China. It says that China's agricultural production was still inadequate to meet the needs of its population.

Despite better yields in 1964, the growth-rate of Chinese agricultural production in nearly all fields was below the population growth-rate. For the sixth consecutive year, agricultural production was below the relatively high level achieved in 1957.

The same situation applies to livestock.

The report says that production in China has increased more in private individual sector than in socialised sector.

Appeal of non-aligned nations

Representatives of 14 non-aligned nations have adopted, at Belgrade, a joint appeal for the immediate opening of negotiations on Viet Nam.

The conference was summoned by President Tito of Yugoslavia.

The appeal is more or less on the lines of the message sent by President Tito to President Johnson which stressed "the immediate opening of negotiations with a view to finding a political solution of the conflict without any prior conditions being imposed by any side".

In his reply, President Johnson had stated that United States would continue its military action beyond 17th parallel as long as Hanoi continued aggression against South Viet Nam.

(continued from page 43)

NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

housing activities including its attendant social services like education, health, water supply, etc. the credit for this, he said, naturally went to the Minister for Housing, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan.

Prof. Thacker was addressing the gathering after inaugurating the 246 tenements which are ready out of total of 854 tenements to be constructed under the subsidised industrial housing scheme at Thana named as "Govind Nagar" after the late Shri Annasaheb Vartak, a well known leader of Thana and father of Shri H. C. Varkak, Deputy Minister for Public Health of Maharashtra.

Shri Taleyarkhan presided over the function and Shri M. G. Vartak, Shri N. S. Patil, Chariman, Maharashtra Housing Board and some of its members were present on the occasion.

Prof. Thacker added that during the Fourth Plan this activity was likely to increase about two to three times including its attendant social services as compared to the Third Plan. He hoped that the Bombay region including Thana which was now becoming the hub of the industrial activity would continue its present rate of progress and do even better in future than the past.

Shri Taleyarkhan thanked Prof. Thacker for his compliments and said that the progress made by Maharashtra State was due to the the all-round co-operation which he was receiving from the members of the Maharashtra Housing Board on the one hand and the staff of the housing department on the other.

He added that Maharashtra was giving priority to the industrial housing because on the welfare of the industrial workers depended the increase in the industrial activity and on the increased industrial activity depended the overall economic welfare of the State and the country. Shri Taleyarkhan said that the present Housing Colony—"Govind Nagar" whose name he suggested to the Thana Municipality to name appropriately as Annasaheb Vartak Colony—a part of which Prof. Thacker has declared open today was the first in Thana and such other colonies were proposed to be built up at Dombivli, Bhivandi, Thana City and Kalva in the near future. totally comprising about 1,000 tenements at an estimated cost of Rs. 52·58 lakhs.

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Co-operative movement in NEFA

THE co-operative movement in the North-East Frontier Agency has taken a great leap forward.

The inherent co-operative spirit prevailing in the tribal society is mainly responsible for the phenomenal progress of the co-operative movement there.

Sixty-one co-operative societies of various types exist today in the midst of remote villages as example of the zeal, initiative and co-operative spirit of the people of NEFA.

According to a recent survey, all the co-operative societies have earned profit, except two which were badly affected by the Chinese aggression. The share capital base of the societies has also proved to be very strong. A large number of primary societies possess share capital between Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 40,000.

The average annual turnover of goods was worth more than Rs. 5 lakhs.

For the first time a Central cadre of managers for the primary societies has been created and trained personnel have already been posted to run the co-operative societies. This measure is expected to result in still better performance by the societies.

Chinese holocaust

The Co-operative movement was not limited to any particular area or segment of the population. It was comprehensive. The Wanchos, the Noctes, the Tangsas, the Mishmis the Daflas, the Adis, the Monpas, the Apatanis and others, all adopted it as an instrument for reconstituting their economy. Distance or difficult terrain could not inhibit and circumscribe the spirit of the people. On the other hand, these factors have stimulated their endeavour and co-operative institutions were organised at places such as Daporijo, Mechuka, Anini, Walong, Kibitho, Tuting, Tawang and at similar other remote places. The popular institutions were progressing, but then came a holocaust—the Chinese invasion. Peace and tranquillity got a rude shock. People were uprooted, their houses ransacked, cattle devoured and their co-operative institutions looted. Not a grain was left in the Co-operative Stores that had fallen to the invader.

However, no sooner did the invader retreat, leaving behind a disrupted economy, than the people with redoubled energy and efforts reconstituted their co-operative institutions. All the stores started functioning again. The variety of goods increased, branch shops of the main institutions multiplied and transactions reached an all-time record. Co-operative Stores of Lumla Dirang, Bameng, Khenewa, Rupa, etc. have been organised in the Kameng division by the people after the Chinese invasion.

Consumer Co-operative Stores have been functioning in farflung and distantly located places. All sorts of articles are being supplied to the people. The task of traversing long distances to procure [illegible] cles from plains of Assam are [illegible] being performed by their own [illegible] titutions which undertake the [illegible] port services.

Transport co-operatives

Transport co-operatives have [illegible] formed. Buses are plying be[illegible] North Lakhimpur and Kimin [illegible] Roing and Sadiya. Soon the [illegible] ple of Kameng will be tra[illegible] from Bomdi-la to Tejpur in [illegible] own co-operative bus. The Ap[illegible] and the Daflas are also [illegible] their co-operative transport soci[illegible] which carry them to N[illegible] Lakhimpur. Noctes and Mi[illegible] are planning to have their [illegible] buses co-operatively managed.

Scarcely had the buses [illegible] plying when an idea struck [illegible] people. Who would supply oil [illegible] servicing to these buses? P[illegible] businessmen? No. When [illegible] operatives can supply con[illegible] stores and run saw mills, w[illegible] petrol and diesel servicing [illegible] be run co-operatively? As a [illegible] the first petrol pump inside N[illegible] has been functioning on a [illegible] operative basis at Bomdi-La.

Two co-operative banks, [illegible] Daporijo and the other at Ha[illegible] are also working successfully.

To match the enthusiastic [illegible] vour of the people, the N[illegible] Administration has earn[illegible] Rs. 11·18 lakhs during 196[illegible] the expansion of the co-op[illegible] movement.

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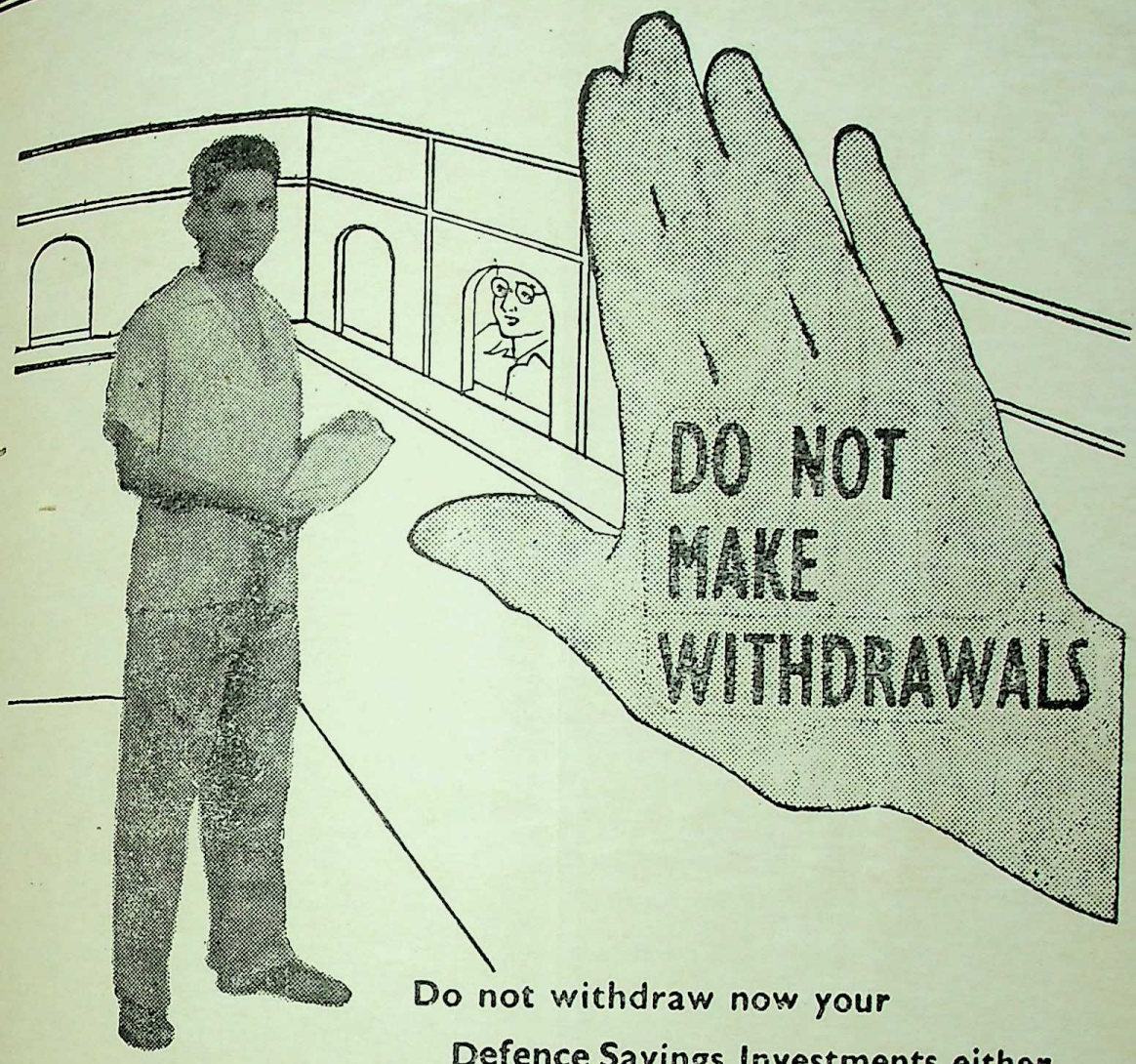

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A panoramic view of
the Amboli Ghat
in Ratnagiri district

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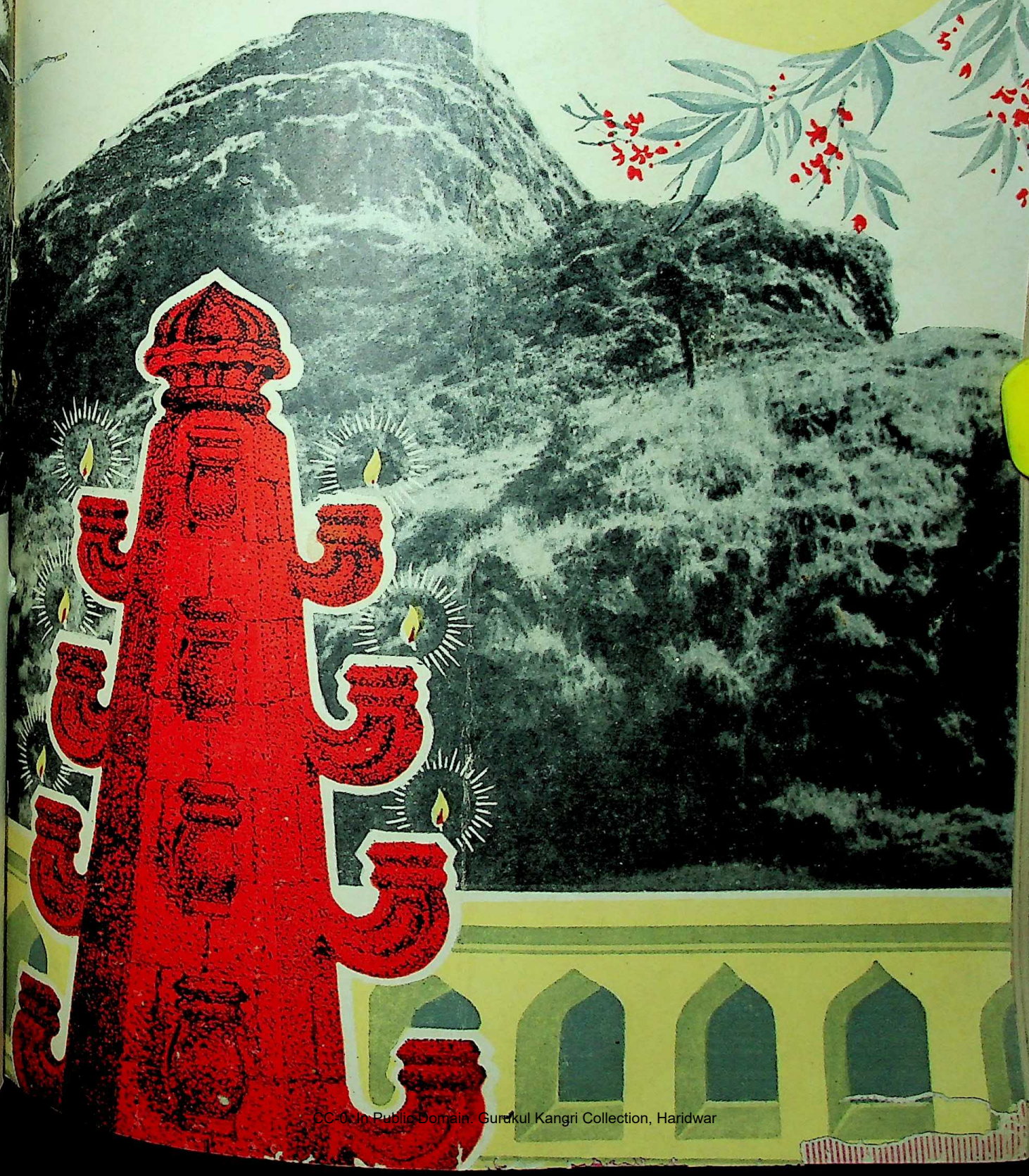

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Our Cover

Maharashtra completes this day five years of its existence. Inspired by the soul-stirring memories associated with the historical fort of Raigad and with the active support of its people, the State is gradually but all the same with full determination forging ahead towards its avowed goal of democratic socialism through planned efforts.

Lok Rajya

MAHARASHTRA DAY SPECIAL NUMBER

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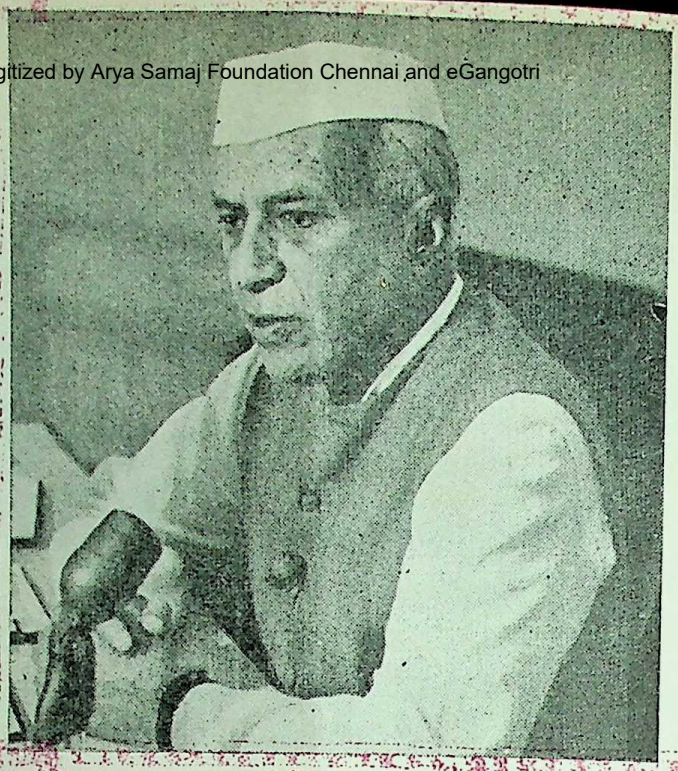

A symbol that he was of our aspirations
His words for us are a fount of inspiration

Shivaji was the symbol of a resurgent Hindu nationalism, drawing inspiration from the old classics, courageous, and possessing high qualities of leadership. He built up the Marathas as a strong unified fighting group, gave them a nationalist background, and made them a formidable power which broke up the Moghul Empire. He died in 1680 but the Maratha power continued to grow till it dominate India.

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

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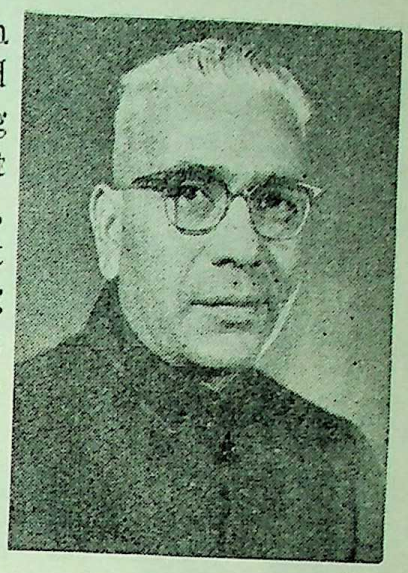
Maharashtra Day Message:



ON this happy and auspicious occasion of the fifth anniversary of our State, I send my greetings and good wishes to the people of Maharashtra. During these five years, the State has maintained significant pace of progress in the important spheres of agriculture, co-operation, industry, power and so on. Our constant effort has been to build up the State's economy and bring well-being to all including those who have been less fortunate and backward in whatever part of the State they live and in whatever profession they are engaged.

The achievement of the people of Maharashtra in starting co-operative sugar factories, spinning and weaving mills and a large number of other co-operative organisations has been highly creditable and has helped bring prosperity to the door of the common man. I am justly proud of the co-operation of our cultivators in Government procurement drive for rice and jowar. Our policy of fixing price of rice and jowar in advance and at remunerative rates has given a feeling of assurance to our farmers and there has been general appreciation of this action. The Government's policy of industrialisation has been instrumental in attracting new entrepreneurs and has also resulted in the expansion of existing industrial units. So far as rural electrification is concerned, the target for the Third Five-Year Plan has been exceeded considerably and we are anxious to extend the rural electrification programme to the utmost extent possible in the Fourth Plan. I am confident that this will open up new vistas of progress and prosperity to our vast rural areas.

While maintaining the pace of progress, we have also to guard ourselves against any sort of complacency. There is an imminent threat to our country's territorial integrity from our neighbours. We therefore owe a sacred duty to our nation to maintain internal peace and industrial harmony. We have got to re-dedicate ourselves to the task of increased production. National solidarity and progress are most essential for the defence of our country. I earnestly appeal to all on this day, to make a solemn determination to be prepared for hard and dedicated work for our nation. I am sure none of us will be found wanting in making the highest sacrifices, at all times, for the noblest of all causes, namely the progress, honour and integrity of India. *JAI HIND.*

—V. P. Naik
Chief Minister of Maharashtra

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March Towards Socialism Through Planned Development

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A review of the achievements and prospects of all-round development in the State of Maharashtra during the last five eventful years.

★

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MAHARASHTRA completes today five years of its existence as a unilingual State during which period it has taken long strides in the spheres of defence and development. Its forward march towards the cherished goal of democratic socialism through the process of planned development continues unabated despite a few setbacks and it looks forward with confidence to an era of growing prosperity.

The most tragic event that casts its shadow on the fifth anniversary of the State is the death of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who shaped the destiny of our country with devotion and courage and led it on to the road of progress and prosperity. He, who was the architect of Indian democracy and the builder of the modern India, inaugurated the Maharashtra State on May 1, 1960 and since then the State has made rapid progress towards the fulfilment of various targets fixed by the Planning Commission.

During the last five years the State Ministry changed for the third time when Shri V. P. Naik assumed the chief ministership and devoted himself to the task of executing the programme of planned development. In the wake of the Chinese aggression when the State had completed only two and half years, its most able and gifted leader, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan, was called upon to take up the responsibility of the country's defence and the mantle of chief ministership fell on the shoulders of Shri Kannamwarji. With his rich and varied experience of public life and his practical wisdom, he carried out the heavy responsibilities with astonishing distinction. His career was cut short only for one year because of his sudden demise.

The State was visited during the period by unprecedented natural calamities, such as Panshet disaster at Poona, cyclone in Ratnagiri and Thana districts, and floods in Marathwada and large parts of Vidarbha. All these entailed heavy expenditure on measures of relief and rehabilitation and consequent drain on resources for development works.

Besides, the State along with the rest of the country, has been passing through a period of national emergency and this has necessitated constant strengthening of defence effort and to counter such internal elements as might create a sense of frustration and complacency in the minds of the public.

The State, however, is proceeding, slowly but steadily towards the establishment of agro-industrial society. Increase in agricultural production through the irrigation potentials and use of improved seeds, manures and fertilizers ; dispersal of industries in the countryside by making available their essential needs of land, water and powers ; and promotion of the co-operative movement form the nucleus of economic development of the State. The conditions, particularly in the rural areas, have changed radically. The farmer has been almost freed from the clutches of the money lender. Education has now been laid at his very doors. Co-operation has opened new avenues of development for him. The worker in the urban areas also now enjoys a good amount of social security. The conditions of working of various categories of workers have improved substantially

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and medical aid facilities have been extended to them. The people have shed their age-old lethargy and indifference and there is a new life and a new awakening everywhere.

Defence efforts

Despatch of a contingent of Home Guards to Assam to help that State to set up a Home Guards' Organisation was the very first step taken in the direction of defence efforts.

The Home Guards Organisation in the State was also expanded, the number of Home Guards reaching 65,467 and of Auxiliary Home Guards 37,200. So far 75,227 cadets are in the Junior Division and over 89,000 in the Senior Division N.C.C. The Universities have also made the N.C.C. training compulsory in the colleges for all physically fit male students. The total number of officers in the N.C.C. and A.C.C. is 2,467. In A.C.C. 75,227 cadets have been enrolled. Also the National Discipline Scheme has been enlarged which aims at covering all secondary schools in the State.

Feeding Centres :— Seven feeding centres for prospective recruits one each at Poona, Satara, Mahad, Amaravati, Aurangabad, Chiplun, Shirgaon and Sawantwadi were started in order to enable the youths to attain the physical standards prescribed for recruitment to the Armed Forces. Training centres were started at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Ahmednagar to impart necessary preliminary training to the persons eligible for emergency commissions.

An accelerated short-term training programme in technical education was also undertaken to create technical personnel for defence services.

National Defence Fund:—Special efforts were made to augment the national defence fund in the State, which by now reached the figure of Rs. 9·74 crores in cash and 2·35 lakh grammes of gold. The response from charitable institutions was also good in that they contributed over Rs. 17 lakhs and 1,324 grammes of gold, 87,000 grammes of silver and invested Rs. 30 lakhs in various bonds.

Concessions to Jawans:—In order to create a sense of security amongst the jawans, Government granted a number of concessions and facilities to them, their families and dependents in the form of preferential treatment in the matter of employment, admission to educational and technical institutions, freestudentship, cash grants and loans, land grants and other welfare measures. Provision was also made in the tenancy legislation to safeguard the interests such as subletting, resumption of land by landlord for cultivation, right of tenants to purchse land, etc. of the members of the Armed Forces. Recovery of tagai dues in the case of army personnel is to be deferred while they continue to serve on the borders. Army personnel and their families are being given preference while distributing Government waste land. Those who have no house are also given land for construction of houses.

Armament factories :—The progress of constructing armament factories which Government has undertaken on behalf of the Defence Ministry has been continued more than satisfactory. The Ordnance Factory at Varangaon has already gone into production. The construction of the Aircraft Factory at Ozar near Nasik and of the Ambazari Ordnance Factory near Nagpur continues to make satisfactory progress.

Small Savings collections

Maharashtra has collected about Rs. 130 crores in small savings during last five years. The p bond collections were of Rs. 6 crores. During all the five years small savings targets have b exceeded. In the year 1964-65 collections is of Rs. 30 crores against the target of Rs. 22 crores

The Bombay City has played notable role by collecting ne 60 per cent of the State targ During the last five years Gre Bombay collected Rs. 92·01 cro in small savings. During current year the city. broke records by collecting over Rs. 23 crores as against the target of Rs. 14·64 crores .

Agriculture

Agriculture being the main of the State's economy, increas agricultural production is essen for the success of all socio-econo development plans. The program of agricultural development h two-fold objectives to provide fo for the population and to cre a base for further agricultural a agro-industrial development in t rural and urban areas. The efforts this direction lie in the field of la development provision of irrigati facilities, use of improved seed manures and fertilisers, adopti of better agricultural practice adherence to the crop protecti measures, contour-bunding, s conservation and land reclamati

In order to provide for m equitable distribution of la amongst the peasantry, the Gove ment enacted the Maharash Agricultural Lands (Ceiling Holdings) Act, 1961. The imposes the maximum limi ceiling on the holdings of agr tural land and also contains p sions for the acquisition of la

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cess of the ceiling and its distribu-
on among landless persons, small
holders, co-operative joint farming,
cieties, farming societies, etc.
termediaries, such as jagirdars
mindars, inamdars, saranjam, etc.
e been abolished to remove all
e obstacles that stood in the
ay of proper utilisation of the
d. Legislation was passed for
mpulsory transfer of the owner-
ip from the landlord to the
ant to enthuse the latter to pay
proper attention to the land. Statu-
ry prices of land were fixed to
e economically weaker tenants
d they were allowed to pay the
ices in 12 annual instalments. The
overnment has also decided to
ume management of land which
ained uncultivated for two or
e consecutive years for any
on not beyond the control of
owner. During the year 1960-61
out four lakhs of acres of
overnment wasteland fit for cul-
tion were distributed to 50,000
dless persons. In addition to this,
out two lakh acres of forest land
r cultivation was made available
r distribution. The landless persons
o received the land were also
en financial help to enable them
put the land under cultivation.

Following the proclamation of
mergency, the highest priority has
en given to the schemes of agricul-
al production. A high level agri-
ural production committee
der the chairmanship of the Chief
inister was formed. A series of
monthly intensive agricultural
duction programmes to step
agricultural production have been
dertaken. Construction of field
nnels for utilisation of irrigation
ential, digging of wells, digging
compost pits in panchayat lands
cultivator's fields, vegetable
ning, preparing fields for irriga-
, tree planting and removal of

silt from village tanks are some of the items of work taken up during the six-monthly programmes. The following figures would manifest that Government efforts are bearing fruit despite various odds such as unfavourable seasons, etc.

The average production of foodgrains at the end of the First Five Year Plan was 54·8 lakh tons. At the end of the Second Plan, it was 64·7 lakh tons and the production during 1963-64 was 67·45 lakh tons, which shows a substantial increase. In the case of sugarcane the figures are 6·0, 9·0 and 11·31 lakh tons, respectively. Oil seeds production has also recorded an increase, which can be seen from the figures of 6·0, 8·06 and 8·00 lakh tons, respectively. Similary, the production of cotton showed a remarkable increase, the figures being 10·00, 12·11 and 13·90 lakh bales for the three period.

It will be seen from the figures that the average production of foodgrains increased by 10 lakh tons in the Second Plan period. Taking into consideration the adverse seasons in the year 1961-62 and 1962-63, it is expected that at the end of the Third Plan, the level of foodgains production would reach 78 lakh tons, giving an annual average production of 72 lakh tons which means an increase of at least 8 lakh tons. over the average annual production of 64 lakh tons at the end of the Second Plan.

In order to man the enhanced programme under soil conservation, nine soil conservation training institutes have been started in the State. Terracing is another important land development activity. Hill slopes in the high-rainfall area are put under inferior crops like nagli which is cultivated once in five years or so. To stop this wasteful process, the Agriculture Department has undertaken to put up bench terraces on these hill slopes in order to enable the farmers to grow paddy crop. It is estimated that in all about 41 lakh acres of land have been protected by soil conservation measures in the State by the end of 1963-64.

Agricultural college

A new Agricultural College has been opened at Kolhapur in the year 1963 with an admission capacity of 66 students. Besides this, agricultural schools have been opened at Chanda, Nanded and Akola.

Irrigation projects

Since there are no perennial rivers in Maharashtra, medium and minor irrigation schemes occupy an important place in the irrigation system of the State. In all 49 major and medium irrigation schemes were taken up during the Second Plan, out of which 8 major and 9 medium schemes were in Western Maharashtra, 6 major and 2 medium schemes in Vidarbha and 2 major and 22 medium irrigation schemes in Marathwada. A programme of 69·06 crores, involving 76 major and medium irrigation schemes and 4 common schemes has been drawn up for the Third Plan. The anticipated expenditure on these schemes during the First four years of the Plan would be Rs. 46·26 crores. It is also proposed to spend about Rs. 22 crores during the year 1965-66. The spillover schemes and the new schemes are, on completion, expected to create an irrigation potential of about 21·75 lakh acres.

In Western Maharashtra, nine schemes were taken up for execution during the First Plan. All schemes have been physically completed and an irrigation potential of 116,580 acres has been created. In the Second Plan, Gangapur Stage II was undertaken and an irrigation

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potential of 11,840 acres has been created. The irrigation tank at Malangaon has found place in the Third Plan and Administrative approval has been accorded to it. Preliminary works on the Khadakwasla and Panshet dams and Karwand projects are in progress. The Girna, Mula projects are in advanced stage of construction. The construction work of Ghod dam in Poona district has been almost completed.

In Vidarbha, two medium irrigation schemes were taken up. The dams have been completed and the canals will be completed during the Third Plan period. By their completion an irrigation potential of 9,650 acres will be created.

Six new irrigation schemes have been taken up in the Third Plan. The Managarh and the Sangrampur projects will be completed by the end of Third Plan, creating an irrigation potential of 6,600 acres. Works on Nalganga and Bor projects in Wardha and Buldana districts are at fairly advanced stage. Works on Katepurna project in Akola district, Dina project in Chanda district, Itiadoh project in Bhandara district, Bagh project in Bhandara district and Pus project in Yeotmal district are in progress.

In Marathwada, all these eight First Plan schemes have been completed in all respects and have started giving irrigation benefits. They have created an irrigation potential of 33,780 acres. Out of the 14 schemes taken up in the Second Plan, headworks of three schemes have been completed and the work on canals is in progress. The gorges of dams of seven projects have been filled in. The work on the canals is in progress. On their completion, irrigation potential of 53,000 acres will be created. The remaining four will be spillover to the Fourth Plan. The expenditure incurred on all those 14 schemes in the first three years of the Third plan is Rs. 449 lakhs. The work on the Kolhi Tank project has been started. The Manar project in Nanded district consists of a dam at Warwand to irrigate 66,000 acres of land. The scheme is divided in two stages. Earth dam up to Stage II height has been completed and work on waste weir and that on canals is in progress. The work on the Purna project is nearly complete. A project on Godavari is being taken up.

The Maharashtra State irrigation Commission, which was appointed to assess the water resources of the State and also to consider their utilisation for different purposes, has submitted its report, assigning proper place to each type of works within the available water resources in different regions. The report was discussed in both the Houses of Legislature in its December session.

Major projects

The progress of major irrigation projects has been satisfactory. The Girna and Mula projects are in an advanced stage of construction. Russian earth moving machinery worth Rs. 40 lakhs is being purchased for expenditing Mula project. The construction work of the Ghod dam in the poona district, including the installation of gates, will be completed before the monsoon. The work on the second stage of the Manar project has already started. The Siddheshwar project is complete except for fixing the gates. Irrigation has already begun on the Nalganga project and with the fixing of gates by coming June, the work of the construction of the dam would be over. The Work of filling the gorge of the Bor Project will be complete in June 1965.

Power projects

Four units of 60 M. W. each under stage I of the Koyna project have already been commissioned power therefrom is being s to the Koyna-Tata-Railway connected system. The Koyna has been constructed to its full The Stage II works are prog satisfactorily. Koyna Third has been approved by the Pl Commission. The Sahar Hydro-Electric project in N district which is proposed to ge 60,000 K.W. in two power ho administratively approved a be taken up when cleared planning Commission. The pansion at Khaparkheda h been completed. Simlilar w Paras and Bhusaval are expe be completed next year. A action is being taken for generating schemes at Purli a Nasik. Advance action is taken for the Bhatgar a Hydro-Electric Projects.

Rural electrification

The rural electrification gramme of the Maharashtra Electricity Board is being mented satisfactorily. So far 2,700 villages have been ele by the end of December 196 number is likely to be well ove by the end of the Third Plan

Industrial activity

Maharashtra plays a very cant role in the industrial of the country as about 23 p of the total productive contributed by this State. The tant industrial groups wh singnificant contributions industrial set up of the textile, food industries, and electrical engineering, p transport and transport e sugar and refineries, rub ducts, basic industrial paints, varnishes-lacquers cellaneous chemical produ other industries.

(continued on

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The birthday anniversary of Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji, the symbol of a resurgent Hindu nationalism, will be celebrated all over the State on May 3. This article purports to pay our homage to the sacred memory of this greatest hero of Maharashtra.

Shivaji
The Saviour of Caste-ridden Society

—*D. P. Kulkarni*

THE greatness of Shivaji's genius can be fully realised not from the extent of the kingdom he won for himself nor from the value of the hoarded treasure he left behind him, but from a survey of the conditions amidst which he rose to sovereignty. He was truly an original explorer, the maker of a new road in mediaeval Indian history, with no example or guide before him. His reign brought peace and order to the country, assured the protection of women's honour and of all sects without distinction, extended the royal patronage to the truly pious men of all creeds—Muslims no less than Hindus—, and presented equal opportunities to all his subjects by opening the public service to talent irrespective of religion or caste. He was himself a Hindu, sincere in belief and orthodox in practice, and yet he employed a number of Muhammadan officers in the highest positions. He gave legal recognition to the Muslim 'qazis' in his dominions. This was the ideal policy for a State with a composite population like India.

It is uncharitable to say that Shivaji's ideal of a Hindu 'swaraj' was based on orthodoxy. Gurudev Tagore's remarks smell of defeatism and pessimism : "He wove ropes of sand ; he attempted the impossible. It is beyond the power of any man, it is opposed to the divine law of the universe, to establish the 'swaraj' of such a caste-ridden, isolated, internally-torn sect over a vast continent like India." In those conditions no superman even can create a nation and leave an enduring state behind him. Shivaji with his transcendent genius could have barely laid their true foundations if a long reign of internal peace granted to him and he had been allowed by a line of worthy successors. But he lived for less than six years after his coronation, and his kingdom perished with his sons. But he proved by his example that his countrymen can build a nation, found a State, defeat enemies ; they can conduct their own defence ; they can protect and promote literature and art, commerce and industry ; they can maintain navies and ocean trading fleets of their own, and conduct naval battles on equal terms with foreigners.

Sub-Division of Society.—Before the advent of Shivaji the Brahmans living east of the Sahyadri range despised those living west, the men of the hills despised their brethren of the plains. The main hindrance to the growth of patriotism was the infinitely minute sub-division of society, which made the formation of one nation, or a compact body of men moved by community life, thought and interests, impossible, and even inconceivable. Apart from the impassable chasm between the Hindus and the Muslims living on the same soil and under the same

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rulers, the Hindus themselves were split up into innumberable mutually warring (or, at best, contemptuously detached and indifferent) fragments. Not only caste despise and persecute caste, but even among the members of the same caste there were distinctions as sharp as those marking off the Muhammadan from the Hindu or the 'Shudra' from the Brahman. Certian families claimed to be of nobler blood than all others of the same caste and locality, and depressed and insulted the latter in society.

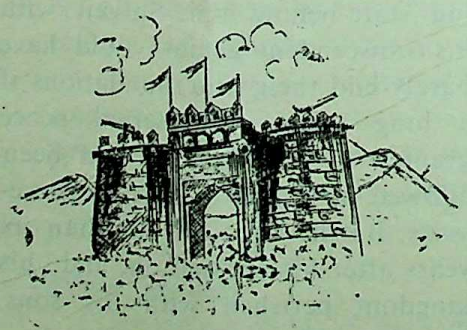
The highest aim of Hindu in that age—as even in our own times,—was to elevate his own family (and often also his own sub-division of a caste) in the social scale by lavish bounty to the Brahmans and the caste elders, by hypergamy, or by a nearer approach to the practices of the higest or " twice-born " castes. But the dominant families for castes tried to keep the newer or lower ones down at their former level of degradation by turning all the engines of social persecution against them.

Such were the men among whom Shivaji tried to build up his edifice of an independent national State, the men whom he had to employ as his instruments, the men to whom he had to leave his uncompleted task. We could succeed in his task because he had the born leader's personal magnetism and threw a spell over all who knew him, drawing the best elements of the country to his side and winning the most devoted service from his officers, while his dazzling victories and everready smile made him the idol of his soldiery. Shivaji helped to imbibe the traits of self-reliance, courage, perseverance, a stern simplicity, a rough straight forwardness, a sense of social equality and consequently pride in the dignity of man as man. The religious revival in the Deccan in the 15th and 16th centuries, which was not Brahmanical in its orthodoxy, helped Shivaji in combating the danger of disintegration. The revival was heterodox in its spirit of protest against forms and ceremonies and class distinction based on birth and ethical in its preference of a pure heart, and of the law of love, to all other acquired merits and good works. At its head were saints and prophets, poets and philosphers, who sprang chiefly from the lower orders of society.

Thus in the end a tribe,—or rather a collection of tribes and castes,—was fused into a nation. " The Marathas are a nation, and from the Brahman to the ryot they glory in the fact."

Shudra Becomes Kshatriya : Why Shivaji underwent the ' purification process ' ? The essence of statesmanship is ' tact des choses possibles' and he possessed the unfailing sense of reality in politics. The permanence of his political creation required that he should be formally crowned as sovereign. But there was one curious hindrance to the realization of ideal. According to the ancient Hindu scriptures, only a member of the Kshatriya caste can be legally crowned as king and claim the homage of Hindu subjects. The Bhonsles were popularly known to be neither Kshatriyas nor of any other twice-born caste, but mere tillers of the soil, as Shivaji's great grandfather was still remembered to have been. How could an upstart sprung from such a shudra family aspire to the rights and honours to a Kshatriya ? The Brahmans and Vyas of the age, Gaga Bhatta of Banaras agreed to establish the Bhonsle pedigree as fabricated and declared the Rajah as Kshatriya of the purest breed, descended in unbroken line from the Maharana of Udaipur, the sole representative of the solar line of the mythic hero-god Ramchandra. The purification and coronation cost him about Rs. 50,00,000.

Shivaji's real greatness lay in character and practical ability, rather than in originality of conception or length of political vision. His failing insight into the character of others, efficiency of arrangement and instinctive perception of what was practicable and most profitable under the circumstances, these were the causes of his success. To these must be added his universal toleration and insistence on equal justice and personal morality and lofty of aim.



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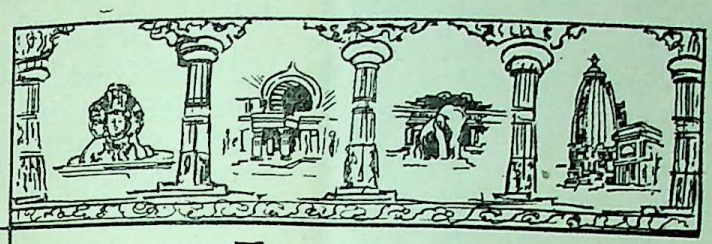
OUR HERITAGE IN Art & Architecture



I

—*Suresh B. Desai*

THE artistic heritage of a country reflects her inner and real personality, the inner life and vision of her people and the values and ethos they cherish. It is a true mirror of their mind and a faithful representation of their life and civilization.

India's heritage in art and architecture is rich, profound and diverse. Many moods and temperaments of India, the colour and diversity of her culture and the basic unity underlying this colourful and fascinating diversity can best be experienced at Sanchi and Borobudur, Ajantha and Ellora, Gandhara and Amaravati, at Khajuraho and Madura and at Agra and Fatehpur Sikri.

According to Radhakamal Mukarjee, "Indian art is neither archaelogy nor history. It underlies and impels history, carrying its burden and message through the epochs amidst the vicissitudes of Indian civilisation. Neither is it metaphysics nor Religion. It makes these things, their truths and values an integral part of man's imagination and consciousness through its sensuous rhythms and patterns. It brings about the identity between the sensible and super—sensible that neither doctrines of philosophy nor dogmas of religion can achieve."

This cherished heritage of ours can be traced to the earliest historical civilisation of India which flourished over four thousand years ago at Harappa and Mohenjodaro in the Indus valley.

People who inhabited the Indus Valley had an aesthetic bent of mind. The objects which survived the holocaust of this civilization—one of the finest in those ancient times—is a sound proof of their artistic temperament. There are beautifully carved and glazed steatite seals or amulets with a magnificently finished bull and unicorn, tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, short-horned bulls, antelopes, buffaloes and crocodiles.

These folks were highly accomplished craftsmen in metals. They worked on gold, silver, lead and copper and made bronze also. They were skilled in the *Cire Perdue* process of casting and an exquisite piece of artistic excellence, a figure of a dancing girl in bronze, was found in the remnants.

A number of figures, in steatite, clay and limestone, of men, birds, toys were also made by these ancient Indians.

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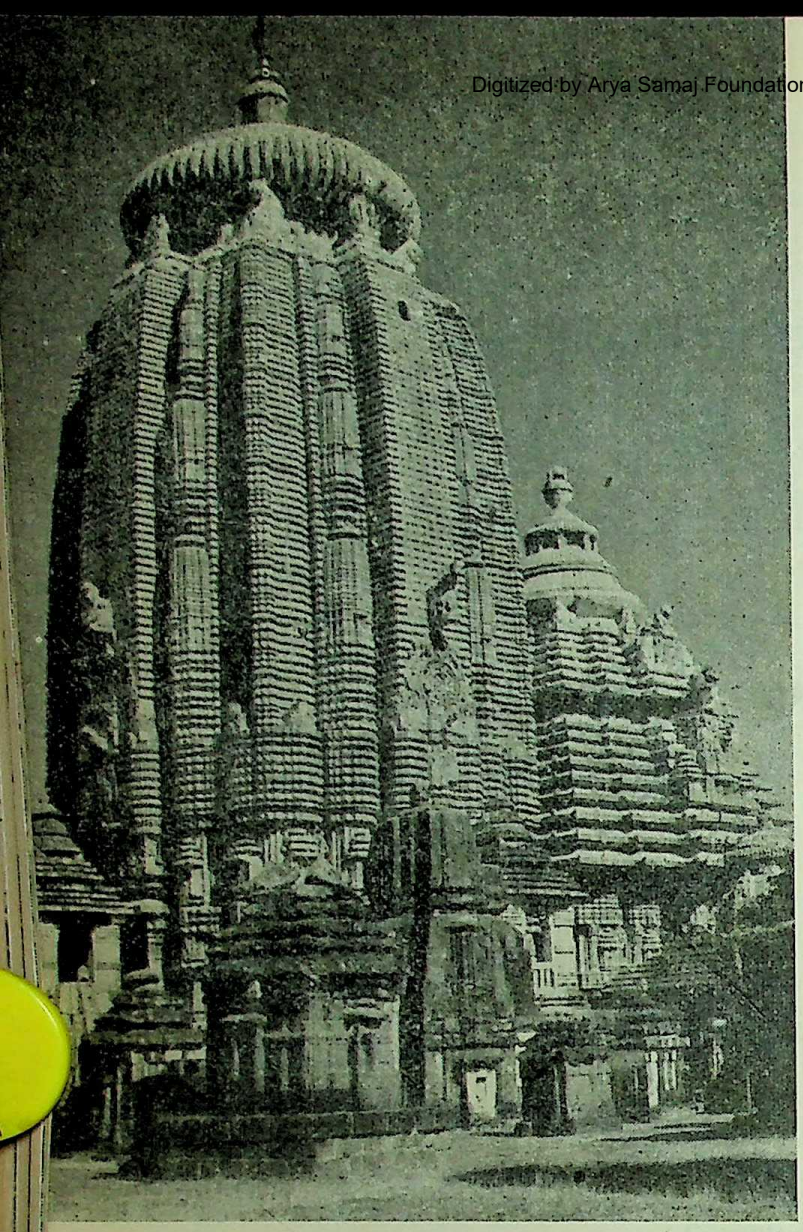
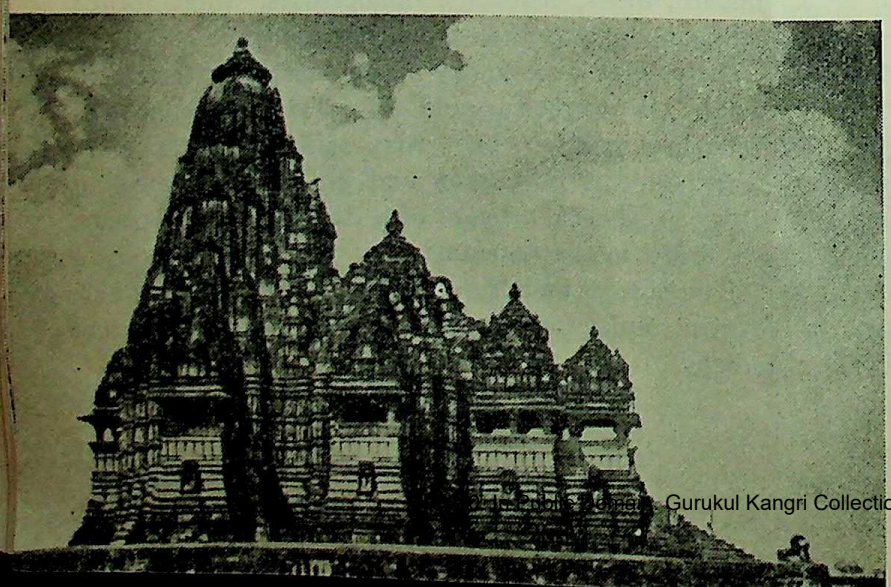


Bhubaneshwar Temple, Orissa

According to historians these antiquities bear a general resemblance to those found on Sumerian sites in Mesopotamia. However that might be, these peaceful people of Harappa and Mohenjadaro hated war and exulted in art. About this, we can have no doubts.

Mahadeo-Khanderia Temple, Khajuraho



One highly notable feature of the Indus Va civilization was that the people had almost a mod idea of town-planning. Mohenjo-daro was excellen laid out with streets at right angles running due n and south and east and west. The main street, feet in width, was unpaved.

Houses were built of burnt brick set in mud mo No stone was used and they were absolutely de of any ornamentation. Every house contained a b room and an elaborate drainage system.

Public Bath

A big public bath, 39 feet by 23, was also excave The bath was watertight with its steps leading dow the water, a promenade and compartments for bathers. South of the bathroom was a spacious buil about 200 feet long and 100 feet wide. This could the place for the king.

The Indus valley sculpture is marked by a h degree of finish and excellence. Some figurines a considered to be among the most superb specimens ancient art and craftsmanship. It indicates the deve ment of a highly sophisticated artistic culture.

Sir John Marshall has said that the jewellery of the people in gold and silver is comparable to the arti excellence of the jewel'ery in jewellery houses of mod London.

People of Dravidian origin probably had culti many of the arts. Their architecture was based bamboo constructions. They also made beau objects of chank or conch. The shift from abst symbolism to anthropomorphic iconography can said to be a heritage from Dravidians. They used wood and brick for building.

In the Vedic period, Aryans in northern In worshipped personified powers of Nature, chief am them being Indra, Surya, Agni, Varuna, Vishnu, Ru and Yama. It is probable they made images of th cosmik forces, though no tangible evidence has found.

Fundamental motifs

The Vedic period is also characterised the fundamental motifs and symbols swastika, lotus, conch, umbrella, alter, sun, thunderbolt *naga-garuda*, the tree and the full vase.

Architecture during this period sho superimposition of layers of plinth, sol terrace on the plain, law pedestal sacrificial alter reinforcing " the pro symbolic meaning of every Indian house

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who repeats the supreme sacrifice of the 'Virata Purusa'."

Early Indian arts were intimately linked with the intense desire of man to worship heroes and ancestral ideals. Sculpture was known as "Chitra-Laksana". It laid down rules as to how a valiant king (Chakravartin) should be represented. "Parkham Statue", the earliest known piece of Indian sculpture, refers to Kunika Ajatasatru, of the Saisunaga dynasty, who died in 618 B. C. A female figure of a Yakshi, from Besnagar is closely related to this image. Two more statues of this period bear the names of Saisunaga Kings, Udayan and Nanda Vardhana, who ruled in the fifth century B.C.

This group of figures, according to Ananda Coomaraswamy, "represents the genuinely primitive aspect of Indian art, while implying a long anterior development in wood of other impermanent materials". The treatment of objects in this early art is rather materialistic and imaginative. The human figures have no spiritual halo around them and they do not appear remote and serene but firmly set on the earth and are an immediate and affirmative expression of physical energy. Life is accepted without question or analysis, the solid earth is not idealised. Philosophy and spiritualism had not yet transgressed into the sphere of arts. It was, however, not as mundane as early Egyptian art. In Coomaraswamy's words "it was not yet spiritual rather than unspiritual".

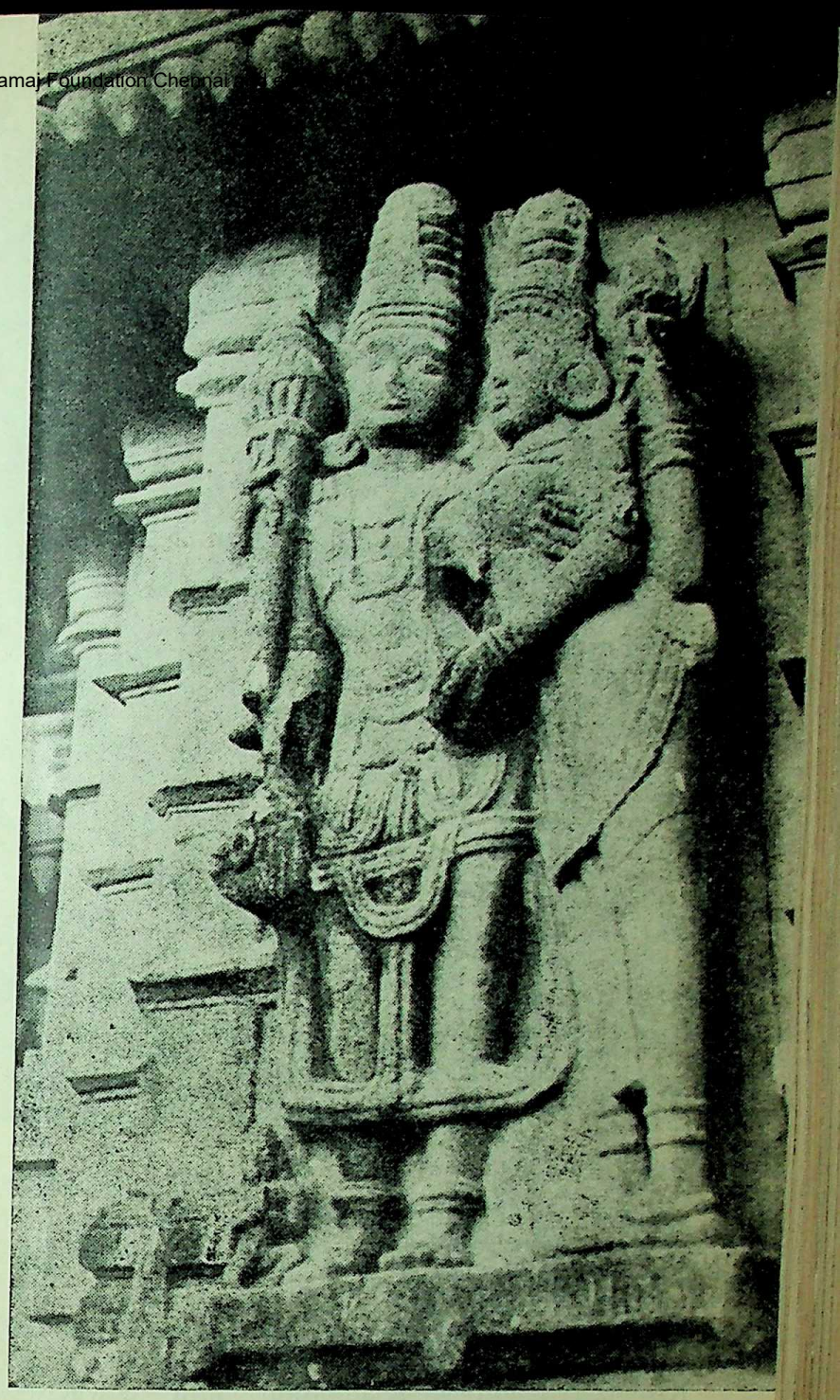
No Foreign Influence

This pre-Mauryan art is also free from any traces of foreign influence. It springs from the earth on which it stands and is in an absolutely pure mode.

The *Mahabharata* and the *Ramayana* give us a highly vivid picture of the aesthetic tastes of the people in the post-Vedic age. The people were highly cultured and loved arts. When Usha, daughter of Banasura, sees her prince charming in her dream and passes some moments of intense romantic unrest in trying the puzzle who that handsome youth could be, her friend, Chitralekha paints portraits of all handsome famous princes which include Aniruddha, grandson of Krishna, to the immense delight and fascination of Usha.

There is also a breath-taking description, in the *Mahabharata* of the marvellous palace, called the *Sabhabha*, built by Mayasura for the Pandavas.

When Rama triumphantly returns to his kingdom, Ayodhya, after 14 rigorous years in the wilderness,



Purush and Prakriti

the citizens who crowd the borders to welcome him include game-cutters, weavers, armourers, glass-makers, craftsmen in ivory and actors.

Krishna's life has been an eternal fount of inspiration for Indian artists. Krishna's was a personality with many brilliant facets. He was the most accomplished lover, his valour was unlimited, his humanity knew no bounds and he was the acme of wordly wisdom.

Though born in a royal family Krishna was brought up among cowherds in Gokula where he saved the milkmen by lifting the mount Govardhana and annihilating a huge serpentine monster—Kaliya—in the river

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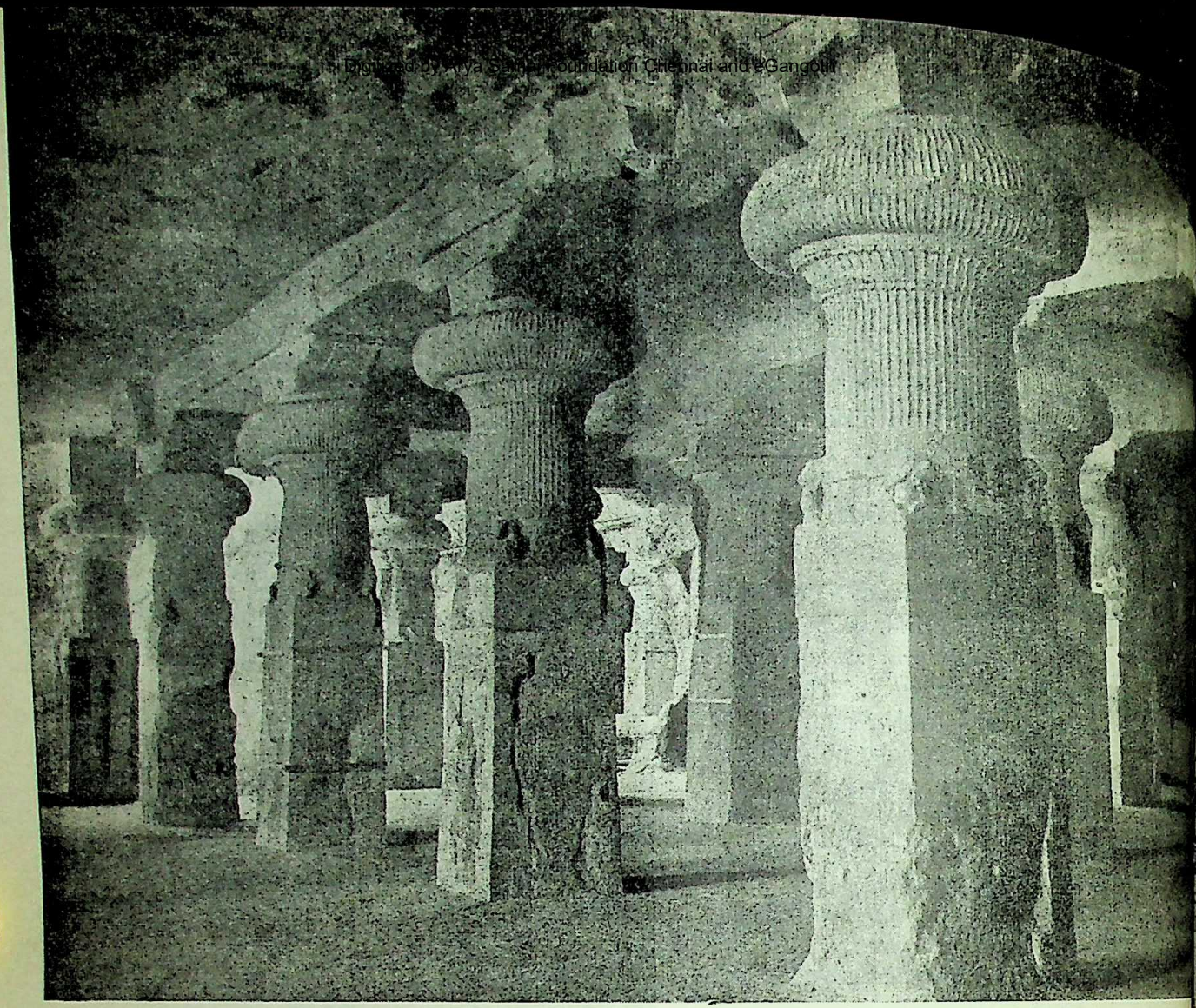

Massive pillars of the Chaitya-hall of Bhaja

Yamuna. Both these feats of his have been familiar themes in Indian Art.

Fascinating theme

Krishna's amorous relationship with cowherd maidens and especially with Radha is another fascinating theme, literally inexhaustible. He transports these maidens into passionate ecstasy by his flute-singing and on moonlit nights in Brindabana on the bank of Yamuna dances with them, irritates them, makes love to them and elicits from them the entire gamut of self-consuming passion.

One of the earliest images of Radha-Krishna is characterised by melting tenderness due to the soft modelling and delicacy and rhythm of movements and gestures. Some of the earliest Vaishnava sculptures depict beautiful scenes from Krishna's life. Krishna is generally represented with his bluish complexion, yellow *Pitambara* and the crest of colourful peacock-feather in his headgear.

For the Indian, Radha and Krishna represe Eternal Woman and the Eternal Man. In the medieval art their romance was intimately wra in the " Bhakti " cult.

Rajasthan and Himachal paintings deal wi popular archetype and according to Radhakr Mukerjee, " no where are the relations of poetry painting closer and deeper than here. Very often or a couplet is illustrated by the painting which the specific aesthetic *rasa* centred round the in of Radha, Krishna and the milk-maids of Vrajabh the souls of men. Painting, song, tale and dan repeat and strengthen this archetype among the masses of India. The villagers deal in these mu sical truths in their own way in little poems and in their mystery plays, and devout dances and pictu journey in the rainy season. And painting also expression to the same moods and ideals that from the heart of the village population. is cultivated such art of the people, for the peo by the people."

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...found impact

The emergence of Jainism and Buddhism, in the ... Century B. C., made a profound impact on ...an Art. Both of these religions preached purities ...duct, non-violence, chastity, truthfulness, austerity ...subjugation of senses.

...in art is full of transcendental detachedness ...d frigidity. It, nevertheless, reveals greater simpli... and continuity than Buddhist art. The group of ...n temples at Khajuraho and Deogarh and the beauti... temples in Gujarat, Malwa, Ajmer and Rajputana, belonging to the medieval periods, are the best ...mples of Jain sculpture and architecture.

The sphere of Jain art was extremely limited—to ... depiction of the *Tirthankaras* and events from their ...s. Temples of Mount Abu, however, reveal exquisite ...d of inner poise and serenity with sensuous beauty ...d exuberance.

Asoka's patronage to Buddhism provided a great ...us to Buddhist beginnings which can be ...ated with the *Chaitya* (memorial monument) ...d on the sites of the Four Great Events of the ...dha's life, and in other places. A symbol represents ...h of the Great events and sites. They are as ...ows :—

Place	*Event*	*Symbol*
...ilavastu	.. Conception..	Elephant, Lotus Bull, Gate, Horse.
...th Gaya	.. Great Enlightenment	Bodhi Tree with railing.
...ath	.. First Preaching.	Wheel, often with deer.
...inagara	.. *Nirvana*	.. *Stupa.*

...sculptures, railings and gateway at Barhut, the ...casing, ground balustrade and plain railing at ...chi, the sculptured railing at Bodh Gaya, the ...est sculptures at Amaravati and Chaityhalls at ...ispalle, Bhaja, Kondane, Pitalkhora, Ajanta ...es X and IX), Bedsa and the early Jain caves at ...giri in Orissa date back to 185—80 B. C.

...ment feature

...e rock-hewn viharas, or the secluded places for ...tation and study is one of the prominent characte... of the Buddhist architecture. These marvellous ...temples were carved out of solid rocks. The ...was shaped, piece by piece by pick and chisel. ...temple normally consisted of a spacious hall in ...centre and cells (for meditation), refectories and other chambers. The monks' cells were small, flat-rooted cubicles with stone conches. In some viharas, stone tables were carved for dining. A stone cistern full of fresh water was situated near each of the viharas.

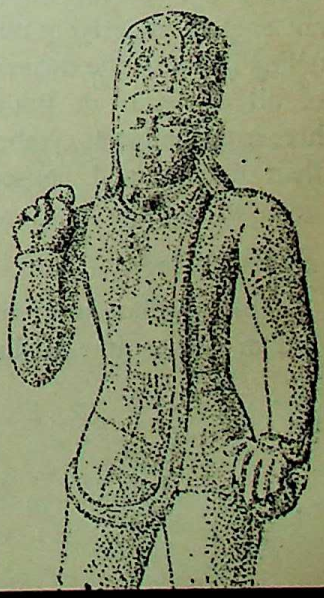
Rows of massive, indestructible pillars lent inpressive grandeur to the central hall. The roof was usually barrel-shaped. Karla caves is perhaps the most perfect example of this type of structure.

Rock and pillar edicts of Asoka and the early Buddhist Religuaries bear inscriptions in the contemporary language and according to Rawlinson, they could only have been executed if the art had already been practised for a long time.

It was during his time that stone, instead of wood, was introduced in building. Megasthenes considered "noble simplicity" to be a leading characteristic of Indian Art in his times.

The stupa of Sanchi, the most famous one, is 56 feet in height with diameter of 121 feet, the topped by the *Chhatra* (or umbrella)—a symbol of royalty.

The motive behind monuments built by Asoka is edification of pilgrims visiting the spot. It is with this object that incidents in the lives of the Buddha were depicted.



The sculptures of Barhut are said to be the most

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primitive and earliest. The culmination was reached at the Sanchi Gateways with their lifelike elephant models and the exquisite flying dryads of the brackets.

Asoka took particular delight in building pillars. These massive monuments, 40 to 50 feet in height, are impressively tapering monoliths of hard sandstone. How the builders carried these huge columns from their quarry at Chunar to their destination will remain a marvel of history. These pillars were so excellently furnished that their surface glittered and visitors thought they were made of metals. The columns were surmounted with a bell-capital, an abacus and symbolic figure usually of a lion. The pillar at Sarnath is the most striking in this respect. The four magnificent lions on this pillar are propping a *dharma chakra*. On the abacus are seen realistic figures of bulls and horses in bas-relief. Sir john Marshal admiringly describes "The masterful strength of the crowning lions, with their swelling veins and tense muscular development" and both bell and capital as "masterpieces in point of both style and technique, the finest carvings indeed, that India has yet produced, and unsurpassed by anything of the kind in the ancient world".

Jewellery and steatite and rock crystal craftsmanship had also attained a high degree of excellence in the Mauryan times.

One remarkable feature of art in the time of Mauryas was that it was singularly free from any Greek influence though the Mauryan Emperors had come into contact with their Greek contemporaries. The idea of building in stone was borrowed from Persia. But whether India borrowed or not, one thing is beyond doubt that Indian art of the time achieved an excellence and degree of perfection that was hardly surpassed anywhere in the ancient civilisations.

Alongwith Sanchi, Bharhut, situated on the Imperial Mauryan high-road from Pataliputra (Patna) to Ujjian was also a famous centre of early Buddhist art. The railings of the Bharhut stupa and its panels display " a delightful, hearing and free linear rhythm that binds together man, animal and tree, and that echoes not only an underlying unity in the Indian art of story-telling but also the deeper metaphysical connectedness of all existence in Buddhist thought." The Lotus here is a significant symbol in which " man, animal and their actions and consequences are all inextricably involved as parts of the vast ramifying life-process ".

Abiding Legacy

Asokan pillars and stupas is the abiding legacy of Indian Art. In Radhakamal Mukarjee's words, " Asokan sculpture, like the Edict pillars with conventional and formalised modelling of the animals of Buddhism, showed a superior polish manship and technical quality, but stood apart the broad current of the Indian plastic tradition was a courtly art and left little impress on the and form of Indian art. Yet if we consider the tion of the elephant at Dhauli carved over the of Asoka we encounter a freshness, naturalness linear rhythm that we hardly meet with in the figures surmounting the Asokan pillar capitals it is the Kalingan folk tradition, which saturates court art with a new plastic feeling born of India's derness for the animal kind that Buddhism reinforced.

Here we see medallions illustrating Jatakas reliefs on events in the Buddha's life and pillars which are depicted *Yakshas* and *Yakshis*. The are narrated in a lyrical and condensed manner.

The railing of the Amravati stupa is the most rate known of its kind, about 600 feet in circumference. It was embellished with lotus rosettes, infinitely in treatment. The coping and plinth are ornamented with men carrying garlands and animals.

Although the sculpture is, at places highly sensuous the Buddha figure of Amravati is intensely ascetic austere. It represents pure thought rather than

The great and famous Saka emperor, Kanishka ruled in the early decades of the second century was converted to Buddhism by Asvaghosha most memorable event of his reign was the Mahayana, as distinguished from the early Buddhism of the Hinayana. This schism in the great was partly due to the attempts of some scholars seek some reconciliation between Hinduism Buddhism.

Human form

From this time onwards, the Buddha began portrayed in human form. The Kushans employed the services of Greek and Roman architects and men of whom Agesilaos was famous. Kanishka capital Purushpur (Peshawar), boasted of superb ings. A lofty wooden tower, more them 600 high, was erected to enshrine certain relics of Buddha. It had 14 storeys and an iron pillar surmounted with copper-gilt umbrellas. A of images of the Buddha embellished its side copper-gilt reliquary of a Greek pattern was in the relic-chamber. On the lid were figures Buddha and two Boddhisattvas. The casket

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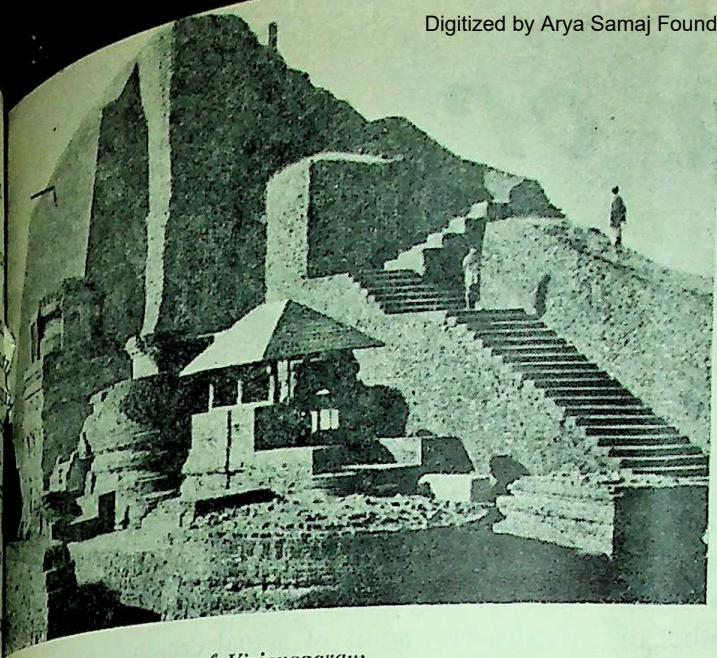

Ruins of Vizianagaram

as adorned with figures of Kanishka, Buddha and the sun and the moon deities and Amozini bearing thands.

The employment of Graeco-Roman artists naturally ed a new hybrid school of art. This school known as the Indo-Greek or Gandhara School. Buddha images in this school, while conforming older types in their essential characteristics are llenistic in style. In some pieces, the Buddha ring in European style, bedizened and with mous- he. Greek gods like Zeus and Appollo and Helle- tic forms and motifs were adapted to the Indian ddhistic themes and traditions. There is also ernible a close stylistic similarity between the early ges of Christ and the Buddha in this period. The ed Buddha at Gandhara even wore the Roman toga.

Almost synchronizing with this efflorescence of Graeco- man influence on Indian Art, there flourished a ly indigenous school of art at Mathura, Bhita, ngar and Amravati. Images of the Buddha in this ool look far more dynamic than those of the Gan- n school and closely conform to the tradition of Mauryan Indian sculpture. Even the funerary es of Kusan kings are devoid of any traces of llenistic influence.

Jain stupa of Mathura reveals railing pillars embel- d with nude female figures, or Yaksis, associated trees, the woman and tree motif. A " taste of ge" with a relief of Jain stupa reveals that the monuments were identical in form with the dhist.

minical Tradition

his development of Buddhist art was part of the l and religious upheaval of those times. Royal patronage of such redoubtable monarchs as Asoka and Kanishka enabled it to make rapid strides and reach glorious heights. It, however, did not indicate total eclipse of the earlier Brahminical traditions. Hindu art was holding its own in face of Buddhist developments. In the succeeding centuries, commencing from the Gupta period, it once again emerged to the fore.

The Gupta period is a golden leaf in India's long and chequered history. This was a period of unique synthesis of religion, culture and art. Secularisation of art was another noteworthy development in the Gupta period.

Buddhism was by this time completely assimilated in the national life. The Buddha figure developed into an integral part of architecture. The vitality and exuberence of the Ajanta pictures reflect keen sense of sophisticated enjoyment in life. Accomplishment of an artist came to be recognised as a personal achievement, perhaps for the first time in history. Painting got the honour of being an accomplishment of kings and queens. Portrait-painting was a common device of the classical drama.

Art and architecture of this time unfortunately suffered severe damage from time and the vandalism of raiders and invaders.

Symbolic of the secularism and religious tolerance of the age, temples containing both the images of Hindu Gods and Buddha sprang up. Earliest of them were the little Hindu shrines at Sanchi, Eran and Tigowa.

Fat roofs without spires, short pillars with massive square capitals and images of the river goddess Ganga and Yamuna keeping vigil on the entrance are the salient features of Gupta temples. A temple at Bhitargaon in U. P. is built of brick with a high tower and superb terra-cotta decoration.

At Bodhi Gaya, the place of the Buddha's enlightenment, there was erected an exquisite shrine. The figures on the panels of temples here are full of extraordinary vigour and at the same time, of majestic dignity and serenity.

(To be continued in the next issue)

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Decision or Pending...

—SIR PAUL GORE BO

THE whole process of Government is one of decision or indecision. At any moment there are a mass of questions on which policy decisions have been taken and implementation is going on. There are a number of questions on which decisions are actually being taken. And there are a great many more on which preliminary work is being done which may lead up to decision later. In a sense this is true of any aspect of life, from the decision (or more possibly reflex) of the fly deciding whether to bump into a window pane or to go through the alternative open window, to the most complicated personal and institutional decisions. But there is something specially involved and far-reaching about the government decision, and the preparation for it which will be considered in this essay. I hasten to add that the essay is only, as it were, a cocktail ; but my hope is that it is a fairly comprehensive and stimulating one, since I have tried to touch not only on Government procedures but on the whole problem of decision as a human activity.

I think the general public sometimes has an idealistic view of the process of decision-taking. I know that before I joined the public service I had a hazy idea that the some immensely impartial and expert people, with all the time to form objective judgements on complete evidence, met in complete calm and produced plans and proposals which highminded statesmen then possibly amended and certainly adopted. If you are tempted to believe that this is so, try first to apply this criterion to buying a suit. It would take some time before one can decide on one's final choice.

In Government it is of course true that expert civil servants meet and discuss things. But they are not all equally free. Some of them miss some of the discussions ; one or two are ill at the critical moment, others are really interested in something else and cannot give the problem in hand their undivided attention. Therefore, and this is my point, when the recommendation is made to Ministers, there will be an element of time and chance ; much will depend on the time avail competing claims of other business and so on. when the matter reaches Ministers, the same and the point of actual decision may be w prepared to defend as calling a point of in almost a point of anarchy.

Let me again try to explain. When the Minister the same influences which affect officials w them even more strongly. When a subject comes discussion and decision, one Minister may be a an international conference, another may be ill who feels one way, may not feel so strongly as who feels the other way, and the actual decisi contain a strong element not so much of cold planning or forethought, as of intuition, impu political savoir faire. Just as the determination at the stock exchange or decision to buy a often determined against the pressure of will this happen in the case of Governmental or decision.

This does not mean that facts, figures, study, tion and objectivity are bad. Far from it. They be applied as far as time and money permit would be prepared to argue, if we may go mat again, that an infinity of preparation equals an of deferment, a perpetual pending.

Bringing about decision.—As a result of digression, we have thus brought the argume point that a Government decision is a difficult bring about and that a theoretically ideal pro might mean an indefinite deferment. We m study the science and art of bringing about I know it is often contented that take no deci itself a decision and this is in strict logic tru am not sure that it is psychologically, as opp logically true, because it must be easier in hum to do nothing than to do something except people of immensely restless temperament. I think we are safe enough saying that decisio

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conscious effort and the object is to discover how this conscious effort is best brought about.

With regard, therefore, I leave the techniques of Government enshrined in legend that in the Government of Imperial Austria, the officials had a tray which was not labelled pending; but "solves itself". This is indeed a system of Government. But I doubt whether it is applicable by beyond.

In considering how to bring about decisions, one has to recognise that there are different kinds and degrees of decision. I remember my first quarter of an hour in the Foreign Office. Somebody put in front of me a file all about the regulations for importing objects into the United States, or Foreign Office procedure. I found this a very difficult moment in my life. A helpful and more experienced colleague suggested that I look underneath the file and there, sure enough, was the decision to send other departments the precisely corresponding document of a year previous. So, triumphantly, I took, within a quarter of an hour of my appointment, my first decision to do exactly the same as had been done before.

This, of course, is a very elementary kind of decision, since it only concerns internal machinery. One graduates from this to bigger decision of internal machinery through administrative decisions, such as whether or not to issue a particular allowance or pension to a particular person, to what are called policy decisions involving the Government as a whole whether *vis-a-vis* its own public, or *vis-a-vis* other countries. In such cases the decision will almost certainly involve the interests of a number of departments.

Departmental delays.—I should say this is very much common in British political and civil service. However there are certain things about the formation of governmental policy which are unavoidable in any democratic system and one of these is inter-departmental argument, since no Government attempts to run its affairs through one department.

This is where the art of decision reaches its most complicated and difficult refinement. Each member of an inter-departmental discussion must first obtain a decision on what he must say on behalf of his department and, incidentally, what he may say if the weight of opinion is against him. Then there must be a capacity for the group as a whole to reach, if possible, a combined decision which can be submitted higher, or can be acted on. I myself believe that this is in many ways the heart of orderly Government. Any Government which can develop good committee machinery and above all, good chairmen have a basic orderliness by consent which is the heart of genuinely democratic administration and is a very great strength, particularly in times of political strain. Equally, if a system of Government does not produce such people, then the strains between the Government and the outside world will be rendered much greater by obvious strains within the Government itself.

What then about pending? Well, obviously all the way along the line there are possible breaks on the progress towards decision. There is often the very difficulty of the question. There is, then, the department which works very slowly. There is the individual official who cannot quite make up his mind; his inability to do so in civil service terms is usually expressed, not in putting the file under the carpet (though this has been known) nor in resignation but in desperately finding somebody to whom the matter can be further referred. If what I have already talked about is the heart of functioning bureaucracy, excessive reference side-ways is one of the most point weapons of the Circumlocution Office.

There are, of course, many personal and psychological influences on the taking of decisions or the failure to take them. There is, for instance, the good or bad organisation of office work. One of the most difficult things in life is to decide whether to take to most difficult files first because one must get on with them, or to take the easier ones because at least one can keep rather more appear in circulation and action.

Either is better than "pecking" at files in defiance of the British Treasury minute enjoining officials to look no more than twice at a file, once to decide how urgent it is and a second time to deal with it.

A great impediment to decision, incidentally, is the official who incapable of letting any of his subordinates decide anything and eventually becomes incapable (because there is no time) of deciding anything rationally himself.

Decision is rarely easy, and decision in Government has very special complications and difficulties. The temptations to resort to indecision, from timidity to physical exhaustion, are very great and deserve a sympathetic understanding, by those who would be too severe on bureaucracy. But there is always a responsibility on Government to encourage good organisation and an acceptance of responsibility by individuals that preparation for decision may be as effective as possible, and Government be unhamphered by too much reference up and down and, particularly, side-ways.

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(*continued from page 8*)

Though Maharashtra plays a very prominent role in the industrial activity of the country, industrialisation in this State is restricted to a very small and well defined area around Bombay and Poona, and the rest of the State is industrially backward.

The State is, therefore, endeavouring to give its industry a new look. To make the general approach to industries more dynamic, the whole industrial policy of the State was reorientated on the basis that for any common man it should be possible to start an industry and help his own economic well-being as well as the economy of the State. At the outset, stress was laid more on small-scale and cottage industry. For this reason 54 industrial estates are being organised and developed all over the State by the end of the Third Plan period with the help of local bodies and co-operative societies. The scheme of industrial estates envisages the provision of primary facilities to small-scale industries, such as factory accommodation, water supply electric power, easy communications, etc. These primary facilities will enable the small enterpreneurs to make better utilisation of the financial resources for productive purposes such as purchase of modern machinery, modern technical knowledge, etc.

During the Second Plan period, 10 places were selected for establishment of the industrial estates. Of these 10 estates, 9 industrial estates have started functioning and the construction work of the remaining one is in progress. The total number of sheds constructed in these industrial estates was 355 giving employment to about 4,800 workers. The construction of additional 62 sheds is in progress in all these 10 estates.

Of the 44 estates proposed to be established during the Third Plan period, two estates are being established by Government, three functional estates by Maharashtra Industries Development Corporation, one by the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the remaining 38 estates by co-operatives of entrepreneurs. Of the 44 estates, 11 have so far been started and about 151 sheds have been constructed therein. In addition to the above, Government has recently approved 4 new places for the establishment of the industrial estates through co-operatives of entrepreneurs.

To accelerate the pace of industrialisation in the State, particularly in the rural areas, an Industrial Corporation—Maharashtra Industries Development Corporation—has been set up. The M. I. D. C. is playing a vital role in the establishment of industrial areas and functional estates for large, medium and small scale industries. It provides an expanding base for industrial growth. The functional industrial estates is a new scheme and only one of its kind in India. It provides for bringing together all components of an industry in one estate. Three such functional industrial estates are being set up one at Marol (Bombay), another at Bhosari (Poona) and the third at Nagpur. The Corporation inaugurated a new industrial area at Roha for establishing chemical industries. Suitable progress has been made in planning and execution of the proposed new aluminium project at Jaigad. One of the biggest cement plants in the country near Rajur in Yeotmal district in the joint sector, with an annual capacity of 4 lakh tons of cement has made further progress.

The Corporation has been entrusted with 21 industrial areas and three functional industrial estates covering an area of about [illegible] hectares. The Corporation has [illegible] possession an area of 4,921 he[illegible] and has allotted 661 plots [illegible] dustrial areas in Thana, [illegible] Dombivali, Bhosari, Pimpri, A[illegible] nath, Badlapur, Aurangabad, [illegible] Nasik, Trans-Thana Creek, Po[illegible] Chiplun, Kalwa, Mira and N[illegible] In the Thana area, 141 fac[illegible] have started construction of fa[illegible] buildings and 48 factories [illegible] already gone into production.

On August 1, 1963, the Corp[illegible] tion set up an independent div[illegible] called the Maharashtra Inve[illegible] Centre with the object of o[illegible] project advisory services to [illegible] stries. In November 1964, the C[illegible] has opened at Bombay a s[illegible] room of articles which can be p[illegible] ced by small industrial units. S[illegible] sample rooms are being ope[illegible] Nagpur and Aurangabad. [illegible] Centre has also launched a sch[illegible] for assisting technicians to [illegible] their new industries and to cre[illegible] second line of entrepreneu[illegible] Under this scheme, developed [illegible] and built-up factory accommo[illegible] are made available to the techni[illegible] on easy rental or hire-pur[illegible] facilities. Assistance is also re[illegible] in getting machinery and fin[illegible] assistance from other related o[illegible] sations.

A State Small scale Indu[illegible] Development Corporation has [illegible] set up by the State Governme[illegible] giving impetus to the develop[illegible] of small-scale industries, which [illegible] the major component of rur[illegible] dustrialisation. The Corpo[illegible] aims at assisting the sma[illegible] industries sector in the S[illegible] every possible way in ord[illegible] promote their all-sided develop[illegible] It helps the industries by m[illegible] them available through e[illegible] distribution, the basic raw ma[illegible] which are in short supp[illegible]

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machinery and equipment, particularly of indigenous origin on easy instalments. It helps them by marketing the products of standard specifications produced by small-scale industries. In course of time, the Corporation hopes to arrange for technical guidance and also to offer a few focal points common facilities, particularly in the contemplated functional industrial estates.

Defence projects

The most important projects started by the Central Government in Maharashtra are five defence projects. One of the projects is for producing MIG fighter-planes. The projects are being located in the rural areas of the State and will employ a large number of persons both during construction and after production starts. A training centre has been set up at Nasik to train candidates for skilled employment in the MIG factory.

Distillery

The Government Central Distillery built up at Chitali in the Ahmednagar district as a State public sector project during the Second Plan, on closing the old unit at Nasik Road, commenced production in July 1962. The capacity of the plant is 2.7 million gallons of rectified spirit per annum. In June 1963 the distillery attained the maximum rated capacity of 9,000 gallons per day.

Industrial Licences :—During the period of four years from 1960 to 1963, the number of licences issued by the Government of India, under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951, in Maharashtra State for establishing new units was 547 and the number of licences issued for substantial expansion or manufacture of new articles was 947. Of these, 295 licences in the first category and 712 licences in the second category were issued in Greater Bombay. During 1964 the number of licences issued in the State for establishing new units was 37 and for substantial expansion or manufacture of new articles was 146. Of these, 8 licences in the first category and 102 licences in the second category were issued in Greater Bombay. The bulk of the licences issued related to the engineering, pharmaceutical and chemical industries.

Financial Assistance :—Up to June 30, 1964, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India has sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 34 crores in the State. In all 68 units were given assistance and the major part of it has been given to 20 sugar co-operative units. During 1963-64 the Corporation sanctioned assistance of about Rs. 6 crores to Maharashtra. In addition to the Finance Corporation the agencies like the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, the National Industrial Development Corporation and the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation sanction loans for rehabilitation and modernisation of industrial units.

Mineral production

The total value of mineral production in Maharashtra State during 1964 was estimated at Rs. 7 crores. In the Vidarbha region, a workable deposits of coal have been found. At present only Kamptee and Wardha Valley coalfields are being worked out on a limited scale. The output of coal is estimated to have increased from 9·44 lakh tonnes in 1963 to 9·87 lakhs tonnes in 1964.

Important iron ore deposits are mostly confined to Chanda and Ratnagiri districts. Manganese ore deposits are exploited from Bhandara and Nagpur district. The output of manganese ore is estimated to have increased from 1·44 lakh tonnes in 1964 to 1·98 lakh tonnes in 1964.

Limestone is mined at present only in Nagpur and Yeotmal districts. The output of limestone is estimated to be 69 thousand tonnes in 1964.

Maharashtra is endowed with some of the richest bauxite deposits of India. Kolhapur and Kolaba districts hold great promise as potential sources of aluminium industry. Plans are already afoot for the construction of an aluminium plant of about 20 thousand tonnes capacity.

Supply of foodgrains

Maharashtra State is deficit in foodgrains to the extent of 22 lakh tonnes. To meet the difficult food situation in the State, a number of measures have been taken by the State Government. In April 1964, the Government announced high support prices for jowar and paddy which are the important staple crops of the State. The prices fixed for jowar were Rs. 45 (superior variety) and Rs. 43 (common variety) per quintal and for paddy Rs. 55 (superfine), Rs. 46 (fine), Rs. 44 (medium) and Rs. 41 (coarse) per quintal. Support prices have also been declared for wheat, bajri and maize. The Government has also decided to resort to the monopoly procurement of jowar through the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Society. The society has opened nearly 400 purchasing centres and 1,000 sub-centres all over the jowar producing districts for purchasing jowar at the support prices fixed by the Government. The purchases of jowar upto 9th February 1965 have been 4.66 lakh quintals. About 11·5 lakh quintals of rice and 21·5 lakh quintals of jowar have been purchased so far. The State Government has also declared statutory prices for the sale of rice

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which applies to indigeneous rice grown in Maharashtra.

Foodgrains

Government has taken various steps to ensure equitable distribution of foodgrains at reasonable prices, through a network of fair price shops, In addition, it has also undertaken measures for purchase and procurement of foodgrains with in the State. Steps have been taken to have surplus stocks declared. Government has also fixed statutory maximum wholesale and retail prices of paddy, rice and jowar in order to protect the interest of the consumer. During the last year there have been wide fiuctuations in the price of jowar. The Government has therefore decided to purchase as much as possible of the marketable surplus of jowar during the season on a monopoly basis by offering a price which is one of the highest in India. The purchases are being made through the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Society and its constituents. This is an unique experiment of carrying out a monopoly operation through Co-operative societies. Government has also decided to procure paddy and rice during the season for distribution and for building a buffer stock. Government has made it compulsory for millers and dealers to sell 100 per cent of the quantity of rice with them to the Government.

More fair price shops have been opened in the State to ensure that the consumer gets foodgrains at fair prices. At present, there are about 18,000 fair price shops in the state.

Co-operative movement

The co-operative movement is covering wider area of operation every year in the field of agriculture, small industry, processing and marketing. The co-operative societies in the State at present cover 99 per cent of villages. The number of co-operative societies increased to 35,559 from 34,524 in 1962-63. The working capital of all societies increased to 471 crores in 1963-64. The total membership of all these societies was 55·53 lakhs during 1963-64.

Agricultural credit societies numbering 19,937 constitute the most important class of co-operative societies in the State. The loans advanced by these societies during 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 56·08 crores.

Maharashtra State plays a prominent role in the co-operative credit movement in India,. In 1960-61 Maharashtra State accounted for 22 per cent. of the total working capital of all societies in India.

There were 20 co-operative sugar factories working during 1963-64. These factories crushed 27·84 lakh tonnes of sugarcane and produced 3·39 lakh tonnes of sugar. The sugar production in the co-operative sector was 62 per cent during 1963-64 as against 53 per cent of the total sugar production during 1962-63. The production of sugar in the co-operative sector during the year increased from 2·92 lakhs tonnes in the season 1962-63 to 3·39 lakh tonnes in 1963-64.

The number of cotton ginning and pressing units established at the end of June 1964 was 76 of which 42 were working. The cotton ginned in these units was 40,000 tonnes and number of bales pressed was about 44,000. The cotton processed by these units was barely 2·9 per cent of the entire production in the State. Of the 64 rice mills set up at the end of June 1964, only 28 were carrying on production activities. The rice processed during 1963-64 was 36,000 tonnes. Of 87 oil crushing units, only 2[illegible] in production. The groundnut [illegible] ed in these units was 1·72 [illegible] quintals in 1963-64.

There were 230 regulated [illegible] and 396 marketing societies [illegible] State.

Housing for weaker sections

The Maharashtra State [illegible] first in India to realise the [illegible] of providing houses to the [illegible] the State. During the Second [illegible] Year Plan 28,067 tenements [illegible] constructed for industrial [illegible] low income group people, [illegible] dwellers, and sweepers, [illegible] various agencies. A provi[illegible] Rs. 29·88 cores was made [illegible] Third Five Year Plan of the S[illegible] various housing schemes [illegible] construction of 42,977 tenem[illegible] against this 26,198 tenem[illegible] been complet till the end of D[illegible] ber, 1964. Under the In[illegible] Housing Scheme 7,741 te[illegible] were constructed so far.

A new housing scheme fo[illegible] mically weaker sections wa[illegible] duced in 1962-63. The s[illegible] provides for 25 per cent. fo[illegible] truction of tenements for [illegible] within income limit of Rs. [illegible] month in Bombay and Rs. [illegible] month at other places. Un[illegible] scheme, construction of ten[illegible] have been undertaken at B[illegible] Sholapur, Dhulia, Poona, A[illegible] bad and Nagpur.

An important amendm[illegible] made to the subsidised in[illegible] housing scheme so as to [illegible] employers to pay their cont[illegible] of 25 per cent. subsidy to [illegible] boards and reserve the [illegible] constructed by the board [illegible] employers.

During the first five years [illegible] Maharashtra State, a loan [illegible] 7·37 crores from the life [illegible]

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Corporation was availed of for various Housing Schemes.

Road, bridges and buildings

Over 1,100 miles of roads and 32 bridges at a cost of Rs. 692 lakhs and about 3,800 miles of roads and 7 bridges at a cost of Rs. 1,602 lakhs were constructed during the First and the Second Five Year Plan period. During the first three years of the Third Plan Rs. 1,243·83 lakhs were spent on their activity and during 1964-65 it was proposed to spend about Rs. 626·23 lakhs.

On National Highways, actual expenditure during the three years of the Plan was Rs. 242·49 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure during 1964-65 and 1965-66 will be about Rs. 211·26 lakhs and Rs. 2·67 lakhs respectively.

The State Government's objective is to bring every village in a developed and agricultural area within four miles of a metalled road and 5 miles of any road. It also aims at linking the three regions of the State-Western Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada. In order to provide inter-regional communication between Marathwada and Vidarbha the work of constructing Mant Talni Road costing Rs. 13 lakhs has been included in the Third Plan and the work is in progress. Similarly, to interlink Bombay and Aurangabad, construction of missing link from Nasik to Niphad costing Rs. 25 lakhs has been included in the Third Plan and the work is in progress. The road works like Padali to Ajantha and Nalkhed to Jalna would join Vidarbha with Marathwada. It is proposed to connect the Eastern and Western Express Highways by constructing six link roads to help relieving the congestion in the Bombay Suburbs. There is a provision of Rs. 125 lakhs for the link roads in the Third Plan. Government has also undertaken an additional 4-crore road development programme in Marathwada.

Seven railway overbridges are included in the Third Plan.

Construction of a bridge over Thana Creek at a cost of Rs. 4·7 crores is in progress and is scheduled to be completed in 1967. The bridge when completed would reduce the road journey from Bombay to Poona by 14 miles. Similarly bridges on Girna river on Dhulia-Aurangabad Road, Aner river on Chopda-Shirpur Road ; Pravara river at Newase; Karve on Karad-Tasgaon Road have been started and are in progress. The bridge on river Godavari near Toka has been completed. This will facilitate inter-regional communication between Marathwada and Western Maharashtra. Bridges on Godavari river and on Panchaganga river in Kolhapur district are being undertaken. In Chanda district, 22 bridges have been taken up and 5 have already been completed.

Among the important buildings constructed during the period are the Maharashtra Sadan at New Delhi ; Tagore Memorial Theatre, Bombay ; Employees State Insurance Scheme Hospital at Worli; the Sir C. E. M. Dental College, Bombay ; Transit Camp at Chanda; and building works for the Assembly Session at Nagpur.

Holiday camps at Matheran, Karla, Amboli, Toranmal, Panchaganga, Murud, Panhala, Khinsitalao, Bhandardara, Vajreshwari and Chikhalda have been established. Government has also constructed a low-income group rest house at Aurangabad.

Education

A steady progress has been maintained in expansion of primary education. The Zilla Parishads have been allowed to create 6,500 additional posts of primary school teachers. They will thus be able to provide schooling facilities to almost all the villages in their areas with a population of 200 and more. In the field of secondary education, there are at present 3,722 schools in the State as against 2,198 schools in 1960-61.

Compulsory education for the age group 7-11 was introduced in Western Maharashtra in 1948-49. Similar provision is being made to make education compulsory for this age group in Vidarbha and Marathwada areas.

A vigorous programme for primary teachers training was introduced in 1962-63 as result of which 90 per cent. of the teachers will be trained by 1965-66. In the case of secondary teachers, over 33,000 teachers will be trained by that year.

In the Third Plan, the policy of diversification and providing technical and vocational courses at the secondary level has been continued with a view to serving the growing requirements of students in engineering, medicine and other technological subjects. In addition, to four Government full-fledged technical high schools and 25 centres, 52 private secondary schools, which introduced technical schemes, are being paid grant. Multipurpose courses have been introduced in 339 secondary schools, out of which 7 are Government schools.

In order to improve the status of teachers in primary and secondary schools, the Government has introduced State awards from the year 1961-62. So far 53 such awards have been given. The Government of India has also instituted the awards to teachers at national level.

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Technical education

Steps to expand facilities for technical education have been taken. The total number of seats in the engineering college have been increased to 1,590. The declaration of emergency necessitated further increase in the targets fixed for the Third Plan. Two new engineering colleges were started at Bombay and Amravati during the Plan, thus bringing the total number of the colleges in the State to eight. There are 16 Government and 6 private polytechnics at present in the State. Two new artisans technical training centres one each at Poona and Varangaon have been started. Diploma courses in pharmacy have been introduced at Government Polytechnics at Karad, Jalgaon and Amravati.

Facilities for training of skilled craftsmen are evenly spread throughout the State through the provision of 31 industrial training institutes. About 3,000 workers are expected to be trained annually in skilled trades through the National Apprenticeships Scheme and part-time classes for industrial workers. Three artisan schools have been opened at Poona, Nasik and Varangaon to meet the requirements of the defence projects. In addition, a mining polytechnic with an intake capacity of 40 seats has been started at Nagpur. It is also proposed to start a centre for training sugar technologists and a food polytechnic for courses in catering, cooking, etc. At present there are 22 polytechnics in the State with a total intake capacity of 3,535.

Backward class welfare

All the Backward class students are exempted from payment of tuition and examination fees at all stages of education and are eligible to receive scholarships at varying rates up to S. S C. courses. Backward class students in post-S. S. C. courses receive this concession from funds provided by the Government of India. The total provision made for this purpose for the year 1965-66 is Rs. 56·37 lakhs, for pre-S. S. C. students and Rs. 98·50 lakhs for the post-S. S. C. students.

There are about 1,000 hostels receiving grant-in-aid for the maintenance of about 26,000 Backward class students. In addition to these hostels, there are six Government hostels at four divisional headquarters of the State where students are not only provided free boarding and lodging but school books and stationery, uniform, transport expenses, medical aid and coaching in subjects in which they are weak. There are also two Government Backward Class hostels in Marathwada and 15 hostels attached to middle schools in Vidarbha, which are catering to the needs of the tribes of these regions. These hostels have since been transferred to Zilla Parishads.

There are 38 Ashram Schools. Five more Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes are being started during 1964-65 and one Ashram School for Scheduled Tribes, one for Vimukta Jatis and two for other backward classes are proposed to be started during the year 1965-66. Ashram Schools are residential types of schools in which emphasis is given to the teaching of agricultural practices and crafts.

The most important schemes for the economic uplift of Backward classes are, however, tribal development blocks and organisation of forests labourers co-operative societies. In all 40 Tribal Development Blocks have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Home Affairs to this State for the Third Plan. Out of these 40 T. D. Blocks 30 have already been started and 10 have been recently started with effect from 1st April 1965. It will be po[illegible] to intensify economic develop[illegible] communication of social ser[illegible] in tribal area as a result of op[illegible] of these blocks. The expen[illegible] in the blocks by the end of Ja[illegible] 1965 is to the tune of Rs. 133 [illegible] approximately.

Upto the end of Second [illegible] Year Plan 283 Forest Labo[illegible] Co-operative Societies were o[illegible] nised in Maharashtra State. U[illegible] the Third Five Year Plan addi[illegible] 66 Societies have been orga[illegible] up to end of 1963-64.

Rural works programme

The Rural Works Progra[illegible] initiated by Government of I[illegible] in 1960-61 to suppliment the no[illegible] Plan programme in the areas h[illegible] a high incidence of unemploy[illegible] and underemployment, is b[illegible] pursued. Till 1962-63 we had sa[illegible] 18 projects under the progra[illegible] In 1963-64, 50 projects have b[illegible] started while in 1964-65, 60 n[illegible] projects were sanctioned, [illegible] making a total of 128 projects.

Works pertaining to des[illegible] repairs and improvement of [illegible] nala bunding, construction of [illegible] dharas, repairs to bunds, land [illegible] mation, conversion of varka[illegible] ferior type) land into paddy [illegible] horticulture, afforestation [illegible] market roads are mainly taken [illegible] under the programme for [illegible] Rs. 2 lakhs are allotted in the [illegible] year and Rs. 1 lakh in each of [illegible] subsequent years of the Plan p[illegible] The expenditure incurred under [illegible] programme was Rs. 2,62,4[illegible] 1961-62 (three projects) Rs. 1,5[illegible] in 1962-63 (18 projects), Rs. 1[illegible] 563 in 1963-64 (68 projects) [illegible] Rs. 94,00,430 in 1964-65 [illegible] projects). A provision of [illegible] 1,95,00,000 has been made f[illegible] projects during 1965-66 f[illegible] purpose. This programme [illegible]

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vided work to landless Agricul-
al Workers and generated appro-
ately 76 lakhs of Mandays. The
table achievements since inception
31st December 1964 are 79 irri-
on wells, 1,628 miles of market
s, 6812 acres of land reclaimed
72 acres of varkas land converted
o paddy land, and 5,286 acres
ought under horticulture, soil
servation has been done for
786 acres while, 2,193 acres
gth of field channels have been
e 12,137 compost pits were
nstructed. Field bunding and
n bunding has covered an area
31,896 and 2,496 acres, respec-
ely.

ral water supply

During the first four years of the
Five-Year Plan 6,350 village
r supply works have been
eted. Sixteen piped water
ply schemes costing Rs. 24 lakhs
ed during the second Five-Year
n period have been completed
one regional piped water supply
eme covering 35 villages in saline
t of Kolaba district and costing
18 lakhs has been completed.
addition, 7,712 village water
ply works are in progress;
piped water supply schemes for
dual villages costing approxi-
ely Rs. 35 lakhs are in progress
r regional schemes for groups
illage designed to benefit 134
ges and costing Rs. 98 lakhs are
progress. Besides a large
ber of schemes are under prepa-
on. Provision to the extent of
261·30 lakhs is made in the
ent financial year budget for
ting Government grants for
ing the works in progress, and
o undertake new schemes.

abilitation

e Government has undertaken
tle in this State 10,000 families
w migrants from East Pakistan.
of them, about 4,000 families
have already been received in the State and accommodated in four relief camps in Chanda and Bhandara Districts. It is proposed to resettle them permanently on some 33,000 acres of forest land which is being reclaimed in Chanda district. New camps have been opened at Babupeth and Ballarshah in Chandrapur district and Bhaikund, midway between Chanda and Ballarshah, with construction of 1,000 hutments, 50 tents and 1,000 tents, respectively at these places.

Medical facilities

Steps have been taken to improve medical facilities all over the State. During the Third Plan period, two cottage hospitals have been opened and 1,080 general beds and 85 T. B. beds have been added. Construction work of hospital building at Aurangabad is nearing completion. New buildings for civil hospitals at Sangli, Satara and Mangaon and extension works of the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona and the J. J. Hospitals, Bombay, have been completed. The work of the cottage hospital at Karad has also been completed.

Four blood banks have been established, one each at Nasik, Amravati, Nanded and Akola, and those at Sholapur and Khamgaon have been sanctioned.

Buildings for the Grant Medical College, Bombay, the B. J. Medical College, Poona the Government Dental College, Bombay, and the Medical College, Miraj, have been completed and commissioned into service. Works of the medical college at Aurangabad and the Dental College at Nagpur are in progress.

Under the Emergency Expansion Scheme, in all 200 additional seats in the medical colleges in the State have been increased.

A programme of training in Nursing, X-Ray techniques, etc. is in progress and it is expected that by the end of the Third Plan, 675 nurse-midwives, 260 auxilliary nurse-midwives, 75 T. B. health visitors, 87 laboratory and X-Ray technicians will be available for hospitals.

At present there are 17 teaching institution in Ayurveda with attached hospitals and 11 non-teaching hospitals with 1,178 beds, 939 ayurvedic dispensaries and over 11,000 ayurvedic practitioners in the State.

Maharashtra was awarded the Government of India shield in 1960 for the best family planning work. At Satara 1,507 vasecomy operations were performed within three days of the persons from 328 villages and has broken the world record in the field.

The Haffkine Institute has undertaken and expanded its programme of production of triple antigen vaccine which in due course will obviate the necessity of importing it. It has produced 60,000 ml. of the vaccine in 1964-65. The Institute's capacity to produce diagnostic reagents has been increased to 9·50 lakhs cc. in 1964-65. Its research and development activities have also been expanded.

Urban development works

In all 27 Government water supply and drainage schemes have been completed and 14 schemes are under execution. Similarly 48 water supply and drainage schemes of the municipalities have been completed and 32 schemes are under execution.

The Government has granted so far loans totalling Rs. 13,03,200 to 12 municipalities for providing basic amenities like fire fighting, construction of parks and gardens, construction of markets, etc. It has also

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given grant-in-aid to eleven municipalities totalling Rs. 1,74,931 for implementing their development plans.

The Government has enhanced the rate of grant paid to the municipalities to Rs. 450 per mile in 1964-65 from Rs. 225 per mile for construction, maintenance and improvements of roads within the municipal limits and the grants have been paid at the enhanced rate. The Sholapur Borough Municipality was upgraded to the status of Corporation increasing the total number of municipal corporations in the State to four.

Unification of Municipal Laws

At present the municipalities in the State are governed by four different Municipal Acts. A legislation is being passed to have an uniform pattern of municipal administration in the State.

A Board of Urban Development has been set up under the chairmanship of the Minister for Urban Development to have a co-ordinated approach towards the problems that arise in urban areas and to advise Government on solving them. Also, Government has recently set up a Co-ordination Committee to solve special problems of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and to co-ordinate the views of the Corporation and the Government.

Increase in Third Plan outlay

It has been decided to accelerate the tempo of development works and to complete all the schemes sanctioned in the Third Plan during the remaining period. The outlay on the Third Plan has therefore been increased to 418·38 crores from original outlay of Rs. 390·20 crores approved by the Planning Commission. The major excess requirements are on agriculture, power projects, education and public health.

Bombay Milk Scheme

Under the Bombay Milk Scheme about 2 lakh litres of whole milk were distributed per day in December 1963 and it has increased upto 2·1 lakh litres per day in December 1964. The number of card holders who are supplied milk in mofussil areas increased from 34,000 in 1963 to about 38,000 in 1964. The total amount paid to mofussil milk producers for supply of milk to Greater Bombay increased from 44 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs. 51 lakhs in 1963-64.

Marathi-Language of Administration

In pursuance of the declared policy of Government at the time of inauguration of Maharashtra State to change over from English to Marathi, the Directorate of Language set up for the purpose, has undertaken the work of training Marathi stenographers and typists in Government Departments.

The Directorate has published a Padnamkosh giving equivalents in Marathi of designations of posts in English in various departments. A book containing Marathi equivalents of phrases generally used in the day-to-day administration is also being published shortly. It has also published a book entitled Marathi Laghulekhan. The key-board of the Marathi typewriter has been standardised. The State Government has announced the policy of encouraging maximum use of the Marathi language in the administration. Administration of Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samiti is now mostly conducted in Marathi. An Official Language Bill has been passed in the Nagpur Session this year.

New Legislations

The Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings Act, 1961); The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation Act, 1961; The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayats Samitis Act, 1961; The Maharashtra Ownership Flats (Regulation of the P tion of Construction, Sale, M ment and Transfer) Act, 19 Maharashtra Agricultural P Marketing (Regulation) Act, The Maharashtra Official La Act, 1964 and the Mah Gramdan Act, 1964 are some important Acts passed dur period.

A new Department

A new department of Dire of Tourism was created to p tourism both foreign and do develop tourists places in the A Board of Tourism to ad Directorate has also been s Popular trips to Ajanta and for low-income group and day excursion to the lovely e of Bombay City have been sta

Kolhapur University

A new university was start Kolhapur, thus taking the n of universities in the State to

Administrative Staff Co The Administrative Staff of Maharashtra State has b up to provide for institutio field training for direct recr promotees to posts of officers the State Government.

Farming Corporation: The rashtra State Farming Corp has been established for the m ment of sugarcane farms of the factories that are to vest in G ment under the Ceiling Act

Deep Sea fishing:—The de fishing scheme has been st Ratnagiri and Kolaba distr the help of four trawlers the first of its kind in India operative basis.

Minor ports:—The admi of 49 ports was taken o April 1, 1963 by the Ports D tion of the State from the of Central Excise. Mirya Ratnagiri is being made weather port. This is est cost Rs. 2 crores.

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National Integration Through Love

Dr. Karan Singh, who rightly claims his position as a man belonging to post-independence generation, sounds more mature and realistic in this analysis of the subject "National Integration". He wants Hindi as a link language but with English as an associate language.

—DR. KARAN SINGH
Sadar-I-Riyasat, Kashmir

I THINK I should define the standpoint from which I view the problem. I refer, of course, to the fact that I belong to what may be called a post-independence generation of Indians. By this phrase I mean a generation which reached maturity after our country had achieved independence, and whose active political thinking and activity began after India had become free. It is not always realized that there is likely to be a difference in the political thinking of my generation and the ones that follow when compared to the older generation of people for whom foreign rule was an immediate and painful reality. For us the great freedom struggle against the British, which threw up so many leaders and generated such a degree of political idealism, did not have any deep personal significance, though of course, we look upon it as a noble chapter in the long and varied history of our country. We take our national freedom for granted, and tend to judge men and ideas by their post rather than pre-independence performances. Even the noble and towering personality of Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru, who was not only a national but an international hero, appeals to us not so much because of the role he played in the freedom struggle—outstanding as this was—but because of the invaluable leadership that he has given free India in the fourteen years since we achieved independence. I am mentioning this merely to point out that the perspective in which my generation views national problems is likely to be some what different from that of our elders.

Having stated the standpoint from which I look upon the issue, I may now turn to the question of national integration itself. At the very outset I would like to say that all this talk of national integration should not mislead anyone within or without the nation into believing that India is in fact not an integrated nation. It must be stressed that the sovereign democratic Republic of India, stretching as it does from Kashmir in the North to Kerala in the South, from Gujarat in the West to Nagaland in the East, is in fact a nation one and united. It is true that there may be internal dissensions and quibblings ; it is true that language and other factors sometimes create disturbance and

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commotion ; it is even true that our age-old ideal of religious toleration and harmony is sometimes disrupted by shortsighted and misguided elements ; but all this is perhaps an inescapable part of the process of massive democratic growth and development, and cannot be considered to have shaken the basic unity of the nation. Having said this, it must immediately be added that there is no room for complacency. National unity and solidarity must always be strengthened in every way possible, and all factors which tend to militate against such unity must be actively and energetically opposed. It would be as unwise to under-estimate the strains and stresses upon national integrity as it is to over-estimate them.

Now I would like to mention some of the factors that are essential if our national integration is to be strengthened. The first and foremost factor to my mind is neither linguistic nor administrative, neither religious nor social ; it is the absolute necessity of creating throughout the length and breadth of this nation an idealistic concept of the greatness and unity of India, of pride in her past achievements, confidence in her present stature and hope in her future greatness. Unless this psychological, we may even say spiritual, awareness is deeply embedded in the mind of every adult citizen of India, unless we are able to generate a deeper loyalty to the nation which is stronger than any regional or other lesser loyalities , none of the other palliatives may really be of much avail. And this is particularly important for the younger generation, which must always be the mainstay of idealism.

The question arises as to how we can ensure that this inspiring ideal of India's greatness is firmly implanted in the hearts of the citizens. The first measure is obviously education. It is through education that we are building up the future citizens of the nation, and it is through education that this ideal must be created in the minds of our future citizens. Ragardless of the medium of education, of the area where the education is being imparted, this aspect is a categoric imperative which must necessarily be implemented. It is the responsibility of the State Governments, and even though education is largely a State subject of the Government of India, to ensure that this ideal of India's greatness and unity becomes an integral part of educational curricula throughout the length and breadth of this land.

Hindi and its developments : Closely allied to the problem of education is the question of language. There can be no two opinions regarding the importance and desirability of developing the great languages of India, those mentioned in Schedule Eight of the Co tution and also other lesser languages not menti therein. It should, however, also be equally clear the development of a common all-India language the greatest importance if we are to ensure the and solidarity of the nation. Our Constitution-m adopted Hindi as the official language of the U and as such the development of Hindi, partic in non-Hindi-speaking States, is of primary impor In fact it would not be incorrect to say that it even greater importance for the non-Hindi-spea States to acquire proficiency in this language, other they will be placing their youngsters at a conside disadvantage in the years to come. It is essential, how that this issue be tackled not in a spirit of over-e siasm or emotionalism but in a calm and mature ma

In addition to Hindi, however, we have a all-India language English. This great language, has in the course of this century increasingly estab itself as one of the great world languages, was introd into India by her foreign rulers. But I would s that today it is no longer alien to us. English is longer the exclusive property of a gifted race of p living in a small island off the coast of Europe. It be now to the entire world, and large sections of India have become familiar with it. I do not think it is any way shameful or degrading to admi important role that English has played in the bu up of modern India. Now that we are free, we sh in our own interest take advantage of this he of English that we possess and use it as a weapo further our aim of national integration. In the sp of higher education English must remain for a co rable time to come the medium of instruction p larly in the fields of scientific and technical st India is playing an extremely important role in w affairs, and our knowledge of English serves us well in these activities. It is also a window to one great world cultures, and we should accept w heartedly the contribution that it can make to the and integrity of our country and the broaden our national vision.

Dealing as I am mainly with problems affecti younger generation, I might now mention the importance of introducing a universal sch national training for the youth of the country. S schemes are already in operation notably the N Cadet Corps, the Auxiliary Cadet Corps, the T rial Army, the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the N Discipline Scheme. But I feel that some form of n

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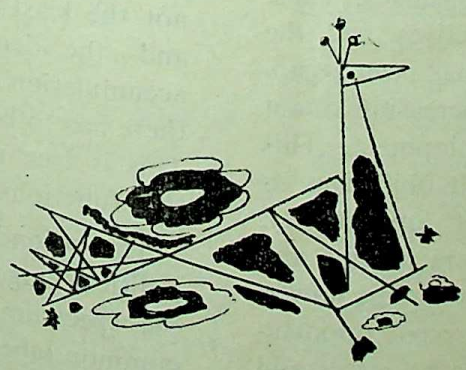
training and discipline must be made a compulsory feature in all the educational institutions of the country. The intention is not to create a war psychosis, our dedication to peace is too well known to require any reiteration but to instil into our young men and women at an impressionable age the basic principles of discipline and service. This is a problem which must be tackled on an all-India level, as we cannot allow the luxury of each State undertaking such schemes according to their own inclinations or financial resources. Such a scheme of compulsory national training in discipline and service would replace the various programmes now in operation, and must necessarily be undertaken by the Central Government if its advantages are to be maximized.

Yet another scheme which I feel deserves close and immediate attention is the encouragement of student groups to travel outside their States to other parts of the country. At present a certain number of such educational tours do take place, and in fact I often have the pleasure of meeting student parties who come to Kashmir from all parts of the country. But the present practice is haphazard, unco-ordinated and unplanned. What is required is that the best students throughout the nation must be given a carefully planned tour of the country at the expense of Government. The students should be selected for their proficiency in studies, sports and other curricular activities, and the tours should be arranged during their holiday so that they do not interfere with their academic pursuits. Such a programme would, I feel, enable our brightest youngsters to see this great country and meet fellow-students in other States at an early and impressionable age, and thus go a long way towards breaking down narrow regional prejudices.

Universal integration.—I have not said anything about the evils of casteism, communalism, regionalism and so on. It is not enough to attack isms : it is essential to approach the problem from a positive angle, and to undertake a programme that would automatically reduce the power of unhealthy tendencies while at the same time strengthening national unity and integration. A very important such approach, of course, is in the economic sphere. Here our achievements since independence have been encouraging, and our series of Five Year Plans symbolize our determination to break through the economic barrier and bring about a substantial and steadily expanding rise in the living standards of our people. Public expectations have risen very considerably, and a reasonable rapid and balanced economic development is one of the surest guarantees that the process of national integration will not be hampered due to economic factors. It is thus the duty of each one of us to make the maximum possible contribution towards the success of our economic Plans, for their failure is fraught with grave consequences.

To my mind national integration is not the final goal. It is important and essential, but it has become clear that the human race is outgrowing the classical concept of nationalism and of sovereign nation-states. Sooner or later, if our race is to survive on this planet, a new integration must be found which will embrace within its ambit all mankind. This may sound very idealistic and Utopian, but it is my sincere conviction that the pressure of events must inexorably move towards an integration that is not merely national but ultimately international. The alternative is disaster for all, a situation probably envisaged by the poet when he wrote :

" The wandering earth herself may be
Only a sudden flaming word,
In clanging space a moment heard,
Troubling the endless reverie."



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PLANNING—LESSONS FROM PAST

—TARLOK SINGH
Member, Planning Com

THE preparation of every Five-Year Plan involves, in some degree, an appraisal of past experience. Planned development has taken the country forward in many directions and, on the whole, the record will bear scrutiny. Although there is much continuity, there has also been considerable variation from one period to another in the problems which have claimed special attention and in the emphasis given to different aims and policies. Changes in methods and machinery have also occurred. While there has been at no time a sense of complacency, there has also been not that sense of conviction widely shared and that degree of concern with speed and attainment of results which are essential to the accomplishment of great tasks. An attempt is made in this paper to list some of the lessons which could be learnt for our experience in development over the past 13 or 14 years.

Our plans have presented the social objectives of development in broad terms without setting time-limits, without specifying in detail the means to be employed and without establishing sufficiently effective machinery and instruments for achieving or moving rapidly enough towards the declared objectives. Thus, between the statement of social objectives and the practical ability to achieve them, there has been a gap, whose very continuance now throws increasing doubt on the very process of planned development. This statement is true, for instance, of such objectives as establishment of greater equality of opportunity, bringing about reduction in disparities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power, ensuring adequate expansion of employment opportunities, utilising the country's manpower resources and meeting the minimum needs of the bulk of the population. During any given period, there is a conflict be measures and policies for attaining economic g and for enlarging social justice. We have been that the promise freedom should take a concre as soon as possible since this will take a great d effort on the part of the country, we have been co that the goal should be constantly kept in view. thinking, therefore, there has been a certain am vagueness at this point and we have not been place the problem before the country in bold pointing out clearly what might or might not be p

We should try now to state the essential prob a precise and realistic manner in relation to the and Fifth Plans. It will not be enough merely the problem. The measures and policies to be mented will also have to be stated and accepte there are two difficulties. The first is that the of the community and the external resources be available will not be sufficient to achieve objectives we have. Even with correct social and mic policies, the period needed will be somewhat than the next two plans. How much longer present difficult to say. There are heavy odds a not the least being the rate of growth of po and the demands of current consumption accumulation of capital. Ultimately, this is a pol there has to be political judgement and politic This is true not merely of India but of every that functions within the framework of democ

The second difficulty is that, within the political judgement and deliberate choice, in o the spectrum of political views described u common label has been rather wide. This has unity in approach in a general sense, but no

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of specific action. Much that is agreed by way of principle and approach loses in effect in the course of action and implementation. The degree of discipline in policy, so essential for effective and continuous administrative action, has not been available in many key areas. This has been the position over the years, both at the National and State levels and despite the existence of the National Development Council and several favourable political factors, as between the Centre and the States.

These problems influence the formulation of the plan to a limited extent, but their shadow over plan implementation is larger and more persistent. There is no easy way out. At the same time if we formulate our plans with greater care and thoroughness and give much more attention to means and instruments through which the objectives are to be attained, the gaps may be progressively reduced.

Contradictions.—At best a plan of development is an outline, a framework of policy and action. It cannot be too rigid, for new situations and new facts have to be reckoned from time to time. In retrospect, a plan, even if correctly conceived, can only be as good as the implementation in detail of the policies and measures embodied in it. Even if there were no contradictions between Plan objectives and policies and those adopted currently, success would be far from assured. In many directions the administration has to make its own mistakes and learn from its own experience. It is true that with the experience that has been gained since independence, there are many errors which we can avoid errors of optimism and pessimism, errors of policy as well as errors of administration. Nevertheless, there has been hitherto a wide gap between plan objectives and policies and current policies. This has reduced the effectiveness of our plans without giving corresponding advantage in managing the current problems of the economy. This observation is true, for instance, of the manner in which we have dealt for several years with such problems as food distribution, fixation of relative prices of agricultural commodities and industrial commodities, control of inflationary pressures, implementation of land reform, and growth of corporate enterprise in the private sector.

Co-operation of States.—The distribution of subjects under our Constitution between the Union and the States does not give to the Central Government sufficient power to ensure economic and social development for the country as a whole either on an adequate scale or on uniform lines. Our plans have sought to overcome this limitation to some extent. Through various forums the Central Government is able to initiate consultations over a wide field and thus exert a certain advisory influence with the States. Through the resources for development which the centre makes available, a measure of direction can be given to the scheme of development in the States. Rigid procedures for the administration of central assistance inhibit action in the States. On the other hand, if agreed priorities are not observed and central assistance meant for given purposes is not well applied or is diverted to other purposes, planning breaks down. There have been indications of this during the Third Plan. In particular, in States whose financial situation was not satisfactory, in several aspects planning has suffered and priorities have been affected. An important lesson for the Fourth Plan, therefore, is that procedures relating to central assistance, while permitting a reasonable measure of change and flexibility, should have built into them certain priorities are not disregarded in any State simply because, for the moment, this seems to be the easy way. This is a matter which merits consideration as much from the point of view of individual Ministries and State Governments as in the larger national perspective.

While financial and regulatory procedures, if well administered, can secure implementation of plan programmes and projects along approved lines, unless State Governments and those who hold responsible political office are so motivated and determined, the social objectives and the policy approaches implicit in the plans may not be fulfilled. Several examples could be cited. For instance, failure in implementing programmes of land reform in an efficient and timely manner, which react equally on social stability and on agricultural progress, need not have occurred. Progress in building up co-operatives could be greater in several parts of the country. There could be more integrated development between rural and urban areas and between the more developed and the less developed parts of a State. Much more could have been done by the State Governments to strengthen their administrative machinery.

The question of raising standards of administration in the States is of extreme importance. States administer not only for themselves but also on behalf of the Central Government. There is the only administration at levels closest to the people. The Centre depends on them and has few agencies of its own which operate over the country as a whole. The problem of administrative efficiency and of integrity in administration at the Centre and in the States is, in the final analysis an indivisible one. In the past, weaknesses in State administration were less apparent and mattered less, because of the limited dimensions of the effort to be undertaken were so vast

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that unless the administrative assumption of planning are fulfilled, it is not possible to succeed. In the field of administration, a common approach to the problems of reform not only in a general way but in considerable detail, should be regarded as an essential national interest.

The tasks of management lie at the core of the planning process. Earlier, the critical importance of management in relation to projects and in relation to various development programmes was perhaps not fully realised and was not stressed enough. It was assumed that the authorities concerned would do whatever was necessary and there was no need to pursue this aspect otherwise than in a broad way. This assumption has proved false. During the past 3 or 4 years, the nature of the problem has been seen more clearly, but the administrative Ministries and Departments and technical and other organisations working under them have on the whole been inadequate in relation to the tasks to be undertaken. The frequency with which projects exceed their cost and time estimates and fail on their targets reflects both on the quality of planning and the quality of implementation. The problem, therefore, is one of strengthening these organisations, proposing to them improved methods of management and organisation, and endeavouring to secure their implementation in detail. This is true of many large projects. In these inadequacies at the stage of project preparation have led to great difficulties, first in completing the construction phase and later in operating the new plants economically. Similarly, failure to provide the necessary material, technical and personnel support to many developing projects has been both a fault in planning and in implementation. Deficiencies in management, taking the expression in its wider meaning, are capable of being largely removed. From now on, the utmost concentration should be on the proper working out of projects and ensuring that each project has an adequate organisation and sound methods of work.

It is true that, at the stage of formulating a Five-Year Plan, all the projects may not be fully worked out. Yet some decisions have to be taken. The answer lies in introducing greater continuity in the process of considering and approving projects. Every project to be considered for a Five-Year Plan should be presented by the appropriate agency with a careful project definition, supported by sufficient data for this stage of the project. Projects, which have been fully worked out or for which feasibility studies have been prepared, could be approved specifically for implementation. The allocation of resources in the Five-Year Plan should take into account the estimates of requirements for these projects as well as for projects for which preliminary statements are available. But approval leading to action should be given only the feasibility study for a project has been com Within the scheme of resources allocation, appro projects should be given, as each project is pre in sufficient detail.

Continuity in planning on the lines suggested specially for projects, has to be built into the pr of planning and plan implementation right th each plan period. This has two important implic First, the sharpness with which plan periods tended to be divided from one another marking were quite distinctive phases of development, is unnecessary. There should be greater empha sound technical and economic investigation, on correct decisions on the basis of requisite inform and data and on implementation and smooth fl benefits. Secondly, each year every large ent should undertake forward planning both in the p and in financial terms, for a further period of fi five years. This would ensure that their estim cost and time and of physical benefits were re systematically and, whatever changes or repl were needed, could be undertaken as a matter of n practice and incorporated into the plan. Curre nomic policies could then be more closely rela plan objectives and targets. This does not mea for many vital reasons five year plans as such w be required. These must continue, but at every a Five-Year Plan should be up-to-date in its estim costs, time schedules and physical targets and fi at each point, at least in respect of major proje the aggregate projections for the economy, those cerned with planning and financial and eco policies should have a fairly clear view of the fu

In any area, the main investments in a plan, w public or private, help establish certain potenti development. These potentials can be realise progressively enlarged in practice if the human re and the leadership and administrative set up in can be harnessed for achieving integrated de ment. This would mean that various deve programmes and activities are seen as an inte dent structure in which each part stimulates and the other. These concepts lie behind our plan they have not been so far realised in any measure. They do not become wrong for this They need more studied application. The n integrated area development may apply to a region, to a district, and within a district to in

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Unification of Municipal Laws

BILL to unify, consolidate and amend the law relating to municipalities in Maharashtra State been published in Part V of the *Maharashtra rnment Gazette*, Extraordinary of March 26, 1965.

e Bill which runs into 222 printed pages seeks to ide for enacting recommendations made by a ittee appointed by the State Government in July under the chairmanship of the Minister for Urban lopment for considering the question of unifying existing laws relating to municipalities in different ns of the State. Such of the recommendations were accepted by the Government and which require ative action form the basis of the Bill.

hile unifying and consolidating the existing Muni- l Acts, care has been taken to incorporate important isions which are peculiar to some of those Acts. provisions in the Bill follow similar provisions d in other Acts in India concerning municipal inistration, such as the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Madras District Municipalities Act.

or uniformity, this Bill uses the expressions "the icipal area" and the "Municipal Council" for and the body respectively. At present the essions used for the municipal areas are municipal ict, municipal borough, municipality, etc. The essions used for the elected body are municipality, icipal committee, town committee, etc.

is proposed that population according to the preceding official census should be the sole criterion declaring any local area as a municipal area, the imum requirement being 10,000 population. At present different criteria are applied for establishing and classifying municipalities. In Vidarbha any local area can be declared as a municipality. In Western Maharashtra a minimum population of 2,000 is required for declaring any local area as a district municipality, whereas only a district municipality can be converted into a borough municipality. In Maharathwada a minimum population of 15,000 is required for declaring any area as a city municipality and the population required for a town municipality is more than 5,000 but less than 15,000.

The Bill provides for the division of the municipal areas into three classes, namely 'A' 'B' and 'C' on the basis of population.

The Municipal Councils shall consist only of elected Councillors, except in special cases such as a Council for a new township where there may be nominated Councillors. The number of elected Councillors has been prescribed for Councils of each class separately on the basis of population, subject to certain minimum and maximum. The Councils may co-opt Councillors from amongst persons who are voters and who have distinguished themselves in the field of public health, local self-Government or education. The number of co-opted Councillors shall not exceed 10 per cent of the number of elected Councillors. Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will continue, so long as the provisions for reservation of seats in the Assembly under the Constitution continues. Reservation of seats for women has been done away with ; but it has been provided that if a Council decides to co-opt Councillors and no woman is elected

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then at least one of the co-opted Councillors must be a woman.

On the lines of the single member constituencies for the Assembly and the House of the People, a provision has been made for dividing the municipal area into single member wards. In wards, where seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are to be reserved, double-member wards have been permitted.

The term of office of Councillors of municipalities in Western Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada for the time being is four years, five years and three years, respectively, extensible by a maximum period of one year. As in the case of the members of the Assembly and the House of the People, the term of the elected Councillors has been fixed at five years. The term can be extended only by one year in exceptional circumstances by Government.

In order that municipalities should get the advantages of the new pattern of administration as envisaged in this Bill, the terms of all municipalities which were due to expire before December 31, 1965, now stand extended to that date by the Maharashtra Act of 1964.

At present, the terms of municipalities expire on different dates, with the result that municipal elections go on being held throughout the year at some place or the other. This is not administratively convenient and it is considered desirable to hold municipal elections as far as possible simultaneously every five years. It has therefore been provided in clause 344 that the terms of those existing municipalities which are due to expire after December 31, 1965 shall also expire on that date.

Under the existing Acts, the Vice-President has no independent executive functions. In order to make the Vice-President more effective in municipal administration, it has now been provided that he should be the ex-officio Chairman of one of the Subjects Committees, which will automatically make him a member of the Standing Committee. In a 'C' Class Council if no Subjects Committee is appointed, the Vice-President shall be an ex-officio member of the Standing Committee.

At present, there is no provision for payment of any remuneration to the President, Vice-President, Chairman of Committees and the members of the Councils. The Subjects Committees as constituted under the new Act will have considerable executive functions. The President of the Council will also have more executive functions as the ex-officio Chairman of the Standing Committee. The President and the Chairman of the Subjects Committees, who are thus entrusted with a number of executive functions, will have to d considerable time for the performance of their fun It is therefore considered necessary that they sho paid remuneration for carrying out the duties en to them under the new Act. The Bill acco provides that an honorarium not exceeding Rs. 20 per month may be paid to the President and the Ch of the Subjects Committees. The Bill also pro for the payment of a meeting allowance to Councillors at a rate not exceeding Rs. 5 per da attendance at the meetings of the Council an Committees.

A major departure from the provisions in the ex Acts is the allocation of specific executive fun to the Standing Committee and the Subjects Com on the Zilla Parishad pattern. The allocation of sp executive function to the various Committees has made in order to avoid concentration of executive ctions and to provide for a graded distribution of po and functions. The Bill accordingly provides in 'A' and 'B' Class Councils, besides the Stan Committee, there shall be 5 Subjects Committees 'C' Class Council, the Standing Committee only statutory Committee and those Councils been given option to appoint not more than 2 Su Committees, if they so desire. In the case of all Co the Subjects Committees will be under the ge control of the Standing Committee and the Co while the Standing Committee will be under the ge control of the Council, and the financial powers o Standing Committee and Subjects Committees been graded suitably in accordance with this pa

In order that as many Councillors as possible s participate more actively in the administration o Council, the Bill further provides that no Co shall be a member of more than two Subjects Co tees ; this will also ensure that a member of a S Committee will have adequate time to devote t work of that Committee.

Under the present set up, there is no full time to attend to municipal matters. It is consider the appointment of a full time officer will le common approach to problems in municipal ad tration in all the areas of the State and in con improve municipal administration in general the appointment of the Director of Municipal A tration, it is not considered necessary to re control which the Commissioners of Divisions at this moment in municipal matters. It is at time thought necessary that the Collectors of tricts should be associated in a greater meas

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unicipal administration, because they are the persons, the spot and their local knowledge will be very luable. The Bill, therefore, provides for the creation a post of the Director of Municipal Administration. order to make the Director really effective in matters unicipal administration, the Bill vests in him not the powers exercised by the Commissioners of visions but also some of the powers exercised by the overnment at present.

Appointment of a Chief Officer has been made com- lsory for all Councils. In order to improve muni- l administration and also to give a sense of security to Executive Officers, an enabling provision for forming mmon cadres of Chief Officers, Municipal Engineers, ater Works Engineers, Health Officers, Municipal ditors, Municipal Education Officers and such other ficers as to be specified has also been made.

Provision enabling the Government to appoint a Co- ination Committee at the district level consisting of presentatives of the Councils and the Zilla Parishad the district has been made, so as to bring about per co-ordination in respect of matters relating to ter supply, medical facilities, etc. in which they may ntly interested.

Another major departure from the existing provisions that a specific provision for the creation and main- nce by the Councils of two funds called the Water ply Fund and the Salary Reserve Fund has been de. The object of the first is to ensure that the uncils shall have sufficient funds within a specified iod for providing proper and adequate supply of tected drinking water to the residents in the Muni- al area. The object of the other fund is to render rtain that the staff of the Councils are paid their nthly salaries on due dates without fail.

In the lines of section 49 of the Central Provinces Berar Municipalities Act, a provision is made for king the Councillors, officers and servants of all uncils personally liable for loss of any money or mage to any municipal property due to their negli- ce, etc.

A special provision enabling a Council to loan its ghting equipment to other local authorities in an ergency has been made.

One of the reasons for the poor finances of the muni- alities is their reluctance to impose taxes. In order strengthen the financial position of the municipali- the Bill provides the following five taxes shall be mpulsory: Consolidated property tax; octroi; fession tax; Theatre tax and Advertisement tax.

Enabling provision has been made requiring the Government to reimburse to the Councils loss of income resulting from exemption from any of the compulsory taxes granted at the instance of the Government.

The Councils have been empowered to levy any of the other existing taxes as optional taxes except the wheel tax on motor vehicles. In order to curb the tendency of the Councils to delay the enforcement of an optional tax sanctioned by the State Government or to abolish any such tax, provision has been made in the Bill to the effect that an optional tax proposed by a Council and sanctioned by the Government must be levied from a specified date, and that no optional tax once levied shall be abolished except with the previous sanction of the Government.

The assessment of properties in a municipal area is not always done properly at present. In order to assist the Councils in this matter, the Bill empowers Government to appoint " authorised Valuation Officer ", who will finalise the assessments.

For the sake of convenience, and easier and more accurate assessment, the Bill provides for the division of municipal areas into four divisions, each division being taken up for assessment by rotation every year. The Bill also provides for periodic reassessment of properties at least once in four years.

Recovery of municipal dues can now be made as an arrear of land revenue and for that purpose the Collectors and the Commissioners are empowered to appoint a Revenue Officer as the Special Officer for recovery on the request of the Council. Further the Director is now empowered to move for an appointment of a Recovery Officer for the Councils whose arrears as on the 31st December are in excess of 50 per cent of the total demand for that year, irrespective of whether the Council has asked for such an officer or not.

A separate Chapter on cattle-pounds and other provisions relating to animals has been added.

An action to supersede an elected body like the Council for its comparatively temporary incapacity to function properly is in consonance neither with democracy nor with local self-government. Provision has, therefore, been made in the Bill for the appointment of an Administrator for a limited period during which the Council, though it continues to exist, is not allowed to function as such; but after periodical review, if conditions appear to have been improved, the Council will be revested with all its powers. The extreme measure of dissolution of the body will be resorted to by the State Government only when, inspite of the

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Administrator having continued for three years, the deterioration caused in the administration by the elected body has not been removed.

Instances of injustice caused by adopting illegal procedure or by illegal or improper orders passed by subordinate authorities are numerous. The C. P. and the Hyderabad Acts contain provisions empowering the State Government with revisional powers in respect of such orders or proceedings. Under the Bill, the State Government has been given such revisional powers with the necessary safeguards.

Under the existing municipal laws, there is no uniformity as to the authority to which a Councillor should submit his resignation and the date on which resignation becomes effective. It is now provided that an elected Councillor should submit his resignation to the President, a co-opted Councillor to the Council and a nominated Councillor to the Government. It is further provided that the resignation shall become effective from the date of its acceptance by the competent authority. If however, the resignation is neither withdrawn by the Councillor nor accepted or rejected by the competent authority within a period of 30 days, it shall take effect at the end of the period of 30 days from the date on which it was received by the competent authority.

Under the existing Acts, there is no uniformity in the provisions for removal of a member for misconduct in the discharge of the duties or disgraceful conduct or incapacity to perform his duties. As recommended by the Committee, the Bill empowers the State Government to remove a Councillor on these grounds on its own motion or on the recommendation of a Council.

Failure to pay taxes has been specifically made a disqualification for continuing as a Councillor.

The obligatory duties and discretionary functions of Councils have been based on the corresponding provisions in the four existing Acts. Establishing and maintaining secondary schools and preparation and execution of protected water supply scheme within a prescribed time limit have been made obligatory.

Under the present system, ordinarily the general body elects the President and the Vice-President from amongst the Councillors. The Bombay District Municipalities Act, however, provides for nomination of the President in special cases. In Vidarbha, the Vice-President is appointed by the President from amongst the members. It is now provided that both the President and the Vice-President shall be elected by Councillors from amongst themselves.

Under the Hyderabad District Municipalities and the Bombay District Municipal Act, the term of office of the President and the Vice-President is terminus with that of the elected Councillors. Under the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, the term of President and Vice-President is determined prev to their election by the municipalities concerned, the term being not less than a year or not more than years. Under the Central Provinces and Berar Mu palities Act, the term of the President is determined the Committee before his election, subject to a minimum period of one year and a maximum of three ye It is considered that there should be uniformity in matters. It is also considered that the President be more effective and will be more useful if his were made co-terminus with that of the Council A provision has now been made accordingly.

There is no uniformity in the existing Acts as to authority competent to accept the resignation of President and the Vice-President, and no period has prescribed for acceptance of such resignation. Bill, therefore, provides that both the President and Vice-President should submit their resignation to Collector, which will be effective from the date of acceptance by the Collector. If the resignation neither withdrawn by the President or the Vice-President nor accepted or rejected by the Collector w 30 days, it shall be effective at the end of the period 30 days from the date of its receipt by the Collector.

Although the existing Acts empower the State Government to remove a President or Vice-President from for misconduct or neglect of duty or incapacity perform his duty, there is no uniformity in the pr sions regarding the pre-requisites for such rem As desired by the Committee, no provision has made in the Bill to empower the State Government remove the President or Vice-President, but a prov has been made empowering the Council to remove President or Vice-President by a resolution passed a special meeting convened for the purpose.

Out of the four existing Municipal Acts only Hyderabad District Municipalities Act and the C Provinces and Berar Municipalities Act provide compounding of offences. Such compounding is done without the approval of the Court. Under C. P. Act, offences can be compounded even when suspected that an offence has been committed. it is considered necessary that compounding of

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MAHARASHTRA'S FOURTH PLAN AIMS TO BOOST INCOME

THE estimated outlay on the Fourth Plan of Maharashtra State will be Rs. 1,185·81 crores.

Besides this public sector outlay, the estimated investment in the private sector and complementary sectors such as co-operative and the Central public sector would be about Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,100 crores.

This is disclosed in the memorandum on the Fourth Plan presented to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on Tuesday by the Chief Minister, Shri Vasantrao Naik.

The Fourth Plan outlay represents nearly three times the revised outlay on the Third Plan of Rs. 418·38 crores.

Power projects get the highest allocation of Rs. 325·71 crores (as against Rs. 90·38 in the Third Plan) followed by that of agricultural programme at Rs. 246·31 crores. (Rs. 70·24 crores) and irrigation at Rs. 200 crores (Rs. 68·36 crores).

Other allocations are (figures in brackets indicate comparative Third Plan outlays); education Rs. 109·35 crores (Rs. 49·67 crores); transport and communications, Rs. 99·25 crores (Rs. 36·97 crores); industry and mining, Rs. 48·82 crores (Rs. 16·22 crores); co-operation and community development, Rs. 47·54 crores (Rs. 36·96 crores); health, Rs. 45·48 crore (Rs. 27·78 crores); housing and urban development, Rs. 39 crores (Rs. 14·07 crores); welfare of backward classes, Rs, 17·74 crores (Rs. 5·31 crores); labour welfare, Rs. 2·42 crores (Rs. 0·88 crores); social welfare, Rs. 2·40 crores (Rs. 0·81 crores); and miscellaneous Rs. 1·79 crores (Rs. 0·74 crores), making a total for the State's public sector outlay of Rs. 1,185·81 crores.

Rising prices

The Fourth Plan will extend over the five years from 1966-67 to 1970-71.

The memorandum said that the Fourth Plan was being prepared in the context of rapidly rising prices both of essential raw materials and final consumption goods.

The Plan aims at increasing the State income from Rs. 1,814 crores in 1965-66 (end of Third Plan) to Rs. 2,500 crores in 1970-71 (end of Fourth).

The introductory chapter to the memorandum states that this will involve an average growth rate of about Rs. 7·5 per cent per annum.

The State income was expected to record an increase from Rs. 1,532 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 1,814 crores (estimated) in 1965-66.

The long-term goal set for Maharashtra according to the memorandum is to achieve per capita income (at 1960-61 prices) of Rs. 630 per year by 1975-76.

This would involve an increase in total State income from Rs. 1,814 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 3,500 crores in 1975-76.

"This is the minimum necessary for implementing the objective of a minimum consumption standard for every family in Maharashtra. Development of backward areas and protection of weaker sections call for greater efforts in the future plans", the memorandum said.

In the Fourth Plan the highest priority has been accorded to the productive sectors. In consonance with the priority accorded to agriculture in the 15-year National Plan commencing with the Third Plan the outlay on this sector in the State Plan had been increased by 187 per cent over the Third Plan outlay.

Another objective of the Fourth Plan mentioned in the memorandum is the narrowing of social and economic disparities between different classes of citizens and between different regions.

Keeping in view the ideal of social justice and minimum standard of consumption, large investments are provided for labour intensive programmes such as soil conservation, levelling of land, minor irrigation and communications.

During the five-year period 1966-71 an estimated 21·25 lakh persons would be added to the labour force. With the backlog of unemployment estimated at 15·36 lakhs, 36·61 lakh persons would be without employment unless specific steps were taken to meet the problem. With the investment proposed for the Fourth Plan it is estimated that 28·50 lakh jobs would be created.

With employment opportunities created during the Fourth Plan, it was expected that the backlog of un-employment would decrease to 8·11 lakhs at the end of the Plan period.

Thus, for the first time, it is stated, a falling trend in the backlog of unemployment would set in.

The memorandum states that due place would be given to urban

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development in the Fourth Plan, although at the same time the local bodies concerned must make the necessary effort at mobilising local resources solving some of their problems.

Two factors

As regards resources it is pointed out that internal resources of Maharashtra State would depend considerably on two important factors : the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission ; and the fiscal policy that would be evolved by the National Development Council.

The chapter on agriculture states that agriculture is the primary activity of about 70 per cent of the working population of Maharashtra. It produces 38 per cent of the State income.

During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to sink 7,500 community wells on lands of small holders who own one or two acres at Government cost. Such small holders it is pointed out do not find it economical to construct wells on their lands. These wells would be sunk by Zilla Parishads who would hire them out or sell them on instalment basis to groups of farmers.

The Fourth Plan target for new wells has been fixed at 1·75 lakh wells (as against 96,000 wells in the Third Plan which is expected to be exceeded).

It is also proposed to extend the package agricultural programmes to three more districts.

It is proposed to extend the area under cashewnut to another 2·5 lakh acres in the Fourth Plan and to extend the area under fruit cultivation by another 25,000 acres.

The Fourth Plan aims at increasing milk availability in the State from the present level of 3·5 ounces per capita per day to 4·5 ounces and the level of meat and mutton production from 46,000 tons per year to 71,000 tons.

Dairying

In the field of dairying the object will be to double the milk handling capacity in the milk project areas from about five lakh litres per day at Third Plan end to about 10 lakh litres per day by Fourth Plan end.

A Fisheries Corporation in the public sector is proposed with a view to entering actively in the field of deepsea fishing.

In the Fourth Plan it is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 11 lakh acres and additional utilisation potential of nine lakh acres.

Power schemes

The State's Fourth Plan includes projects—both thermal and hydro—which will give an additional installed capacity of 1,580 MW, which together with the availability of 190 MW of power from the Nuclear Power Station (at Tarapur) would enable the State not only to meet the anticipated demand in 1970-71, but allow some surplus for unforseen demands.

In the matter of rural electrification, the Fourth Plan programme proposes to cover 10,000 towns and villages and one lakh agricultural pumps.

The memorandum states that in the context of rising prices of essential consumer goods, certain industries essential to the economy of the State would be brought within the scope of the joint sector.

Provision has also been made for certain strategic industries based on minerals such as a colliery, a pig iron plant, low temperature co-nisation plants and an electro-manganese metal plant in the p sector.

Seven railway lines are rec mended for inclusion in the Ra ways' Fourth Plan by the Ma rashtra Government. Among are Apta-Kharpada-Dasgaon be extended upto Goa (Ch gauge, about 200 miles in leng Kolhapur-Ratnagiri (broad g 100 miles) : and Karad-Ch (metre gauge, 60 miles).

Road transport

The Fourth Plan programme road transport aims at compl the process of nationalisation Vidarbha and Marathwada reg A Rs. 14·75 capital works gramme is to be undertaken these two regions.

It is proposed to open two m engineering colleges during Fourth Plan with intake capa of 480 seats. One of them wi a regional college. It is also p posed to open nine polytechn with a total intake capacity of and also 15 new tenchincal school centres.

A new medical college is started with 200 seats and the capacity of existing medical co will be further raised by 140 se

To meet the difficulties of re ing doctors in rural areas medical schools for L.C.P.S. c with 100 seats each will als started.

In the Fourth Plan, it is pro to take up construction of ments under various schem urban areas as follows : sub industrial, 18,400 ; low group, 3,365 ; economically section, 15,420 ; slum clea 18,400 and middle income 3,000.

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SALUTE TO RAIGAD

Shivaji's death anniversary was celebrated with great eclat at Raigad on April 16 last. The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, graced this great occasion with his presence.

The Chief Minister asserted that Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji was a great source of inspiration not only to Maharashtra but to the whole of the nation. Raigad, with which Shivaji was associated for about sixteen years of his life, reminded us of the glory of the past and it was the great skill of Shivaji in selecting such impenetrable forts and men of ability around him that helped him in accomplishing the great feat of establishing self-Government.

The pictures here give a vivid account of the event.

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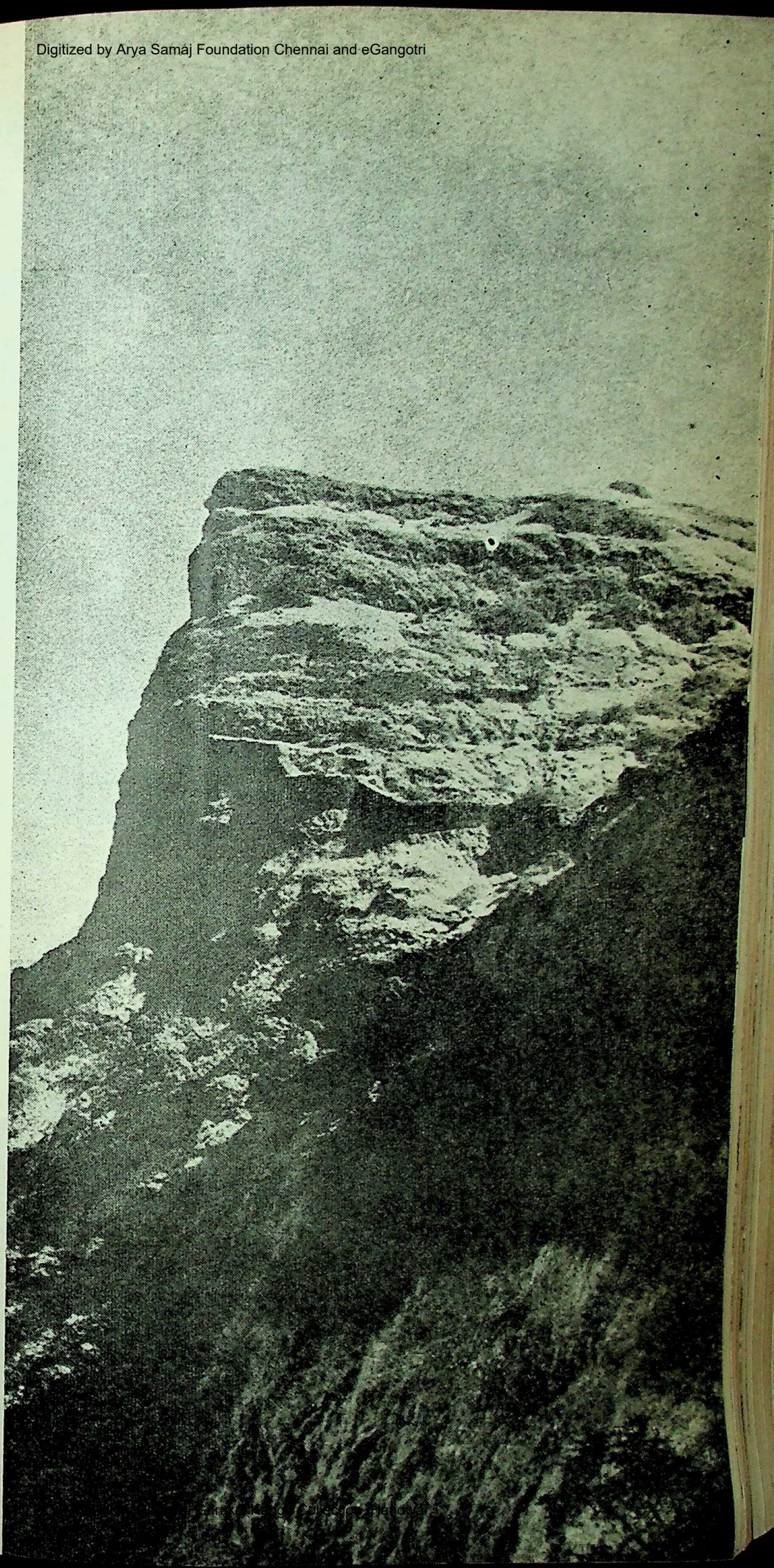

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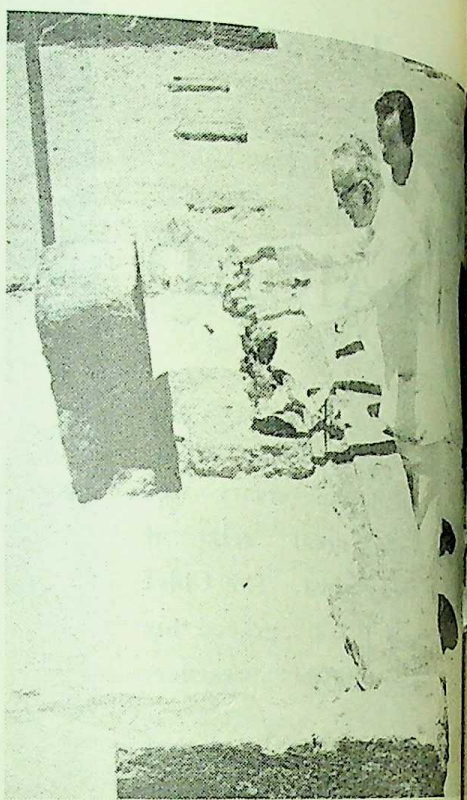
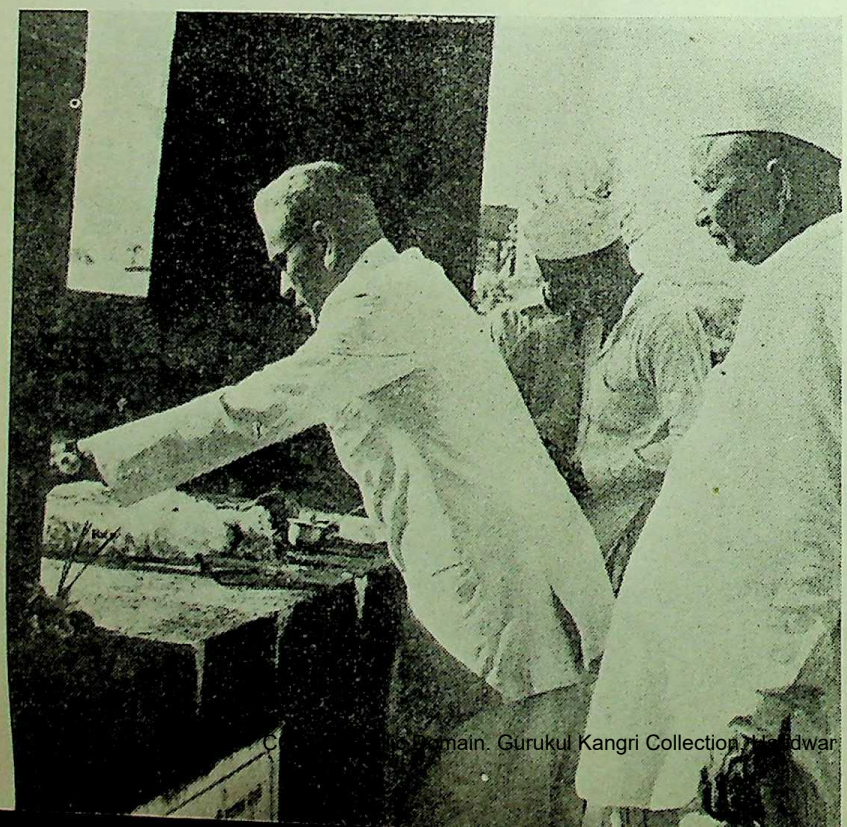
The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, placing a wre
Shivaji's Samadhi at Raigad from where the great
sounded his clarion call to his people to unite and
oppression



Shri V. P. Naik also honoured the throne of Sh
throne is a living symbol of Shivaji's rem
administration based on equality and

The Chief Minister placing a wreath on Jijamata's Samadhi at Pachad on April 16



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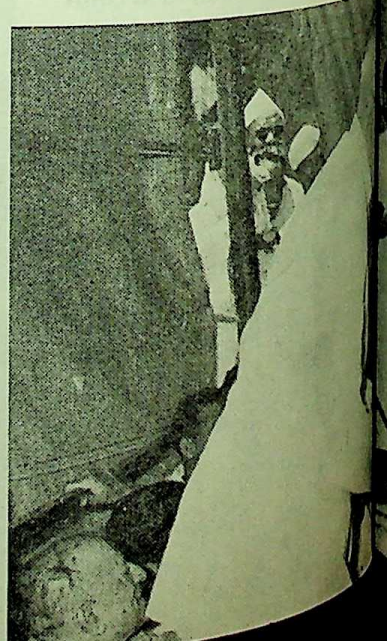
Shri Purandare presenting the C



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The Chief Minister placing a wreath on Tanaji's Samadhi

The statue of Narvir Tanaji Malusare, Shivaji's trusted friend and valiant general, who laid his life while liberating the fort from the clutches of the Moghul

The Deputy Minister for Education, Shri H. G. Vartak, laying the foundation stone the memorial to be built in honour of Tanaji Malusare at Umareth on April 16

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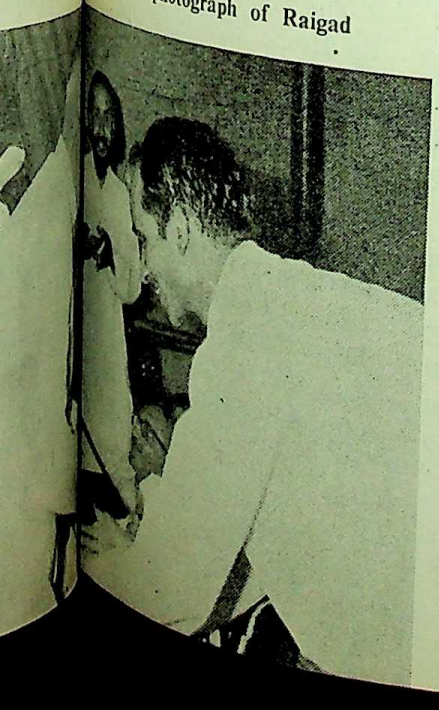
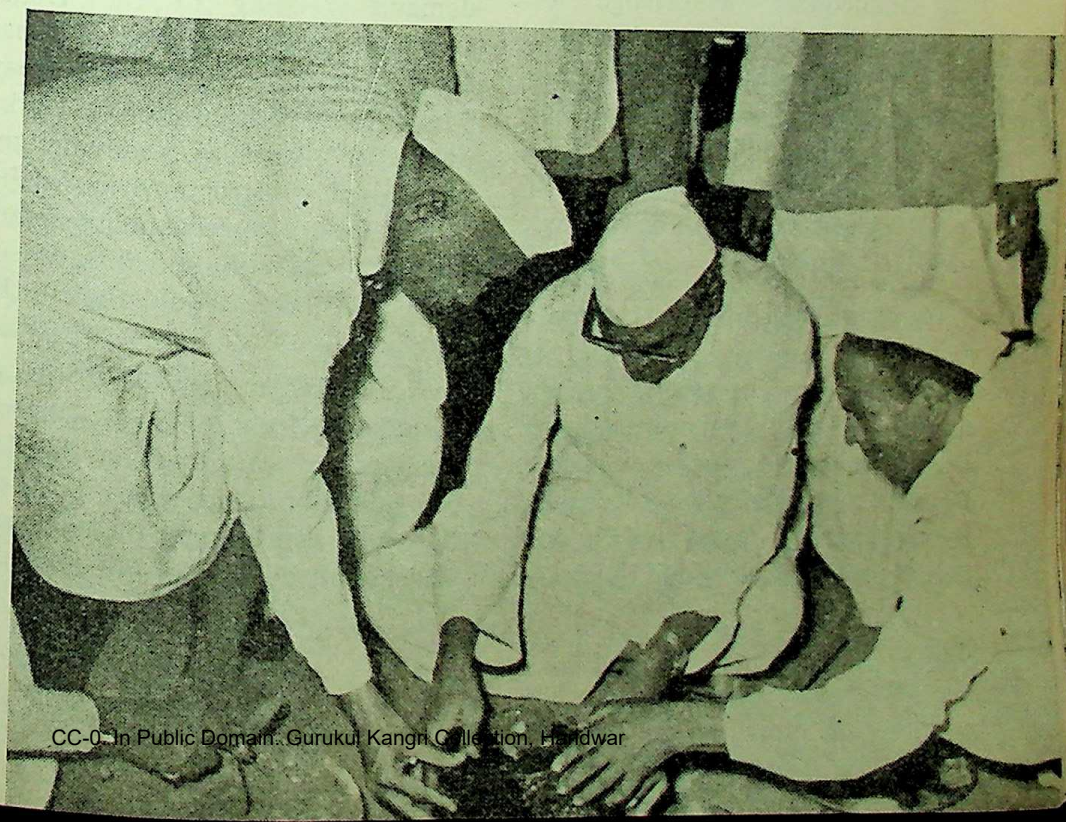


ik, with a photograph of Raigad



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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

SHRI M. D. Choudhari, Minister for Education, while replying to the two-day discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 16th March 1965 on the budget demands relating to Education, stated that Government had decided to reorganise the working and set-up of the Directorate of Education.

The Education Minister told that the Study Group had been set-up by the Government to recommend the measures for such an organisation. The Government had already appointed a Deputy Director and two assistant directors to strengthen the organisation. The Government had decided to start teaching English from Vth standard because the students passing out of Secondary schools found it difficult to follow college lectures on account of their inadequate knowledge of English. The Government had also decided to start six more secondary training colleges for teachers. The Government would be glad to extend facilities to the Corporation if more schools were to be started, added the Minister.

The Education Minister complimented the university authorities for their decision to reconsider, the question of starting morning classes in Arts colleges for working students. Poona University had also decided to start evening classes for diploma holders in Engineering and those who have passed apprenticeship courses to enable them to take degrees in engineering.

The Minister further stated that considerable progress had been made in removing the disparity in the development of education in different regions of the State viz., Vidarbha, Marathwada and Western Maharashtra.

After the Education Minister's reply, the demands were voted by the House. Later, the House voted the budget demands relating to the Social Welfare Department.

Shri D. S. Desai, Home Minister announced in the Legislative Assembly on 18th March 1965, the Government's decision that Poona and Nagpur each would have police commissioner soon. He was replying to the discussion on the budget demand relating to the Home Department. Shri Desai said that Government would urge the Bombay Municipal Corporation to take energetic steps in removing unauthorised constructions in the city with the help of special police squad. If the Corporation failed to do so, the Government would abolish the squad.

Shri Desai said that there was an incident in front of Shri Dhote's residence at Yeotmal on the day of by-election. The police arrived on the scene and brought the situation under control. It was not good to say from this incident that i[illegible] an attempt on the life of [illegible] Dhote. Shri Desai was very [illegible] that members from both the [illegible] of the House had appreciated [illegible] good work done by the polic[illegible] the State. Shri Desai denied [illegible] charge that the Defence of [illegible] Rules were used to crush the [illegible] union movement. The Home [illegible] ster made it clear that the people [illegible] been detained under D. I. R. [illegible] account of their anti-na[illegible] activities.

Shri Desai assured that a[illegible] priate action would be taken [illegible] Government to put down the [illegible] national activities carried o[illegible] certain language papers.

Shri K. S. Dharia (Cong.) [illegible] cised the Bombay Municipal [illegible] poration for not taking s[illegible] steps in removing the unauthori[illegible] huts in the city with the help [illegible] the police squad. Shri S. S. Ma[illegible] (Democratic Front), alleged [illegible] an attempt was made on the li[illegible] Shri J. B. Dhote at Yeotma[illegible] the by-election and the polic[illegible] not intervene.

Shri P. K. Atre (Demo[illegible] Front), alleged that certain [illegible] guage papers of Poona [illegible] carrying on anti-national p[illegible] ganda and urged the Gover[illegible] to take necessary steps in [illegible] matter.

The demands were voted [illegible] the Home Minister's reply, [illegible] the Assembly also voted the [illegible] demands relating to the Pro[illegible] Department.

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Mi[illegible] Urban Development replying [illegible] discussion on the budget [illegible] relating to the Urban Deve[illegible] Department on March 2[illegible] said that Government was [illegible] efforts to rationalise the di[illegible]

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of available supply of water in Greater Bombay. These measures were in addition to the long-term steps to be taken to meet the city's water requirements. He stated that industrialists had been advised to utilize well water for their industrial requirements. Government was also doing its best to expedite the work on Dahisar and Upper Vaitarana schemes.

Earlier, those who took part in the discussion were Shri S. G. Patkar (Comm.), Shri K. S. Dharia, Shri S. M. Thakare, Shri D. R. Khaire, Shri M. M. Gavali (All Congress), Shri K. R. Patil, Shri T. S. Karkhanis (PWP), Shri S. K. Athley (PSP), and Shri M. J. Khandelwal (DF).

The demand was voted by the House after the Urban Development Minister's reply.

Earlier, the House voted the demands regarding Medical Health and later the demands relating to housing.

On March 22, the House voted the demand relating to the Rural Development Department after the the Rural Development Minister's reply.

Shri S. G. Barve, Minister of Industries, replying to the debate on the budget demands relating to the industries, on March 24, stated that steady progress was being made in the decentralisation of industries in the State. The Minister for Industries told that industrialists were being persuaded to give preference to Maharashtrians for employment in the industrial units. Shri Barve stated that the grid system would cover all the districts of Marathwada within a month and ensure regular power supply to the people. In addition to the facilities provided by the Education Department the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation had also decided to start technical institutes.

Shri K. N. Dhulup (PWP) said that no progress had been made in the decentralisation of industries. The Opposition Leader, stated that unless the Government decided not to allow any new units to be started in Greater Bombay the object of decentralisation could not be fulfilled.

Shri S. G. Patkar (Comm.), said that Maharashtrians should be given priority in employment in the industrial units.

Smt. Champutai Mokal (Cong.) urged the Government that the land acquired by the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation should be put to proper use. The Land under foodgrains cultivation should not be acquired for industrial purposes, she suggested.

Those who participated in the discussion were Shri P. K. Atre, Shri M. J. Khandelwal (both of DF), Shri B. S. Jadhav, Shri W. N. Rane (Cong.), and Shri F. M. Pinto (Ind.)

The House voted the demands relating to the Industries after the Minister's reply.

Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, while replying to the budget demand under the head "Labour" on 25th March 1965 said that the Government of Maharashtra intended to introduce the new series of cost of living index in the State from May 1. The Labour Minister said that the Government had decided to appoint three committees (1) to give statutory protection to the unprotected workers in fishing industries ; (2) to enquire into the working condition of the employees in the film industry; and (3) to study the conditions of the powerloom workers.

Referring to the industrial disputes Shri Tidke appealed to the representatives of employers and employees to accept voluntary arbitration and try to avoid strikes and lock-outs which would help in solving labour problem.

Shri Tidke said that Government had decided to recommend for the appointment of a Pay Commission for the industrial workers.

Shri K. N. Dhulup, leader of the Opposition, complained that the health of the workers in the chemical industries was going down due to unhealthy odours and the authorities concerned were not taking proper care of their health.

Those who partcipated in the discussion, were Shri F. M. Pinto (Ind.), Shri S. G. Patkar, Shri Y. R. Madur (both Communist), Shri Tushar Pawar Shri R. S. Dhawle, Shri K. S. Dharia, Shri P. G. Kher (all Congress).

After the Minister's reply the demand relating to labour was voted.

The Education and Forest Minister, Shri M. D. Choudhari while replying to the demand under the head forest on 26th March 1965 said that Government would complete plantation programme in 20,000 acres of land in the next year. Last year 11,000 acres of land were brought under plantation. In addition to this, Government had started constructing roads in the forest area and houses for the forest workers.

After the Minister's reply, the demand was voted.

After Shri R. A. Patil, Deputy Revenue Minister's reply the demands relating to revenue were voted.

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Urban Development, introduced on April 5th in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly a bill to provide for the unification of Municipal laws in Maharashtra. The bill was discussed in the House for two days and after its first reading the House

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decided to refer the bill to a joint select committee of 25 members with instruction to submit its report to the State Legislature before July 15, 1965.

Moving the Bill, Dr. Zakaria said that the pattern of municipal administration envisaged in the Bill would provide a training ground for the prospective members of the State Legislature and Parliament. He described the Bill as historic and progressive.

Initiating the discussion, Dr. P. V. Mandlik (PSP) welcomed the Bill. He opposed the provision of co-opting members on the Municipal council. The ruling party might abuse the provision to strengthen its position in the body, he felt.

Shri K. S. Dharia (Congress) said that he was opposed to nomination or co-option to municipalities. He favoured retention of reserved seats for women.

Shri K. R. Patil (PWP) suggested direct election of president to avoid favouritism and other malpractices. He favoured reserved seats for women but strongly opposed nomination and co-option in any form. He opposed introduction of octroi duty.

Shri F. M. Pinto (Independent) opposed co-option or nomination, demanded direct election of the president.

Shri P. K. Atre (D. F.) welcomed the Bill and described it as progressive.

Sarwashree M. B. Sangvikar, L. B. Bhingardeve, B. M. Deshmukh, Shrimati Maniben Desai, R. V. Telang, A. H. Mamdani, K. N. Ghatge, I. P. Parekh, P. T. Patel, Shrimati Prabhavati Zadbuke, Shrimati Champutai Mokal, (all Congress), P. R. Potdukhe, T. G. Khumkar, M. J. Khandelwal (all D. F.), P. D. Rahangdale, S. G. Kochrekar, S. L. Athalye (all PSP) participated in the discussion.

Replying to the discussion on the first reading of the bill, Minister assured the members that the select committee would consider all the suggestions made by the members on the Bill. Since most of the members had favoured reservation seats for women, he felt that it would be desirable to make such provision. The select committee would take a decision on the matter, he said. As the bill proposed to entrust both primary and secondary education to municipalities, it would be essential to provide them sufficient funds. The Government would pay grant-in-aid to these bodies to discharge their functions, he assured.

The Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik, on April 6, presented in the House the Memorandum on the Fourth Five-Year Plan of Maharashtra State.

The House passed the Bombay Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1965 ; the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) (Amendment) Bill, 1965 ; and the Bombay Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Civil Supplies, stated in Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on April 8, that the food situation in the State had been improving. The Minister detailed the measures taken by the Government for easing the situation.

The Minister, who was replying to a discussion raised by Shri K. N. Dhulup, leader of the opposition and others said that the arrival of food ships from America after the end of the recent dock workers' strike had also helped in accelerating the foodgrains supply to mofussil areas. During the last few days, abo wagons of foodgrains were mov districts daily, he said.

Shri Taleyarkhan said that he received a letter from the U Minister for Food assuring a ment of 'suitable quota' to M rashtra from April onwards. Minister said that he was an to reach sufficient foodgrains to areas before the onset of mon

Initiating the discussion, Sh N. Dhulup, leader of the oppo charged the Government h failed to take effective step to the food problem. Shri Dh said that the Government was ferent towards the rural pe While urban areas like Bo got regular food quota, the areas were given irregular comparatively low quota, he sa

Shri R. S. Dhavle (Congress that the Government was m sincere efforts to solve the prob No one had denied that the situation in the State in the year was unsatisfactory. Bu efforts of the Government in s the problem must be consider said.

Dr. (Smt.) Sushila Bachraj gress) suggested that the Ce Government should undertak responsibility for the distri of rice by pooing the grains duced all over the country.

Shri K. S. Dhondge (PWP that small cultivators had sold to Government but the landholders held their stock them.

Shri Y. R. Medur (Con said that the stock available be distributed equitably to regions.

Shri F. M. Pinto (Indep blamed the Government handling the food situation

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Sarvashree I. P. Parekh, Smt. Maniben Desai, R. B. Lanjewar, G. Shivdare, L. P. Shah (all Congress), B. S. Naik, D. B. Patil, R. Sanap (all PWP), D. G. Hedau, G. Khumkar (both D. F.) S. G. Sharekar (PSP) and B. N. Nagle (L. N.) also participated in the discussion.

The Budget session of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly ended on April 9th. The historic unanimous Goa merger resolution and the memorandum on the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the State totalling over Rs. 1,185 crores were the important events of the session.

The Assembly sat for 39 sittings spread over 54 days from February 2 to April 9. During the session, 49 short notice questions, 1,216 starred questions and 278 unstarred questions were answered. Eleven Government Bills were passed.

Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislarive Assembly read out in the Assembly on April 9, the order of the Governor proroguing the Assembly. The Speaker announced that the State Government had recommended to the Governor the summoning of the House on July 12.

Planning—Lessons From Past

(Continued from page 32)

blocks and villages or to a city or metropolitan region. The most important application is in terms of districts and blocks and villages for which a new system of institutions is being built up under Panchayati Raj. These institutions are conceived of primarily as means of achieving integrated area development based on participation of the people and co-ordination between various agencies. Working with these institutions various agencies of Government are expected to co-ordinate and devetail their efforts. Failure to achieve effective co-ordination, for instance, between the Agriculture and Irrigation Departments, has led to shortfalls in irrigation. Similarly there is inter-dependence between Agriculture and Co-operation, between Health and Education and between Health and Family Planning and other aspects of development. In this sphere, there are a number of detailed lessons to be learnt from past experience.

Planning and plan implementation are intimately related to one another. Whether in project management or programme management or area development administration, unless the quality of planning improves, it is not possible to obtain the results which a plan stipulates. Nor is it possible to ensure that investments are correctly established. Therefore, the strengthening of organisations concerned with planning and equipping them adequately for obtaining and analysing the necessary technical and economic information is of the utmost importance. There is much to be done in this respect within the Planning Commission at the national level. Some steps were initiated after the Third Plan and formulated but these have to be pursued much more intensively. The technical quality of work in the Planning Commission can and should be considerably improved.

Several Ministries at the Centre do not have adequate planning units of their own plans and projects is much weaker than it should be.

Most of the larger industrial projects and construction projects do not have units assisting the General Manager or the Managing Director in overall co-ordinated planning and watching the performance.

In the States, although some steps have been taken from the technical aspect, the level of planning cannot be said to be anywhere near the difficult tasks they have to accomplish. There is need for much more overall study and integration. The planning machinery in most states does not function sufficiently above the ordinary departmental level to make the impact needed in terms of policy and approved. This was an important consideration behind the suggestion to states in April 1962 to set up State Planning Boards. This suggestion merits serious consideration.

In relation to the private sector, planning tends to reduce itself largely to licensing and allocations. The extent to which the leaders of an industry from amongst employers, managers and technicians and workers are in fact able to take an active share in planning for the development of the industry as a whole is much less than was hoped for many years ago.

Experience of earlier plans and more especially recent experience, has emphasised the need for early action in each of the directions outlined. Basically, the issue is one of taking positive steps urgently to strengthen planning organisations at various levels, so that they may develop the necessary competence to assemble the essential data required for sound planning, present their analysis and organise up-to-date data and studies in future.

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T.S. Eliot

—HEM BARUA

THE voice that roused a new " conscience " in contemporary poetry is silenced by death. T.S. Eliot is dead. An eminent poet, essayist and critic, Eliot has ruled the contemporary literary scence with a quiet candour that is characteristic of the man. In his hand English poetry experienced a refreshing re-birth.

The dominant note of contemporary English poetry is intellectual rather than emotional. Conscious effort at creation rather than spontaneous effusion of passions had come to characterise contemporary poetry. Thus the poetry of this age became " expository". What we understand by lyric poetry, made familiar by the previous generations of poets ; experienced a slow decline. Not only did the avenue of subject matter widen, but both in approach and attitude, it became introspective and reflective. To sum up, contemporary poetry is principally nonlyrical in character. T. S. Eliot cannot be classified as a lyrical poet. What we find in his poetry is that passion is muted and subordinated to reflection. This was natural with Eliot, for, his poetry flowed from a more abundant spring of introspective inspiration.

The new technique of contemporary poetry was shaping itself into a significant idiom under the auspices of Ezra Pound and T. S. Eliot. The most persistent question in this connection was the extent to which scholarship in the accepted sense could be made the ingredient of poetry. To the common eye, the two appear as contradictory. T.S. Eliot's horizon of allusions, both attributed and " unattributed ", is wide and deep. It ext from the *Bhagavad Gita* to the modern science anthropological studies like *From Ritual to Ro* and *The Golden Bough*, on his own admission, profound influence on Eliot.

The modern poet is well-read and he has a thoug of his own. And that is why besides being a poet, also an essayist and critic of penetrating schola and analysis. This is significantly true of T. S. E With all his scholarship and depth of thought, Eliot a dedicated soul on the altar of poetry. This is he writes : " The progress of an artist is a con self-sacrifice, a continual extinction of person It is such a selfsurrender that gives to poetry its im lustre. Both anthropology and religious philo provided Eliot with a " frame of symbolic refere The following realisations, as of T. S. Eliot, co possible only in the case of a deeply philosophic a

" Time present and time past
Are both perhaps present in time future
And time future contains in time past."

To say that T. S. Eliot was a dandy *par exce* absolutely wrong. He is neither a dandy nor a like Lord Byron. T.S. Eliot evolved a patt values on his own, as his critical essays show what he tried to do was to accommodate his scho into its framework. As I understand from his Eliot was sick of the spiritual sterilit and e

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anaemia of the age he found himself in. In fact, Prufrock's world is the modern world which the poet anatomizes. This is a poem of city-man, perhaps the first in English literature. What he did of course is nothing beyond what Owen has prescribed as the function of the " true poet".

" All the poet can do today is to warn,
That is why the true poet must be truthful".

Unlike Ezra Pound's T.S. Eliot's sensitivity is colder and calmer.

T. S. Eliot gave to his poetry and plays a classical equipeise. To say with Theodore Spencer, Eliot was an extremely economical poet, an idea that seems anachronistic against the background of poetry we are familiar with. By his new technique, Eliot has demonstrated that a poet need not indulge in profusion in order to be panoramic : he can be brief and at the same time panoramic also. In order to give a coherence and balance to the incoherent materials of modern life which constitutes the basic inspiration of Eliot's poetry, he used to " stuff " his poetry with off allusions from different sources, often as far-flung and distant as the *Upanishads* and from Shakespeare and Goldsmith. To be brief, his mind and intellect traversed over a wide range of such allusion and references with almost encyclopaedic grace and ease. And that is how his poetic creations are made to touch the deepor levels of our consciousness.

Thus what would have naturally degenerated into a patchwork in less competent hands has blossomed into an excellent technique in Eliot's hands. *The Waste Land* is an apt instance in point. I.A. Richards is right in describing this as " personal technique ". Besides, what T.S. Eliot has himself said justifies this conclusion : " Genuine poetry can communicate before it is understood".

The Waste Land, Eliot's literary masterpiece, is an apt " criticism " of modern life. This is a life that is bereft of " great passion", a life that is vitiated by sordid lust, a life where the " self-abrogation and wonder of religious emotion have degenerated into cheap fortune telling". Eliot's cynicism takes an ironic note which is characteristic of the poet's attitude and expression. There is a concentrated pen-portrait of Madame Sosetris that follows a passage of " sublimated passion" near the beginning in *The Waste Land* :

" Had a bad cold, nevertheless
Is known to be the wisest woman in Europe,
With a wicked pack of cards".

Madame Sosetris represents degeneration, a kind of cheap vulgarity.

Two contrasting and complimentary pictures of emotional and spiritual emptiness, one depicting a fashionable atmosphere and the other of a cheap pub, are presented side by side in the second section of the poem *The Game of Chess*. The purpose behind depicting such contrasting pictures *pari passu* is to show the all-pervasive character of modern spiritual emptiness. Often quotations and contrasts, as in *The Waste Land*, constitute the fundamental basis of a whole poem. In *The Waste Land*, Eliot uses an old myth in the same way as James Joyce uses the Odyssey story in his *Ulysses*. To say in the words of a critic : " The myth is useful both as background and as a mine of symbols, and it gives the poem a richness it could not otherwise have".

English poetry of Tennyson's age suffered from a " state of verbal anaemia " and this tendency continued deep into the subsequent generation. Eliot's poetry registered a reaction against this anaemic tendency. This he achieved primarily by using words of constant use, for, such word have a life-pulse of their own. True it is that Eliot was not alone in the use of such a technique, but what differentiated him from his contemporaries is that Eliot produced a sort of double effect by using " words not ordinarily associated with poetry."

It is wrong to say that T. S. Eliot was pre-occupied with objects of the material world for their own sake. To be exact, he used these materials to suggest and illustrate an internal process of consciousness i.e. an internal reality. This constitutes what may be described as the poet's "introspective experience". These material objects, as employed by Eliot, are objective to a degree only, the rest is subjective introspection.

With Auden and Spender, the individual reacts on the environment, for he contains within himself the potential energy to change it for the better, if needs be. With T. S. Eliot, the individual's beliefs and experiences are modified by the environment in which he finds himself today. It is true that:

" This is the dead land
This is cactus land,
Here the stone images
Are raised, here they receive
The supplication of a deadman's hand
Under the twinkle of a fading star. . . ."

But where is the solution ?

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If, to say in the words of Dr. Richards, the poet is truly " at the most conscious point of his age", then, it is inevitable that he cannot escape being concerned with the problems of his age. And it is quite natural, as in the case of T. S. Eliot, that his interpretation would take the line of his own conviction and belief.

The individual's attitude to problems, as already pointed out, might take, in the psychological sense, two directions : (*i*) Trying to change oneself, and (*ii*) Trying to change the external world. Both reactions are dynamic with a difference. To be precise, T. S. Eliot and W. B. Yeats belong to the first category. Auden, Day Lowis and Spender to a certain extent belong second category. Because of their involvement problems with a deliberate will to change the envir ment, the latter group of poets reveal certain spec political implications which T. S. Eliot does not.

To say in the words of T. S. Eliot, true it is that " T dead tree gives no shelter, the cricket no relief", then, in the case of T. S. Eliot, the poet, it is differe He gives both " shelter " and " relief " to generati of poets not only in his own country, but elsewhere a T. S. Eliot has been an inspiration, and I am confide he will continue to be so even after death.

Unification of Municipal Laws

(*continued from page 36*)

should be permitted, care has to be taken that the power is used judiciously and also on payment of a certain minimum composition fee. Further many of the municipal offences are not cognizable The municipalities, therefore, have a free hand in withdrawing complaints even when genuine. In order to regulate both the wanton withdrawal of complaints and unjustified compounding of offences, the Bill provides that all the offences under the Act shall be compoundable only with the permission of the Court and that no complaint in respect of an offence shall be allowed to be withdrawn by the Magistrate under section 248 of the Criminal Procedure Code unless he is satisfied that the complaint though in good faith made was based on incorrect facts or insufficient information. The Chief Officer or any other officer authorised by him shall be competent to compound any offence, with the approval of the Standing Committee. Any offence shall, however, not be compounded unless the accused pays a composition fee as determined by the Standing Committee, which shall not be less than 25 per cent of the maximum fine prescribed for the offence, and when the extent of fine is not prescribed, not less than Rs. 250.

In order that persons convicted for municipal offe should not escape with a light punishment, it is m provided that the minimum penalty for an offe under the Act shall be not less than 25 per cent of t maximum penalty of fine for that offence.

Provision for review has also been made.

The existing municipal Acts allow latitude to the municipalities to make rules on several matters a though these matters are common to all the munici lities, variations in rules are not wanting. In order bring about uniformity, the Bill now gives the Gove ment the power of making rules on all matters, wh have no bearing on local situation. The municipal will, however, continue to make bye-laws on such o matters where uniformity by rules is not necessary cannot be brought about. Even in this respect, t Government has reserved to itself the power to m model bye-laws and to enforce acceptance thereof the Councils, with local variations, if any.

Detailed provisions in respect of repeal of existin Municipal Acts and transitional provisions on t account have been made.

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PROBLEM OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

—Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO,
Member, Planning Commission.

ONE thing that always struck me long before I joined the Planning Commission and that has got reinforced during the 20 months I have served as its member is the importance of the human factor in economic development. Development is a compound of men and resources. And while capital and technology are both essential for growth, an equally important element is the way the human factor is harnessed for the purpose. Unlike other resources, human resources are almost infinitely elastic. Literacy, education, skills as also health and nutrition, all these undoubtedly add to the efficiency of the human factory. But the human being is more than a mixture of mind and matter. He has a soul, or if you prefer, a conscience. He has ideals. He dreams of a new and better world and his dreams have a force and a power that is more than that yielded by many millions of kilotwatts of electric power or many thousands of tons of the most complicated machinery. This is what our sages in the past have called the soul force. If only we can tap this force, release this idealism and sense of values, and harness it to our development programmes, we will get such a sense of fulfilment in our participation in the growth effort that the whole development process will then become a grand and exciting adventure. The result will be, to use orthodox economic language, a drastic reduction in the disutility and real cost associated with work and saving. In other words, we can then get far more of output in terms of goods and services and of individual and collective welfare than we do now with our limited stock of natural and capital resources.

Development—A psychological phenomenon

How do we release this non-material force that I claim can make so much difference to our development effort? I suggest that we cannot do this unless we recognise that development is essentially a psychological phenomenon and that it is possible to build up this psychology even as one can construct a building or put up a factory or erect a dam or bring into existing a new university. Tawney has told us how protestantism paved the way for the massive economic growth of the western world in his classic work on "Religion and the rise of capitalism". We all know how the overthrow of feudalism and the attitudes and relations associated with it restored to the human being his sense of innate dignity and furnished the motive force for the vast strides that individual initiative and enterprise have made not only in economic but also in social and scientific development. We are also aware the early capitalist, unlovely as he sometimes was, nevertheless constituted a progressive force for economic growth by his sense of identification with his work and the subordination of his individual self to the larger purpose of building up his unit of business enterprise. In more recent times, we have seen how a spirit of dedication to what was considered to be the larger social cause on the part of the ruling party has transformed a socially and economically backward society into a modern, developed, and basically progressive nation, within the course of a little more than one generation. In every case the secret of success has lain in the free and purposive subordination of the individual to something higher and larger than himself, the institutionalisation of personal ambition or the socialisation of individual talent and incentives.

Economic growth

None quite seems to realise that incentives for the classes may themselves prove to be disincentives for the masses, and that what we need is a complex of incentives that will motivate both the classes and the

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masses to play their proper role in speeding up the tempo of economic development. What does not seem to be appreciated is that in a country like India, where the masses constitute the vast majority of the population and provide the bulk of its labour force and earners, there can be no massive development without their active and positive participation in the process of economic growth. I get the feeling that our economic planning loans heavily on dynamising the classes leaving to the masses more the role of a sharer and a beneficiary rather than an active and purposive participant. In a smaller country and with a smaller mass base of sub-standard levels of living dragging the economy, there is a lot to be said for the normal economic incentive of individual profits and incomes that can promote growth with stability not only because of the ladder from the bottom to the top that it establishes but also because of the reduction in the number and spacing of its rungs and the large numbers of the people who climb it. There are only three countries in the world comparable to India in the size of their population. One of them has successfully adopted the capitalist way but with an early start, a long period of gestation, and abundant natural resources. The other two, which started much later and with a heavy drag of mass poverty, have adopted the communist way, one with success and the other still to achieve it. The capitalist giant has used political democracy and freedom of enterprise to build up its economy, the communist giants are using political dictatorship, economic planning, and a large, disciplined and dedicated party to build up their economics.

We in India function under a political democracy ; we employ economic planning and we use both the public sector and the private sector to build up our economy.

Social equality

First and foremost, we have to restore to the individual among the masses a sense of human dignity and social equality. It is true we have given him political equality and this is proving to be an instrument for stimulating his desire for dignity and self-respect as also for social and economic equality. But unless social policies and institutions give him the opportunity for fulfilling these desires, we are only building up a small force that will prove explosive one day and threaten our development with freedom. Untouchability has been abolished by our Constitution ; and we are making special budgetary provisions for the welfare and development of our Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Land reforms

Then again, take the question of land reforms giving the masses of our tillers rights of owner which will involve them in a total way in the maxi tion of agricultural output. Nowhere in the do we have such a large number of landless agricul labourers, share-croppers and tenants as we have India. Land to the tiller is a principle that has implemented even in a land starved and capi country like Japan. We have not yet succeeded implementing this principle, though it has been acce by authority and forms a basic component of our policy. We have been talking of co-operative far as a way of building up self-reliance, facilitating mob tion of resources and economic holdings in agricul and forging a link between land and the large nu of tillers who either do not own it or do so in tragic small holdings. But we cannot claim so far even have scratched the surface of co-operative farming the country. All this may sound theoretical and poss idealistic ; but their psychological impact on produ is unquestionable and therefore need as much atten as the creation of material inputs if we want to in the masses in our development programmes.

Then again take the question of adult literacy in rural areas. According to the latest date, 71 per cent males and 91 per cent of females in the rural are illiterate. How can we expect them to have e the cultural or the social development that will re their inherent talent for the promotion of econ development. Literacy alone is not enough. We functional literacy in the rural areas and this in requires a vast programme of book production in regional language and a reorientation of the e educational system for serving the needs of the co side.

Again we are building up our elite class not on basis of service or sublimation of personal amb but on the basis of monetary rewards and pe advancement. Not that I object to the use of mo incentives or fail to understand their impact o psychological forces for greater effort. My only is that, placed as we are with our vast mass b poverty, incentives are only resulting in widen cleavage between the masses and the classes, b the town and the country, between the backw the forward regions, and between the elite a others. All this is helping to dilute the sati that should otherwise accompany the un economic progress we are achieving in aggregate

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Theory Of Continuous Creation

—*Dr. J. V. NARLIKAR*

It is only recenlty that cosmology acquired the status of a science. The first important step in this direction was taken in the late twenties when Hubble discovered the phenomenon of universal red-shift. Hubble's observations of a large number of distant galaxies showed the remarkable result that light from these galaxies undergoes an increase in wave-length in reaching us.

This would mean that the visible part of the spectrum of light has shifted towards the red end. Hence the name red-shift.

This red-shift was interpreted as a Doppler effect-an interpretation now generally accepted by most astronomers. The Doppler effect in sound is familiar to us in everyday life. For example, the whistle of an approaching railway engine appears to have a higher pitch than that of a stationary engine while that of a receding engine appears to have a lower pitch.

This Doppler effect when applied to light waves is that light from a receding source is red-shifted while that from an approaching source is blue-shifted.

When so interpreted, Hubble's observations imply that all the distant galaxies we observe are receding from us. Hubble also found that the velocity of recession of a galaxy is proportional to its distance from us.

With the help of the 200 inch telescope at Mt. Palomer, astronomers have been able to observe this phenomenon for the case of some very distant galaxies. This encourages the belief that the universe does possess some systematic large scale structure.

At first sight this appears to take us back to pre-Copernican days that we are at the centre of the universe with everything else moving away from us. A closure examination shows, however, that we are in no privileged position. An observer sitting on any of the other galaxies will observe exactly the same picture as we do. He will find the rest of the galaxies receding from him.

When viewed objectively rather than from our or any other observer's standpoint, the picture is that of a uniformly expanding system. Any point in such a system moves away from the rest. It is for this reason that the term ' Expanding Universe ' came into usage.

Hubble's observations presented a challenge to the theoreticians. It was necessary to provide a theory of the expanding universe. At the time of Hubble's discovery, Einstein's general relativity was in the early stages of development. It had merged triumphantly from its teething troubles to explain—even more successfully than the long established Newton's theory—some of the observational results related to the solar system.

Moreover, it was free from one serious drawback of Newton's theory. In Newton's theory gravitational interaction propagates instantaneously. The special theory of relativity requires, on the other hand, that no interactions travel faster than light.

Popular theory.—In cosmology distances of the order of a thousand million light years are invovled, and to assume that interaction propagates instantaneoulsy over such distances is not likely to lead to valid results. For these reasons, general relativity was very popular among the early workers in the field. Since then other theories have been proposed from time to time, but general relativity continues to enjoy wide support in cosmology.

The quotions of general relativity in their most general form are very complex. When applied to the universe, they are considerably simplified by the use of the so-called cosmological principle. This principle is based

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on the observational result. I mentioned earlier, that the universe pre-observes on all galaxies at any given time.

With the help of the cosmological principle it is possible to solve equations and obtain several different models. Some of these models are associated with the names of Einstein, Dr. Sitter, Eddington, Lemaitre and others who advocated them.

Most of these models ascribe a singular origin to the universe. A finite time ago the universe was created in an explosion from a primeval atom ; what we seetoday are the different bits flying about.

For the reason these theories are grouped under the same heading " Big bang theories." The time that has elapsed since the big-band can be calculated in most of these theories. This is sometimes called the " age of the universe." It lies between five to ten thousand million years.

Further steps.—This is a very large figure by our everyday standards. It is not so large, however, when compared with the ages of the galaxies. Various astro-physical estimates put the age of our own galaxy at between ten and fifteen thousand million years. Galaxies older than ours are also believed to exist.

Clearly, we cannot expect the universe to be younger than some of its parts. We, therefore, expect either these age calculations to be wrong or the cosmological theory to be wrong. Further work on stellar evolution is likely to give a definite answer to this in the next few years.

Some astronomers have taken the view that the existence of a singular region in the theory is itself unsatisfactory. At the singular point all concepts of physics break down ; indeed, the space time itself does not exist. To avoid such a catastrophe they have tried to modify the theory in various ways. I shall describe one of these attempts that has attracted considerable popular support. This is the " steady state theory " of Bondi, Gold and Hoyle.

The steady state theory takes the cosmological principle a stage further by requiring that the universe not only looks the same from all galaxies but it also looks the same at all times. In other words, it is unchanging. Hence the name " steady state ".

The steady state universe is infinite in age. It has no beginning and no end. There is no ' age difficulty ' of the type I mentioned in connection with the big-bang theories. Moreover, there is no singularity present anywhere at any time.

Aesthetically pleasing though it is, the steady s theory had to meet several criticisms. The first que one can ask is whether the concept of steady s is compatible with that of expansion. We obs galaxies moving away from us. In due course we be left in an empty region.

The steady state theory requires to see the number of galaxies around us. This is possible if new galaxies appear in place of those that got a It is therefore necessary for new matter to appear space continually.

This idea of continuous creation is taken by many contradict the law of conservation of matter and ener This, again is not correct.

First, the rate of creation necessary for expansion extremely small by terrestrial standard. One hydro atom is, created per litre every million years. T rate of creation is beyond detection by any labora experiment possible today.

Therefore, as far as experimental physics goes, th does not affect the law of conservation of matter and energy. Secondly, it is possible to give a mathematic formation of continuous creation, within the frame-w of general relativity. In this formulation, matter created out of a field. When the energy of this field included in the law of conservation of matter and ener there is no contradiction.

I said in the beginning that cosmology has acq the status of a science. This means that cosmolog theories can make prediction which can be tested observations. The remarkable progress of optical radio astronology and the use of balloons gamma rays has made several tests possible.

Because of the rivalry between the big-bang and stea state theories, many tests are designed to compare predictions of these theories with observations. I sha mention briefly, one such test which caused considera excitement about a couple of years ago.

This test consists of counting radio sources in universe. Radio sources are galaxies which emit strong radio waves. Not all galaxies are radio sourc only one in a million has this property. This makes task of counting radio sources much simpler than task of counting galaxies in general, there are estim to be about ten thousand million galaxies in the univ

Now as we look further into space we also further into the past for light or radio waves take in reaching us. Thus, when we observed a ga a thousand million light years away, we see it was a thousand million years ago.

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

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- *Cash Awards For Marathi Dramas*
- *Revision Of Assembly Electoral Rolls*
- *Regional Plans For Bombay-Panvel And Poona*
- *Financial Assistance to Artistes*
- *Revised Targets For Jowar Procurement*
- *Allowances For Vir Chakra Recipients*

★

THE State Government has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Shri D. R. Gadgil, Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, to formulate broad principles of the metropolitan plans for Bombay-Panvel and Poona Regions. The Committee has also to make recommendation for the establishment of Metropolitan Authority for preparation and execution of the Plans. The Committee will report to the Government within the next three months.

It may be mentioned here that the Government of India under the Third Five-Year Plan have sanctioned scheme for the preparation of master plans for metropolitan cities, State capitals, port towns, industrial centres and resources regions etc. for which central assistance is made available to the State Governments. Such central assistance is made available for the towns and regions included in the list approved by the Planning Commission. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, Bombay-Panvel and Poona are included in the list.

Jayakwadi Project approved

The Government has sanctioned plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 3,681 lakhs for the work of construction of revised Jayakwadi project, which envisages construction of the Paithan Dam with a part storage of 51,280 M. cft. and the Paithan left bank canal, 115 miles in length, with distribution system to irrigate an area of 3,50,000 acres.

Additional pay for State employees

Following the announcement of the Minister for Finance in the course of his budget speech in February last, the Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned a temporary additional pay of Rs. 5 per month to Government servants and employees under the Zilla Parishads. The temporary pay will be admissible to those drawing a basic salary up to Rs. 715 per month (revised) and Rs. 650 (unrevised) under the Maharashtra Civil Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1963.

The temporary additional pay will be admissible from April 1, 1965 to the full time employees on the regular establishments, employees on the work-charged establishments and establishments paid from contingencies, provided they draw the same rates of pay as their counterparts on the regular establishments and persons paid on piece work rates provided their total monthly pay excluding dearness allowance is less than Rs. 650.

It will not be admissible to casual labour and daily paid staff, part-time employees and village kotwals. and it will be classed as " pay " for the purposes of leave and pension only and not for the purpose of calculating dearness allowance, house rent allowance and compensatory local allowance or for charging house rent. It will be kept separate and not merged in the basic pay. It will be drawn in addition to normal increments even if it raises the total pay beyond the maximum of the scale.

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It will be absorbed in any increase in basic pay that may result from the recommendations of the Pay Commission or from any revision of pay-scale that may take place after April 1, 1965.

As regards grant of a similar interim relief to primary teachers, employees of municipalities (including the Corporations), non-Government secondary school teachers, etc., the concerned departments will issue suitable instructions.

Financial assistance to artistes

Under its scheme for offering financial assistance to artistes and authors in the State, the State Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 56,130 for distribution of grants to 233 persons for the year 1964-65.

Among the recipients there are 27 writers, poets and research scholars, 91 stage actors and directors, 25 musicians, 77 tamasha artistes and shahirs, and 13 journalists and sculptors.

Seats for Backward Classes

The Government of Maharashtra has modified its earlier orders regarding the reservation of percentage of seats for Backward Classes in all Government educational institutions for all types of courses from the academic year 1965-66. According to the revised orders, 5 per cent of the seats in Government educational institutions will be reserved for Scheduled Castes, 8 per cent for Scheduled Tribes including tribals outside specified areas in Vidarbha, 7 per cent for Nav-Buddhas, 4 per cent for Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes and 6 per cent for other Backward Classes.

Revision of Assembly Electoral Rolls

The existing Assembly rolls are revised summarily throught the State this year with effect from April 1. According to the Rules, there will be no house-to-house enquiry and the rolls will be revised on the basis of such information as is readily available. All those who are citizens of India and who have completed 21 years of age on January 1, 1965 and are not otherwise disqualified, are entitled to get their names included in the rolls. They are requested to approach the nearest offices of Collectors/Mamlatdars to ascertain whether their names are included in the existing rolls and if not, fill in appropriate application forms. Preliminary publication of the rolls with new names added, will take place on June 14, 1965.

Compulsory vaccination

In order to make revaccination of adult persons and children compulsory in Greater Bombay it is not necessary to resort to the Maharashtra Vaccination Act, 1964.

The authorities of the Bombay Municipal Corporation can take action under section 434 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, 1888, which empowers the Municipal Commissioner to prescribe temporary regulations to be observed by the public to prevent the spread of a dangerous disease. Such regulations may provide that a person shall get himself revaccinated if he has not been vaccinated or revaccinated within a specified time prior to the issue of such regulations. It is for the Corporation authorities to take action accordingly.

Award of contract works

The State Government has decided to award contract of Government work on certain concessional terms, to the Maharashtra Pradesh and Bombay Pradesh units of the Bharat Sevak Samaj for a period of one year with effect from April 1965, in the first instance.

The Bombay Pradesh Unit of the Bharat Sevak Samaj will be treated as 'C' class approved contractor. The value of the contracts to be awarded to that unit will be restricted to Rs. 5 lakhs in case of a single work. No earnest money will be recovered from the Unit. Security deposits up to 5 per cent from the running bills of the works will, however, be recovered.

The value of the contracts to be awarded to the Maharashtra Pradesh units of the Samaj is restricted to Rs. 25,000 at the maximum in respect of a single work. No earnest money or security deposit will be recovered from these units. An initial advance of one-fourth of the estimated cost (but not exceeding Rs. one lakh in the case of the Bombay Pradesh unit) will be given to the Samaj in two instalments, one-eighth at the start and another one-eighth after one-fourth of the work has been completed. Where the rates accepted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj are lower than the estimated cost by an amount which is not less than the interest chargeable on one-eighth of the total estimated cost advanced for a period of six months within which the advance is proposed to be adjusted, the recovery interest on the advance may be waived provided that the advance is paid back or adjusted against running Bills within six months.

Registration of co-op. societies

The system of registration of approved contractors for labour co-operative societies for awarding major works costing more than Rs. 1 lakh has been introduced in all areas of Maharashtra State from April, 1965.

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For the present, the labourers' co-operative societies will be given registration in 'C' and 'B-1' Classes, depending on their capacity and financial resources, on the fulfilment of the following conditions.

A labourers' co-operative society should apply for registration as approved contractors in the prescribed form as other contractors do.

A labourers' co-operative society will be exempted from production of Solvency Certificate, but it should produce a certificate from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies regarding its capacity and financial resources. It should produce a certificate of professional capacity from the Executive Engineer in whose division it has carried out works.

No concession in the matter of payment of registration fees, earnest money and security deposit will be given to labourers' co-operative society and they will be treated on par with other contractors.

The application of a labourers' co-operative society for registration should be routed through the Executive Engineers of Buildings and Communications Divisions and the Superintending Engineers of Circles.

The question of registration of labourers' co-operative society in 'B' and 'A' Classes will be considered after a year or two on the basis of actual performance of the labourers' co-operative societies on various works.

According to the existing orders, minor works costing up to Rs.20,000 are entrusted to labourers' co-operative societies without inviting regular tenders. For works costing more than Rs. 20,000 but less than Rs. 1 lakh, labourers' co-operative societies are allowed 5 per cent concession, except in the case of national highways.

Allowances for Vir Chakra recipients

The Government of Maharashtra has raissd the cash allowance to be paid to the members of the Armed Forces (including commissioned officers) domiciled in the State who distinguish themselve by conspicuous acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy and are awarded the gallantry decorations, instituted by the Government of India, namely, the Param Vir Chakra, the Maha-Vir Chakra and the Vir Chakra.

Henceforth, each recipient of the Param Veer Chakra will get a cash award of Rs. 15,000 plus a cash allowance of Rs. 500 per year for a period of 20 years. The recipients of the Maha Vir Chakra will get a cash award of Rs. 7,500 each and those awarded Vir Chakra a cash award of Rs. 3,000 each.

In the case of a posthumous award for the Param Vir Chakra, the amount will be paid to the widow of the deceased for a period of 20 years and upon her death or her remarriage, to the sons equally for the unexpired portion of 20 years.

Hitherto for the recipients of the Param Vir Chakra, the amount of the award was Rs. 6,000 (Rs. 8,000 in the case of junior commissioned officers who have previously been awarded an award of the Second order of gallantry such as the Indian Order of Merit). For those receiving the Maha Vir Chakra, it was Rs. 3,500 (Rs. 6,000 in the case of junior commissioned officers who have been previously awarded a gallantry reward of the third order such as the Military Cross). For the recipients of the Vir Chakra it was Rs. 2,000.

Duty concession on pesticides

The Government of India has exempted certain pesticides from import duty to popularise their use on a larger scale and to ensure their availability to agriculturists at cheaper rates. Normally, pesticides imported from abroad are liable to duty at 40 per cent advalorem (Standard) and 30 per cent advalorem (preferential). Some pesticides free of customs duty when imported from the United Kingdom or its colonies are as follows :

(*continued on page 80*)

CASH AWARDS FOR MARATHI DRAMAS

Under its scheme for giving encouragement to dramatic art, the Government of Maharashtra has announced cash prizes to the best written Marathi drama published during the year 1963-64 for the year 1964-65. The prize winning dramas, their authors and the amounts of prizes are as follows :

Multi Act dramas for adults—" Yega Yega Vithabai " by Shri Roy Kinikar (Rs. 1,500) and " Varhadi Manasa " by Shri P. V. Darvekar (Rs. 1,500).

One Act Plays for adults— " Sutt Ani Itar Ekankika " by Shri D. M. Mirasdar (Rs. 500) and "Yama Rajyat Ek Ratra" by Shahir Sable (Rs. 500).

Multi Act dramas for children—" Betawarche Bahaddar " by Shri B. R. Bhagwat (Rs. 750) ; " Bhatakyache Bhavishya " by Smt. Sai Pranjape and "Prayashchitta" by Shri Sharadchandra Gokhale (Rs. 375 each).

One Act plays for children— " Jenvha Dev Avataratat " by Shri N. M. Joshi and " Samvad Sumane " by Shri C. A. Mundale (Rs. 250 each).

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(*continued from page 52*)

Counting of radio sources out to great distances will therefore yield information about the past history of the universe.

If we find that the universe in the past was no different from what it is to today, this agrees with the prediction of the steady state theory. In the survey undrtaken by the Cambridge astronomers, it appeared that the number density of radio sources in the past was higher than what it is today. The conclusion was drawn that this contradicts the steady state theory.

Caution is needed, however, in an argument of this nature. As radio sources are objects, one must be certain that a fairly large volume of space has been examined. It is therefore necessary to know the distances of radio sources. And it is here that radio astronomy is worse off than optical astronomy.

In the latter a measurement of red-shift yields reliable measure of distance. No way has yet been found of measuring the red-shift of radio source. Its distance can only be estimated from its apparent power. The further it is the less powerful will it appear. This method is likely to cause confusion between a nearby weak source and a distant strong source.

Since recently work is being done on optically identifying some of the radio sources and then using the red-shift to measure the distance.

It appears from this work that the distance assumed a couple of years ago were over-estimated. We must wait for some more data before drawing any defi[illegible] conclusion.

I will conclude by mentioning two interesting qu[illegible] tions of a theoretical nature that may turn out to ha[illegible] direct bearing on the theories of the universe.

It is possible to measure the rotation of the ea[illegible] about its axis by means of a Foueault pendul[illegible] It is also possible to measure its rotation relative to [illegible] background of distant galaxies. The two methods g[illegible] the same result. That this is not a coincidence b[illegible] requires an explanation, is the view put forward by [illegible] philosoper Mach in the last century.

Einstein had a hope that this explanation would [illegible] found in general relativity. This hope has not be[illegible] realised yet. But it is believed that the explanation m[illegible] lie in cosmology.

The second question is that of the arrow, of time. A[illegible] known physical laws are time-symmetric yet for us i[illegible] everyday life, time goes one way. That is the cause of th[illegible] asymmetry ? Is it, in any way, linked with the observe[illegible] expansion of the universe ? Some recent work show[illegible] that such a link might indeed exist.

These two questions, among many others, sugge[illegible] that we cannot just dismiss the receding far away galax[illegible] as not being our concern. They may turn out to have a[illegible] important bearing on our local existence : This is wh[illegible] makes cosmology fascinating.

(*continued from page 50*)

weakening the forces of national unity and emotional integration, and leading to the growth of a class consciousness that will soon make nonsense of our efforts of building up a socialist society by consent and evolution. Once we have stablished self-respect, human dignity, social equality and self reliance among the masses of our people, especially those who live in our villages, broken the back of our mass poverty and set up an effective economic ladder, then it would be time for monetary incentives to be given a major play in stimulating the dynamism of those who have the gifts for innovating, diversifying, and expanding our production apparatus. Till then, the incentives we use for these economic builders has to be different. Their satisfaction will have to come largely from their identification with mass uplift, their sense of social values, their feeling of pride and fulfilment in developmental effort, and their patriotism and love for India. When the Chinese invaded our territory, in October 1962, the whole nation rose and became one in thought and feeling, the most advantaged among us willing to merge all that they had with th[illegible] vast disinherited in the land. Now we have to fight th[illegible] battle against mass poverty and bring back dignity, se[illegible] respect and social equality to the vast masses of o[illegible] countrymen.

At the moment we are going through a crisis in valu[illegible] Must economic development mean motivation of [illegible] classes only through economic incentives? If it does, I [illegible] afraid, we will not have either economic developme[illegible] the scale we want nor will it have that flavour that co[illegible] from its contribution to the implementing of hu[illegible] values. I refuse to believe however that the fountain[illegible] idealism have dried up in the country or that only m[illegible] tary rewards can move the elite and the gifted a[illegible] our people. I have the faith that, in spite of the la[illegible] on the part of those like myself who belong to the [illegible] generation, people who are young and on the thre[illegible] of active and purposive life in new India will have [illegible] vision and the impulse to pick up the thread [illegible] Swami Vivekananda and Mahatma Gandhi left it.

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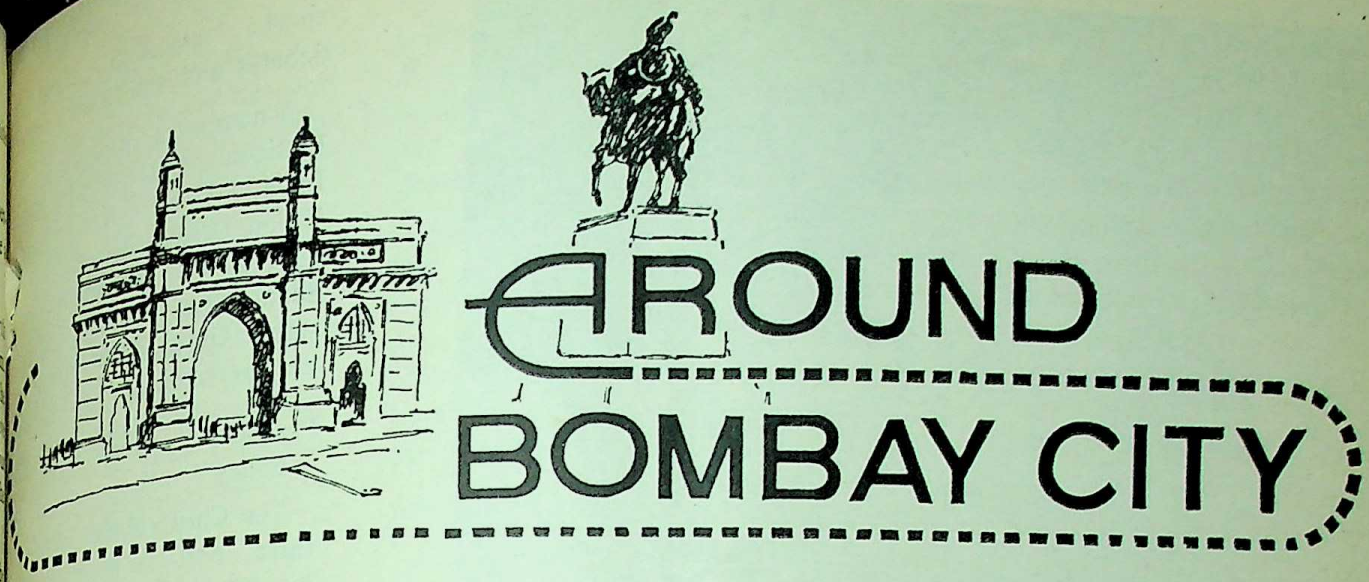


HE Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, urged on April 21 residents of zilla parishads in Maharashtra to secure the people's operation in implementing the elopment schemes.

Shri Naik, was inaugurating the rd Annual Conference of Presid- s and Chief Executive Officers of parishads and divisional missioners at Sachivalaya, mbay.

Shri Naik said irrigation, rural trification and communications uld be given the highest priority the Fourth Plan.

Stressing the need for increasing d production, Shri Nailk said parishad presidents and other e-bearers should do their utmost analise the people's energies that direction.

Shri S. K. Dey, Union Minister Community Development, Co- ation and Panchayati Raj, who present, complimented Maha- tra on the successful implemen- n of the panchayati raj me.

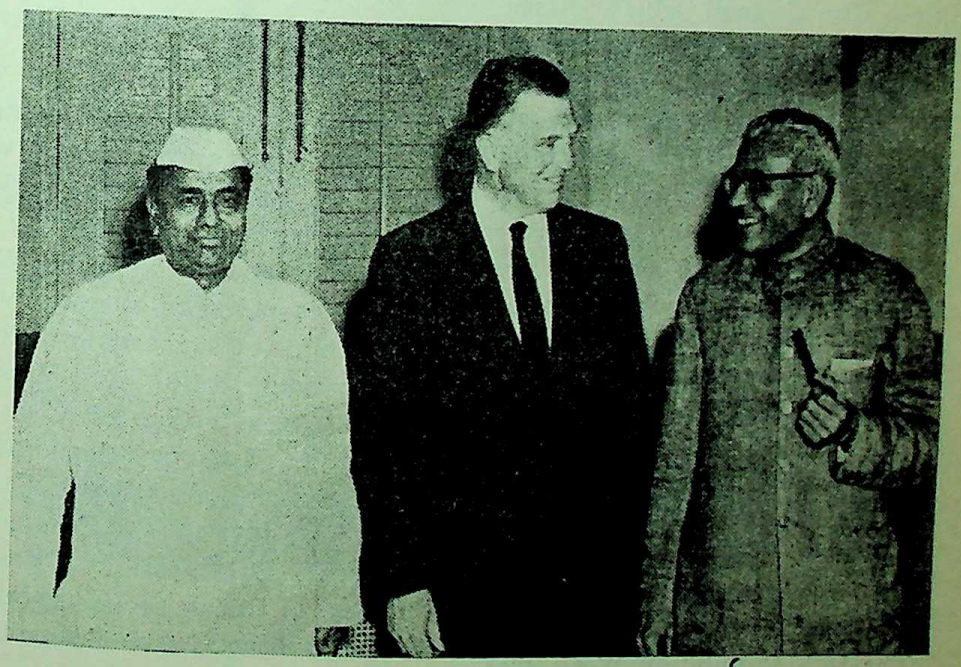
Earlier, Dr. G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Develop- welcomed Shri Dey and Shri and reviewed the work of the parishads.

Y 1, 1965

Democracy—A way of life

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri. V. P. Naik stated on April 6 that mere political democracy would be of little value unless each and every member of the sovereign democratic Republic had equal opportunities and could equitably enjoy the fruits of the wealth produced in our country. To strengthen democracy, Panchayati Raj which had taken democracy to the village level had been introduced.

The Chief Minister was inaugurating the exhibition "Democracy—A Way of Life", organised by the Council for Democracy and Socialism, at the Cowasji Jahangir Hall. He said that many people laboured under a misconception that democracy and socialism were modern concepts in India and that we had taken up both through European sources. He said that democracy and socialism



Mr. John Freeman, the new British High Commissioner, called on the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, at the Council Hall on April 9. Shri D. S. Desai, Home Minister, was also present.

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The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, inaugurating the Prohibition Week at Nare Park, Parel in Bombay on April 6.

had been not only conceived but practised in India in the day-to-day life since very ancient times. The phraseology might be new but the thought and content of democracy and socialism were very old, specially in India, he added.

The Chief Minister complimented the Council on organising the exhibition. The Council which aimed at mobilising all genuine democrat elements in the country to educate them against the dangers arising from the activities of anti-democratic and anti-national sections working under grabs was rendering valuable service to the country by spreading the message of democracy and socialism, he added.

Shri. G. L. Mehta, who presided over the function, said that the exhibition had been organised to enlighten the ordinary citizens about their rights and duties in a democracy.

Prohibition Week

The 16th Prohibition Week was celebrated in the State of Maharashtra from 6th to 13th April 1965. The Week was inaugurated in Bombay with a public meeting at Nare Park, Parel, where Shri. D. S. Desai, Home Minister, Maharashtra, was the Chief Guest. It was presided over by the Prohibition Minister, Shri S. V. Sonavane. The concluding function on the 13th was held at Gandhi Seva Mandir, Bandra, where Shri. V. S. Page, Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council, was the Chief Guest.

Besides these two functions more than 300 other programmes were arranged throughout the week in different parts of the city, by the Greater Bombay prohibition Week Committee and in co-operation with the Prohibition Department, Police Department, Central and Western Railways, Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee, Municipal Corporation, Port Trust, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Social Education Committee, Womens' Organisations and a number of local social organisations including Chawl Committees.

Some salient features of the programme include cleanliness campaign, sports, elocution compe- debates and seminars.

A number of messages fro- President, and the Vice-Presid- India, Union Home Mi- Union Defence Minister, Go- Shri P. V. Cherian, Shri S. Silam, Chief Minister of Ma- shtra, Gujarat and West Be- were received.

Practical approach to Prohib- Policy

The Chief Minister of Ma- shtra, Shri V. P. Naik, said his broadcast talk on April on occasion of Sixteenth Pro- tion Week that Government not ignored, strict implimenta- of the Prohibition Law but on contrary it had relaxed the po- by adopting realistic approach implement it more effectively.

He added that Government taken every care while relaxing prohibition policy that its principles would never ha- The changed policy was founded years. He said it would be po- by the new policy that those need liquor on health ground w- get it by obtaining due licence was found from the experience the last year that the proportion drunkards and illicit liquor reduced to a certain extent.

Referring to illicit distillation large-scale, Shri Naik said th- main intention behind relaxing prohibition policy was to co- activities of the anti-social ele- It was difficult for the addic- liquor to abstain from dr- It was, therefore, felt necess- relax the licensing policy.

The Chief Minister made that the revenue derived fr- production and sale of liquor be utilised for effective imp- tion of the prohibition poli-

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other social welfare activities. Welfare of the society was the only subject of the Government in relaxing the prohibition policy, he emphasised.

Japanese agricultural experts

A reception in honour of the visiting Japanese agricultural experts in paddy cultivation was organised by the Government of Maharashtra, at Sachivalaya, in March. The seven-member team of experts is headed by Mr. Y. Ota, of whom four experts will demonstrate on the Khopoli demonstration farm in the Kolaba district and the other three will be at Vyara demonstration farm in Gujarat State. The experts who will be at Khopoli farm are Mr. F. Tsubo, Mr. F. Matsujoto and Mr. T. Kano.

Welcoming the Japanese experts, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, recalled that the Japanese cultivators and scientists had made a tremendous progress in paddy cultivation during the past few decades by using chemical fertilizers profusely and by improved varieties of paddy and adopting plant protection measures. The Japanese technicians had also made efforts in mechanizing various crop operations to ensure efficient cultivation of land.

The experts will stay with their families at Khopoli in the Kolaba district for three years and demonstrate on an agricultural farm of 5 acres undertaken in the Indo-Japanese collaboration. According to the scheme, the Government of Japan would provide all machinery and other facilities will be offered by the Government of India. This demonstration farm will be the fifth farm of such type in India and the first of its kind in the State. The farm would also serve as a centre for field training of agricultural technicians and progressive farmers. It would also help in assessing the suitability of the Japanese machinery and its adoption in the conditions prevailing in the State.

Assuring all possible facilities to the experts, the Chief Minister thanked the Government of Japan and the experts for their kind co-operation and help from time to time to India in boosting up its agricultural and economic output.

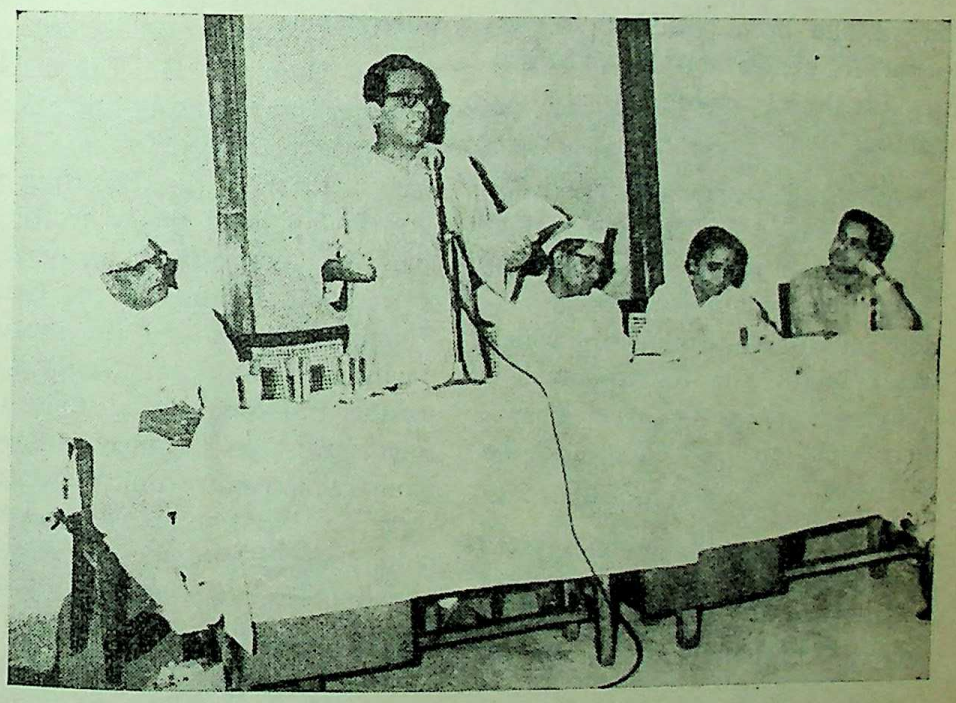
Articles on Parliamentary Privilege

Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, released at the Council Hall a compilation of four articles on "Parliamentary Privilege" by Shri A. R. Antulay, M. L.A. The function was held under the auspices of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Maharashtra Branch. The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, presided. Speaking before the well-attended gathering which included Ministers, Deputy Ministers and members of both the House of the State Legislature, Shri Bharde distinguished democracy as against dictatorship and the functions and privileges of legislatures as against the judiciary. Shri Bharde complimented Shri Antulay on his untiring and studious effort in bringing out this compilation and hoped that the members would benefit from them.

Shri Naik praised the author for his useful work and said that these articles had not only brought prestige to Shri Antulay but to the Maharashtra Legislature to which he (Shri Antulay) belonged. Shri V. S. Page, Chairman of the Legislative Council, proposed a vote of thanks. Shri A. R. Antulay also spoke on the occasion.

Book on folk literature released

The Education Minister Shri M. D. Choudhari, presided over the publication of the book entitled "Saj Shingar", compiled by the



Shri P. L. Deshpande, veteran Marathi writer, speaking on the occasion of the publication of the book "Lok Sahitya—Saajshingar" brought out by the Maharashtra Loksahitya Samiti. Also seen in the picture are from L. to R. Shri N. N. Kailas, Deputy Minister, Shri M. D. Choudhari, Minister for Education, Dr. Sarojini Babar, and Shri M. A. Vairale, Deputy Minister, Buildings and Communications.

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Maharashtra First in Co-operative Movement

Shri S. K. Dey, Union Minister for Community Development and Co-operation, said that Maharashtra was ahead of other States in democratic decentralisation and the co-operative movement. He said panchayati raj bodies and co-operative societies were flourishing side by side in Maharashtra and they should continue to work without disturbing each other.

Shri Dey, was speaking at the inaugural function of the third annual conference of the presidents and chief executive officers of zilla parishads and divisional commissioners at Sachivalaya, on April 21.

He said that representatives of other States should visit Maharashtra to see the efficient working of panchayati raj bodies and co-operative organisations.

He expressed his firm belief that in India Maharashtra would be the first State to go socialist.

Maharashtra State folk literature committee, at a function held at the M.L.As. hostel, on April 5.

Shri Chowdhari said that the folk literature was a rich ancient heritage and it had been preserved by the people for generations. It had helped towards the integration of the Indian culture.

Shri P. L. Deshpande, the well-known Marathi literature, while releasing the publication said that the rural population possessed wisdom and robust commonsense which were useful for day-to-day life. Universacity was the chief characteristic of the folk literature, he said.

Shri Deshpande, complimented the Government of Marahashtra and the folklore committee on undertaking the very useful work.

Earlier, Shri M. A. Vairale, Deputy Minister for Buildings and Communications, said that the folk literature reflected the social life. Wherever one might go, the inspiration behind the literature was found to be the same. Dr. Sarojini Babar, Chairman of the Committee, welcomed the guests and Shri B. S. Naik proposed a vote of thanks.

Maharashtra's record housing programme

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Housing, revealed in Bombay recently that the Government had the largest housing programme in hand this year for any one year, comprising of an aggregate of 18,000 tenements in Greater Bombay, Thana and the mofussil, including those in Nagpur. He further disclosed that all these tenements were in advanced stages of construction and would be actually completed and be ready for occupation soon after September. Indeed, a number of them had already been completed. The Minister added that in spite of the shortage of cement, it had been possible to undertake this volume of work. Had there been more cement available, the execution of the works and the size of the programme would have been larger still.

The Minister added that 18,000 tenements which were nearing completion, including ready very recently, comprised tenements for industrial slum dwellers, economically sections, low income and income group families. Shri yarkhan said that out of the number, 13,650 were in Bombay, namely in Kurla, Koliwada, Chembur, Ghatk Vikhroli, Goregaon, Andheri, nagar at Santa Cruz, Bandra along the Western Highway the first stage of the Govern scheme of improving the env ments on both sides of carriag has started by the plan of p up multi-storeyed buildings to either side. The plan of the Ma rashtra Housing Board is to houses on available land, mov families staying in hutments them, then demolish those hut and construct multi-storeyed b ings also along the front. The stage is nearing completion a part of the highway.

The Minister further said that of the remainder, 354 tenem for industrial workers are in T of which 250 were declared a few days ago and the others be ready shortly. The rest are Poona, Kirloskarwadi, Dh Sholapur, Malegaon, Aurangab Ichalchanranji, Nagpur, Am etc.

Sonawala Trophy to Police

Shri S. V. Sonavane, Minis Prohibition, awarded the F V. Sonavala Trophy to the So and Docks Preventive Section Bombay Police, Karwar S this year, for seizing illicit worth Rs. 9,62,054 along w bootleggers at a function Naigaum Police Headquarte month. The trophy is every year to the police

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detecting maximum number of prohibition offences.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Sonavane said that the police had to play an important role in carrying out the function of maintaining law and order. He exhorted the police to work hard to detect prohibition crimes and thus help make the Government's prohibition policy a success. Shri A. R. Daphale, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Prohibition Division, welcomed the Minister.

Health Exhibition

The achievements of the United Nations in furthering the idea of international co-operation, world peace and providing relief to the sick all over the world had not only been spectacular but were the sheet anchor for a world without war, said Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra recently.

He was speaking on the occasion of the inauguration of the World Health Day and Health Exhibition organised by the Maharashtra United Nations Association, at the Prince of Wales Museum.

New wing of Polytechnic

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, inaugurated, on April 17, the new wing of the Saboo Siddik Polytechnic and Alma Latifi Hall at Byculla. Speaking on the occasion, Shri Chaudhari assured the management of the institute that the Government would consider the question of enhancing the grant-in-aid to the non-Government technical institutions in the State. He expressed the hope that the institute would develop into a technical college in future.

The Minister appreciated the donation of Rs. 1 lakh given by Smt. Alma Latifi to the institute in memory of her husband. He stressed the need for such donations for furtherance of technical education in Maharashtra. Earlier, Shri Akbar A. Peerbhoy, President of Anjuman-E-Islam welcomed the Minister. Shri M. B. Lukmani, Chairman, Board of Technical Education, proposed a vote of thanks.

Handicraft Exhibition inaugurated

For bettering the lot of the poor villagers in seven and half lakhs odd villages, the training in handicrafts to them would be the only way to provide jobs, stated Shri S. K. Wankhede, Maharashtra's Minister for Finance, at Bombay recently.

The Finance Minister, who was inaugurating the Handicrafts Teachers' Training College Exhibition, at Worli, lauded the efforts of the institution and said that this training should not remain merely scholastic or a past-time but it should be useful to the artisans in the rural area.

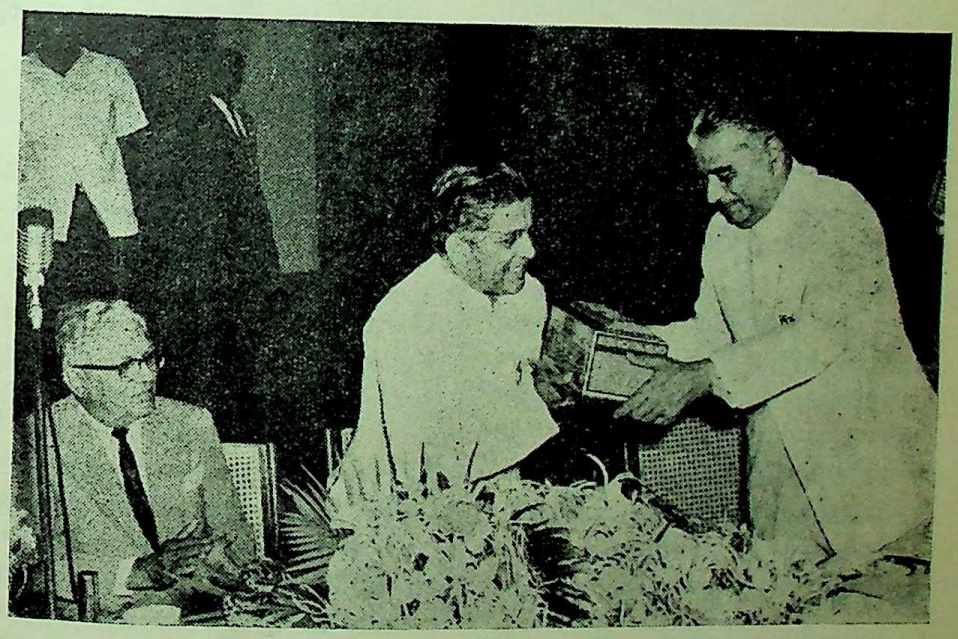
The Indian artisans and craftmen who were known for their skill should utilize it in making handicraft articles for earning foreign exchange, he added. Earlier, Smt. Saroj Ayar, welcomed the Minister and Shri P. R. Rege, proposed a vote of thanks.

Goa's interests would be maintained

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, assured Goans at Bombay recently that the interests of Goa would be safe when that territory was merged into Maharashtra.

The Home Minister, who was speaking at a reception given to him by the Catholic Citizens' Committee at Hotel Natraj, said that the culture, tradition and language of Goa would not only be maintained but they would thrive and that area would get its due share in the economic development of Maharashtra. He appealed to those people from Goa who were opposed to the merger to remove the fear from their minds that their interests would be at stake if that territory became part of Maharashtra.

Shri Desai said that some friends in Goa had misunderstood the



A farewell function was jointly arranged in honour of Shri S. G. Barve, on his appointment to the Planning Commission by the Maharashtra Electricity Board, Maharashtra State Financial Corporation and Small Scale Industries Development Corporation at the Secretariat Gymkhana on April 17 last. Picture shows Shri D. D. Garware, presenting a memento to Shri S. G. Barve.

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resolution adopted by the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on Goa's merger with the State. The resolution was in line with the wishes of the people and of Maharashtra Government, he added.

Shri J. N. Heredia, Sheriff, welcomed the Minister on behalf of the Catholic Citizens' Committee.

Assistance assured to Kabaddi Tournaments

The State Government would continue to give assistance to kabaddi and also lend its helping hand in making the Ashwinikumar Bhoir Gold Cup Kabaddi tournaments to be held this year on an all-India level a success. This was stated by the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, at the meeting of the Organising Committee of the Maharashtra State Kabaddi Association which was held under his presidentship at Sachivalaya, on April 19.

The Ashwinikumar Bhoir Gold Cup and Dadoba Gawand Shield Kabaddi tournaments has been held at the St. Xavier's Stadium, Parel.

Shri Dayanand Bandodkar, Chief Minister, of Goa, inaugurated the tournaments while Shri Y. B. Chavan, Defence Minister of India will distribute prizes to the winning teams.

Besides Bombay, teams from Madras, Mysore, Bhilai, Indore, Khamgaon, Nagpur, Sholapur, Poona and Ahmednagar are participating in the tournament.

A nine-man steering committee has also been appointed in the meeting for the tournaments.

Co-operation urged to open secondary schools

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Urban Development, told the sixth meeting of the Co-ordination Committee that the Government had requested the Bombay Municipal Corporation to open secondary schools in order to meet the educasonal needs of the city, particularly those of the far-flung areas of suburb and extended suburbs.

The Committee which met at Sachivalaya under the chairmanship of Dr. Zakaria considered the pros and cons of the Corporation opening secondary schools from June next.

It was agreed that the Government would pay a grant-in-aid to the Corporation from the next year for the secondary schools established by it in the same manner as payable to other private institutions. Government grant would be payable only for the secondary stage of education, i.e., VIII to XI, subject to the condition that the grants would be based on the pay-scales prescribed by Government from time to time.

It was pointed out by the representatives of the Corporation that since the grant paid by the Government to the Corporation at present for primary education was on an *adhoc* basis and not on the basis of a percentage of the actual expenditure incurred, doubts were raised whether Government would permanently give full grant-in-aid for secondary education proposed to be undertaken by the Corporation. It was also felt that if responsibility for secondary education gradually to be shared by the Corporation, necessary provision would have to be made in the prospective Development Plan already before the Government for sanction.

The Chairman then explained in a socialist pattern of society only the Government but Bombay Municipal Corporation which was a sort of a mini State had to take over additional responsibilities to relieve the burden of the people which would mutually help the utility and importance of the Corporation.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, was the chief guest at the Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Maharashtra Economic Development Council held in Bombay recently. Here he is seen with the office bearers of the Council.

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was no doubt, he added, that Government was anxious that finances commensurate with the responsibilities were placed at the disposal of the Corporation.

After further discussion, it was agreed that the Corporation should be urged to accept the proposal to establish secondary classes with effect from June 1965 as suggested by the Government and the Government would separately consider sympathetically the long-standing question of adequate grant-in-aid payable to the Corporation for primary education.

The Committee then considered the details about the levy of Octroi and decided that notices may be served on Burmah Shell, Esso and other companies who were not at present paying octroi on the crude oil imported by them. It was also decided to appoint a sub-committee consisting of the Municipal Commissioner ; Shri W. G. Pathak, Deputy Secretary, Urban Development and Public Health Department ; and Shri K. Ramkrishna Iyer, Financial Adviser to the Government to examine and report on the various representations received and the scope, if any, for simplifying the procedure.

The Chairman, however, requested the representatives of the Corporation in the meantime to simplify the collection procedure and consider the feasibility of opening additional nakas to reduce the hardships caused to the importers and transport operators.

The question whether the Corporation should undertake remunerative schemes so as to create permanent assets which would yield non-tax income to the Corporation should be undertaken as recommended by the Committee appointed by the Government of India for augmentation of financial resources.

Citing example of the Horniman Circle, which could be developed into a car park and a multi-purpose project by the Corporation the Chairman explained that in principle it was desirable for the Corporation to undertake remunerative schemes which was quite distinct from trading activities. The Corporation as a landlord can build a cinema theatre and lease out instead of running it itself. After discussion it was agreed in principle that the Corporation should undertake such schemes and the Municipal Commissioner was requested to put up concrete proposals for the sanction of the Corporation.

Balanced economic development urged

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra Shri V. P. Naik, at the 5th Annual General Meeting of the Maharashtra Economic Development Council held in the last week of March said as follows :

The Maharashtra Economic Development Council emerged out of the deliberations of the Maharashtra Commercial and Industrial Conference held in 1956. Since the very inception the Council has been rendering very useful service to the State by coordinating the activities of the various important chambers of commerce in Maharashtra State, and by preparing from time to time comprehensive memoranda indicating the lines on which overall economic development for the State should be undertaken. The relative surveys conducted by the Council proved beneficial to the Government and the people and have had helped the planners both at the level of planning and implementation of schemes.

Maharashtra State which has some very highly industrialised pockets and also abundance of raw-materials for industries has immense potentialities for industrial development. By virtue of geographical location and being a port Bombay has been a great attraction for entrepreneurs who are being provided with all necessary help and guidance by the Government for starting new industries and for expanding the existing industrial units.

The Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Maharashtra Industrial Finance Corporation and other organisations are rendering useful service to the State by promoting the cause of industrialisation and economic development. The Government of Maharashtra is very keen on the all-sided economic development of the State and has been taking concrete measures to see that economic development activities are given suitable encouragement as, to my mind, economic development of this State means prosperity to the people, prosperity to the State and economic welfare of the people.

It is the declared policy of the Government that industrialisation should benefit the economy of the State as a whole. Consequently the question of dispersal of industries has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. Most of the industries are concentrated in the Bombay-Poona region and this concentration is creating new problems. Therefore, the Government is trying to make available facilities for industrial expansion in new areas. I would like to make a special mention of the good work that is being done by the Maharashtra Industrial Corporation in this direction. The establishment of industrial estates and development of industrial areas all over the State

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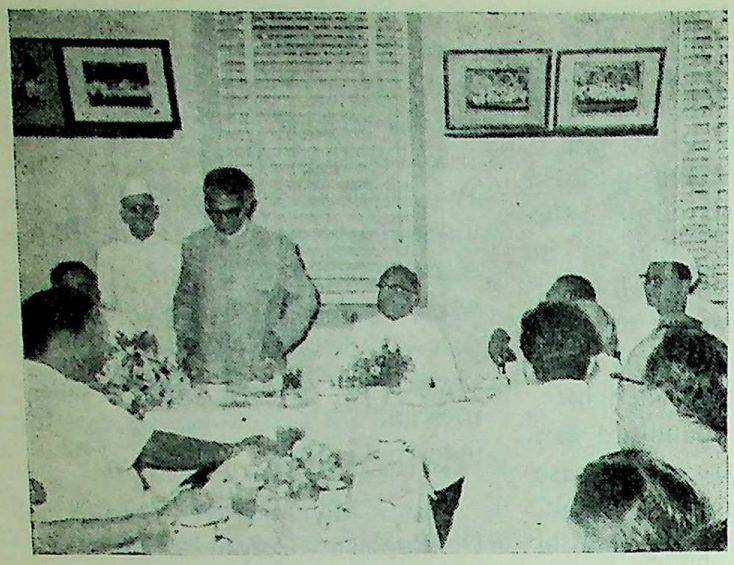

The Minister for Urban Development, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, replying to the felicitations given to him by the erstwhile Mayor of Bombay, Shri B. P. Divgi, recently

has been undertaken by the Corporation. Government has also decided to grant to prospective industries a number of incentives such as guaranteeing loans, subsidised electricity tariffs, exemption from sales tax, subsidised octroi rates, exemption from water royalties and non-agricultural assessment, etc. Most of these concessions would continue for a initial period of 13 years. I have every hope that entrepreneurs will now come forward to take advantage of these concessions and establish industrial units in different parts of the State. I also appeal to the industrialists to help the Government in achieving the objective of a balance economic development of the entire State.

Gift of mobile unit to blood bank

Shri Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Public Health, stated, at Bombay recently that the public in the country had not yet fully realised the utility of blood donation which helped at the time of major operations, delivery and war. He appealed people to come forward to donate their blood voluntarily to meet the demand of the needy people and the jawans.

The Minister was speaking at a function arranged at Gulmohar to receive a fully equipped Mercedes-Benz blood collection van donated by Messrs. Daimler-Benz, partners in the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company, for the Blood Bank Scheme of Maharashtra Government. The cost of the blood-mobile is about Rs. one lakh. The refrigeration unit in the blood-mobile has been donated by Mr. Michael Lunin of the Carrier Corporation of New York.

Complimenting Messrs. Daimler-Benz, AG, of Stuttgart in West Germany and Mr. Michael Lunin of the Carrier Corporation on their generous gift, Shri Shah said that it would give a great boost to the drive for the collection of blood in the State, particularly in the rural areas, and thereby make a valuable contribution to the national defence effort.

Homage to Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

The statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj near the Gate-way of India reminded the foreign visitors that if they came with good intention they would be welcomed but if they had bad motives they would be dealt with firmly, said Shri S. V. Sonavane, Minister for Prohibition, at Bombay recently.

The Minister was the chief g at the 285th death anniversary Chhatrapati Shivaji celebra organised by the Shri Shi Maharaj Jayanti Utsav Samiti.

Shri Sonavane recalled the histo role of Shivaji Maharaj in cond dating the nation. In the pres critical moment the teachings of great Maratha leader should se as a source of inspiration to ev one of us in the country to gu the freedom and forge the un he said.

Felicitation to Mayor

The Mayor of Bombay, Dr. B. Divgi gave a reception to Dr. Ra Zakaria, the Minister f Urban Development, Governme of Maharashtra, at the Mayor's Chamber, on 3, Ap 1965. Shri M. Madhava, Shri S. R. Patkar, Leader of th Congress Party in the Corporati Shri V. P. Bapat, Leader of th Opposition and Shri B. M. Dha wala, Leader of the S. S. P. w among the Corporators present o the occasion.

Welcoming Dr. Rafiq Zakar the Mayor observed that the Mi ter for Urban Development was closely associated with the worki of the Corporation that we h always taken him as one of us an with us in more than one respe The Mayor added that Dr. Zak with a brilliant career, cute gr and understanding of complic problems of local Government, moved in public life from one of the ladder to another, ma his mark every time and in wha position he held.

Referring to the idea of se up the Co-ordination Comm the Mayor stated the Comm set up by Dr. Zakaria last yea considerably helped in cutting tapism and getting several m

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expeditiously attended to at Government level, resulting in cordial and friendly relation between the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the State Government. Due to this harmonious relationship, several important schemes and projects of common interest havemade headway. Thanking Dr. Zakaria for extending full co-operation to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Mayor stated that with his amiable nature and winning personality, Dr. Zakaria had made the Co-ordination Committee a useful instrument to forge better relationship between the Government and the Corporation and to ensure speedy solution to common problems. Referring to another unique and valuable contribution made by Dr. Zakaria, the Mayor of Bombay eulogised the legal services and personal contributions made by Dr. Zakaria in initiating unified Municipal Law for the entire State of Maharashtra in order to do away with the disparities in the Municipal Law governing Marathwada, Vidarbha and other parts of Maharashtra. The Bill which is referred to a Select Committee will go a long way, the Mayor said, in giving new shape to Municipal Bodies in the State of Maharashtra. In the same manner, with the creation of Sholapur Municipal Corporation last year, the State of Maharashtra, has now four Corporations—Bombay having its own Act since 1888, Poona and Sholapur being governed by the Provincial Corporation Act, and Nagpur being oriented on the M. P. Government Corporation Act. Dr. Zakaria had, therefore, initiated and appointed a Committee in order to evolve a unified pattern of Local Government throught the State. The Report of the Revision of Corporation Acts Committee which is now before the Government will be fully availed of in preparing a Bill incorporating a uniform pattern of administration for Municipal Corporations in the State. The Bill is likely to be presented before the next Session of the Maharashtra Assembly. Dr. Zakaria's epoch making reforms in establishing a uniform pattern of Local Self-Government both for small Municipal Bodies and large Corporations in the State of Maharashtra will thus be a unique contribution in the State of Maharashtra in the progress and stability of the Local Self-Government in this State. Referring to the contribution made by Dr. Zakaria to the cause of the civil Government for the whole country, Dr. B. P. Divgi, Mayor of Bombay, referred to the Ministerial Committee appointment by the Government of India to examine the financial resources of the Municipal bodies in India and the valuable report recently published by that Committee headed by Dr. Zakaria, the Mayor hoped, would go a long way in stablising civic finances and has raised hopes in all Municipalities, Corporations of their better financial prosperity.

Replying to the feliciations given to him by the Mayor of Bombay, Dr. Zakaria stated that despite the criticism against the Development Plan for Bombay as prepared by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Corporation had by and large made a good job of it. Dr. Zakaria further added that the Government of Maharashtra was keenly interested in the prosperity and the development of the city not only because it was the capital of the State of Maharashtra but also because Bombay occupies a place of pride in the commercial and industrial growth of the Nation. The Government of Maharashtra was anxious that the importance of Bombay should not only be retained but enhanced. The Development of Bombay which envisaged a capital outaly of 700 crores during the next 20 years, Dr. Zakaria assured, would be taken in hand and the Government would render all possible help in providing necessary financial resources and assistance for the same. The evised octroi schedule brought into effect from 1st April 1965, was a right step in this direction though some hardships at the commencement of the revised schedule were inevitable. Dr. Zakaria urged that these hardships have to be put up with, in the larger interests of the development of Greater Bombay, and he was not inclined to consider any request of exemptions or relaxations at the cost of the revenues of the Corporation. Dr. Zakaria also disclosed that the State Government which was keenly interested in the development of Bombay had ear-

(*continued on page 80*)

The Minister for Urban Development, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, seen seated along with Dr. B. P. Divgi, erstwhile Mayor of Bombay, at the time of the reception arranged by the latter in honour of the former

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RAJA OF THE AIR FORCE

RAJA, the Pashmina goat, who jumps for his occasional cigarette, is a coveted pet of an Air Force squadron in Ladakh.

He does not smoke. But, once in a while, he likes to eat a cigarette, "just for the kicks", as Corporal Vijayan says.

Raja's consort, Rani, is a lady. She does not go for cigarettes at all.

With their sleek, pure white pashmina coats, Raja and Rani look pretty as a picture, during their friendly rounds in the squadron area, greeting busy airmen.

Meeting a special friend, the demure Rani might give him a meaningful nuzzle.

Raja, as manly and touchy, as a male can be, is none too averse to making a sprightly jump or even giving a discernible butt with his business-like, curved horns—particularly if teased, about cigarettes, for instance.

It is difficult life, up there, for the Air Force boys. They live away from home and family, amidst stark, craggy peaks, without a green shoot to relieve the eye.

They work hard hours, and long. They fly many sorties each day ; and it is a tricky thing, flying in the Himalayas.

When the weather is bad, there is a good detail of maintenance to be done. When flying is good, still there is a lot of maintenance following the flights.

One cannot take chances with the machine, up there.

Raja and Rani, hardy Pashmina goats, natives of Ladakh, seem to understand a little of this. Back from long hours of work, long sorties, the fliers find homely welcome from them.

Yes, Raja and Rani rather like the Air Force boys, and for the huge metal birds they fly. In fact, it is a story of love at first sight.

This is how it happened.

One day in March, two years ago, an I. A. F. Dakota was parked at a lonely airstrip, somewhere in the heights of Ladakh. It had just unloaded vital supplies for the Jawans standing guard to defend the motherland. It was waiting to pick up whatever might be required to be flown back, across the eternal snows.

The captain and his crew were busy looking over the machine. Suddenly, they realised that they had two visitors—two sweet, white Pashmina goats.

The goats had abandoned the herd, and the shepherd was calling for them from far away. Their eyes were full of longing.

In response to a pat of welcome the goats licked the airmen's hands warmly. The message was clear, and the Air Force boys fell for it.

They paid handsome price to the shepherd, and after the flight back to the home base, they ceremonially adopted the goats as Squadron mascots. Raja and Rani were given their names. They were decorated with a heed-band, blazened with the Squadron insignia.

It was a big day in the Squadron some months later, when faithful Rani gave birth to a lovely kid, a she goat, with pashmina coat.

This gave the boys an idea.

They acquired some more pashmina goats and enlarged the herd. Some of them learned, in snatches of leisure, how to prepare pashmina wool.

The Squadron boys are now determined to provide for themselves pashmina gloves and scarves out of their herd's yield.

More than an addition to snow-clothing issued to them, the boys say, these warm gloves and scarves will remind them, wherever they are, of their firstlove and enduring friendship with Raja and Rani.

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FROM FAR AND NEAR

INDIA'S Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, while addressing the Annual Convention of the Institution of Surveyors, declared that India has "embarked upon an era of missiles and rockets".

He stressed the need for "greater technical competence" not only in the economic field but also in the defence preparedness and said that new equipment is becoming more and more important in the defence of the country".

Free trade zones

If Kandla free trade zone becomes a success, the Government of India intends to establish similar zones at ports where there is sheltered area.

Madras, Cochin, Goa and Vizagapatam are being mentioned as suitable places where free trade zones could be established.

It is expected that Kandla free trade zone would yield 5 crores of foreign exchange in three years.

Machine tool units

Two more machine tool projects are to be set-up in public sector with Czechoslovakian assistance.

One of them will be a medium grinding machine tool plant. This will be located in Gujarat.

The other will be a grinding machine tool plant. This will be erected in Rajasthan.

The proposed annual capacities of the two plants are 5,000 tons and 3,000 tons respectviely. According to preliminary studies the capital cost of the two plants will be Rs. 12 crores and Rs. 6 crores respectively.

Urdu as regional language

In a memorandum to Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, 104 members of the Parliament have urged that Urdu should be recognised as the regional language and "second official language" in U.P. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, the Punjab and Rajasthan, under article 347 of the Constitution.

The memorandum also said that "full facilities" should be provided for the teaching of Urdu in every other state where a linguistic minority claimed Urdu as its mother tongue.

The memorandum stated that Urdu had no conflict with Hindi.

India and U. S.

The United States of America is seeking India's co-operation in planning the economic future of South-East Asia, which President Johnson is fostering to impart political stability to the region.

U. S. feels that India can also send the services of its engineers and other technical personnel to help execute the projects under the plan.

Already a number of senior Indian engineers are engaged in harnessing the Mekong river.

The Mekong river development will affect nearly 20 million people of four nations—Gamodia, Laos, Thailand and Viet Nam—who live within the rivers vast watershed.

The enterprise engendered much international co-operation. So far 20 countries, besides the U. N. Special Fund have contributed more than 27 million dollars for planning and for some 40 million dollars for construction.

★ **Free trade zones**

★ **UAR on Kashmir**

★ **Rhodesia's independence bid**

★ **New Germany**

★ **Early space bird**

★ **Indo-Russian cultural exchange**

★ **Shanti Vana**

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President Johnson has offered 1,000 million dollars as U.S. contribution to the economic development of South-East Asia. He said that it was the U.S. desire " to be helpful in any South-East Asia plan that could be evolved".

UAR on Kashmir

Shri Zakaria Mohie El Din, a senior Vice-President of the United Arab Republic, who visited India, catagorically stated that UAR Government had not changed its attitude on the Kashmir issue.

He observed that Shaikh Abdullah was given the treatment due to a former Prime Minister of Kashmir and the hospitality due to a citizen from a friendly country, India, according to protocol.

It will be recalled that the treatment meted out to Shaikh Abdullah in UAR had created some misunderstanding. The UAR Vice-President has cleared the misunderstanding.

Rhodesia's independence bid

During the deliberations of the U. N. General Assembly's Special Committee on Colonialism, India has asked Britain whether the latter was willing to use force to prevent a unilateral declaration of independence by the Ian Smith Government in Southern Rhodesia. India felt that if the British Government did not take positive measures and if it allowed the white minority to continue to exercise the veto under the 1961 constitution and if Shri Smith went ahead with election on May 7, " the situation must go from bad to worse with serious and even disastrous consequences. "

Three types of man

A noted British anthropologist, Dr. Louis Leakey is of the opinion that there were three and not two types of primitive men as it is generally believed. It was till now accepted that there were two species of early man. One was Zinjanthropus, an ape-like creature who is believed to have lived 1,750,000 years ago. But Zinjanthropus failed to develop and gradually became extinct. The second species known as Homo Habilis survived and subsequently became Home Sapiens or man as we know him to-day. According to Dr. Leakey there was yet another species, which developed side by side with Hours Habilis.

The evidence in favour of Dr. Leakey's theory is the fossil remains he found during diggings in the Olduvai gorge in Tanzania. These include a small fossil skull resembling those of the Java and Peking men.

There are other anthropologists who do not agree with Dr. Leakey.

For instance, Dr. John Robinson of the University of Wiscosin thinks that the Olduvai skull found by Dr. Leakey belongs to the Homo Habilis family tree.

One of the main arguments against Dr. Leakey's theory is that no parallel man-like creature could have stood out against Homo Habilis who was a great hunter.

Ceylon's anxiety

The new Government of Ceylon has announced that it proposed to resume negotiations with the Government of India to " remove difficulties in the implementation of the 1964 Indo-Ceylonese pact on the settlers of Indian origin in Ceylon".

It is understood that the difficulties relate to (1) the question whether the persons registered as Ceylonese under the pact are to be placed in the general or separate electorate. (2) Ceylon's difficulty in finding finance to meet the cost of those settlers who are to be repatriated.

The Government of Shri Bandaranayake had prop having the settlers of Indian o on a separate register for ten ye

New Germany

A conscientious group of Germans has come forward erase the ugly memories of brutality. Their organisation called " Action Atonem which was actually formed in by a German clergyman to pre the new image of German pe by launching concrete welfare projects in those countries w were occupied and terrorised German Army.

This group has been quite acti It has built a children's home the Netherlands, a mental hos pital in Norway, several irrig tion works in Greece and a chil in France. The latest achievement the group is a synagogue built 11 boys and three girls in the s French town of Villeurbane wh Jewish community was to wiped out by the Nazis.

The story of the synagogue a moving one. The project start 1962. An architect designed three-storey structure. Local pe did the plumbing and electrical j The rest of the things were done a band of volunteers from the o side of the border.

Action Atonement coll donations equal to Rs. 4 from Germans. In no time the gogue became a reality.

Early space bird

The world's first comm communications satellite " Bird " has been put into orbit Cape Kennedy. It has been w round the earth in an ell orbit. The satellite is close planned orbit and " looking good."

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In its next stage, the " Early Bird " will be pushed into a stationary orbit 23,300 miles out in space.

If all goes well, the satellite will provide a 240-channel telephone link between North America and Europe, also beaming television between nations in the two hemisphere. Commercial services will begin before June 1.

U.K. Ministers for Asia

Three British Ministers and former Foreign Secretary would be making on-the-spot assessment of the political, military and economic issues in Asia.

Shri Patric Gordon-Walker, as special emissary of Shri Michael Stewart, who succeeded him as Foreign Secretary is already on the move in South-East Asia to lay a basis for Viet Nam peace.

The Ministers on-the-spot study are Shri Christopher Mayhew, the Navy Minister, Shri Arthur Bottomley, the Commonwealth Secretary and Shri Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade.

Each one is visiting different countries including Australia and New Zealand.

Technology and poor nations

It is understood that an UN Experts' Committee will soon complete its report on how best to put modern science and technology to work for economic and social progress in developing countries.

The Committee was established to help formulate a programme of action designed to give practical effect to the findings of the UN Conference on the application of science and technology (UNCSAT) for the benefit of less doveloped countries held two years ago.

Among the problems considered including water resources, desalination, fisheries surveys, control of tropical diseases population control and industrialisation. The experts have also made survey on specific savings that might be attained in developing countries through the application of science and technology.

DDT in penguins and seals

A startling discovery has been made by Americans and it is this that penguins and seals in the remote Antarctic have minute qualities of DDT in their bodies.

The question is how animals which spend their entire lives thousands of miles away from human civilisation could get contaminated by man-made pesticides. The experts have found that DDT has entered the " aquatic food chain ". The chain begins with microscopic plants and organisms of the oceans known as planklon. The chain ultimately travels to the shrimp and the fish on which the Antarctic animals feed. One study by the US fish and Wildlife Service showed that Oysters accumulated DDT residues 70,000 times the amount of pesticides found in their immediate environment. Largely due to poisoning by pesticides, the sea-howks on the American east coast have almost become extinct. The question is how this will affect human beings.

Indo-Russian cultural exchange

India and Russia have signed an agreement on cultural and scientific exchange programme for 1965-66.

The agreement, biggest ever in the last five years, has been hailed as a " new step " in the development and cementing of the Indo-Soviet Cultural relations.

The agreement does not leave out any single branch of science or culture, especially exchange of specialists, contact in science, arts, sports, health and technology. The protocol attached to the agreement recognises the " equivalence " of diplomas and academic degrees of the two countries.

The agreement is significant especially in view of the fact that the first batch of Indian students studying in the Soviet Universities would graduate and return to India this year.

A loss to farmers

Farmers throughout the country would feel a keen sense of loss as a result of the sad demise of Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, former Minister for Agriculture, stated Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Union Deputy Minister for Agriculture, addressing here today a condolence meeting of the officers and staff of the Department of Agriculture.

Both during his tenure of office and thereafter in Parliament and elsewhere Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh had worked unremittingly to improve the lot of the farmers. He had also taken a keen interest in the education of farmers children and established several institutes, stated Shri Shah Nawaz Khan.

After adopting a condolence resolution moved by Shri. G. R. Kamat, Union Agriculture Secretary, those present observed two-minute silence.

The resolution reads as follows :

"The officers and staff of the Department of Agriculture are deeply grieved by the sad and sudden demise at New Delhi of Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh on the night of 10th April, 1965. Dr. Deshmukh was Minister of State for Agriculture for nearly ten years from 1952 to 1962 and during this period took keen and active interest in all matters relating to the development of Agriculture in the country.

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Under his capable and efficient guidance, the Department was able to forge ahead. His work in promoting the cause of farmers and farmers' institutions will remain a standing monument to his abundant zeal and sense of dedication. By his sympathetic and kind approach to all personal problems, he endeared himself to all those who had the good fortune to be associated with him in his work. The officers and staff of the Department deeply mourn his loss.

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be conveyed to the members of the bereaved family. "

All offices in the Department of Agriculture closed for the day after the meeting.

Shanti Vana

A model of Shanti Vana as it would be when developed around the Samadhi of late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, has been approved by a special committee presided over by Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

The whole area between the open nullah and Rajghat boundary would be developed into an undulating woodland with features like a large water area in front of the Samadhi and different species of flowering and other trees from all parts of India.

The model is a departure from the conventional style.

It is decided to start the work immediately and complete soon.

Welfare of backward classes

The Planning Commission has tentatively provided Rs. 205 crores in the Fourth Plan for various schemes for the welfare of the Backward Classes compared to Rs. 114 crores during the current plan.

This has been revealed in the Annual Report of the Union Department of Social Security for 1964-65 world. A real vicuna coat costs not less than Rs. 4,500.

A scheme of family and child welfare to be organised in 2,500 blocks in close co-operation with the Community Development Department has been prepared on the recommendations of the evaluation Committee on welfare extension projects. It is proposed to set-up 50 pilot projects and training centres during 1965-66.

A giant telescope

A giant radio telescope for the study of radio waves emitted by the sun is being set up near Bombay by Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.

Observations are expected to begin by the middle of this year.

A design is also being developed for a large radio telescope which will be used for the study of distant radio galaxies.

Nepalese army

India, the United States and Britain have finalised a scheme for augmenting the military strength of Nepal. Of the three countries, India will take leading part in that direction.

The ultimate aim of the scheme is to double Nepal's military force. At present Nepal has only a brigade, inadequate even for maintaining internal law and order.

The proposed additional brigade will be equipped largely by India, which will also help in its training.

The U. S. and Britain will supply such sophisticated equipment as India at present is not in a position to spare.

Nepal's new brigade will be similar to India's new mountain divisions both in equipment and training and have purely defensive capability.

Photographs of moon

America's latest moon probe rocket Ranger IX has taken most fantastic and never before seen close-up pictures of moon's surface. The rocket crashed in the Alphonso crater of the Moon.

Speeding towards the moon at 6,000 mile per hour two television cameras scamned the moon and the Alphonso crater from a distance of 60 miles to almost about three four thousand feet and flashed thousands of pictures "live" on television screen.

It took roughly four seconds for the pictures taken from over 2,4[illegible] miles from the moon.

The Alphonso Crater is just [illegible] of the centre of the moon and its depth is about 200 miles.

Volcanic activity

The best ever photos of the craters hit by Ranger IX show strong evidence of volcanic activity. Yet, [illegible] indicate that craters may make better astraunaut landing sites than plains.

A panel of scientists have analysed 10 of the spacec raft's 6,150 pictures. According to the scientists the craters showed at least three types of craters not caused by meteorites. Some might be of volcanic origin. Others might have resulted from a collapse of crustal material or fissures resulting from underground gas pockets. Still others seemed to be filled with a deposited material which could only be dark volcanic ash. Parts of the highlands around the craters and ridges within the crater seemed harder and smoother than the dusty luner plains.

Save vicuna drive

Several South American countries have organised joint measures to save the vicuna, a camel like animal living at altitudes of between 14,000 and 16,000 feet in the Andes mountains. The vicuna is sought after because of its rare and softest wool. A real vicuna coat costs not less than Rs. 4,500.

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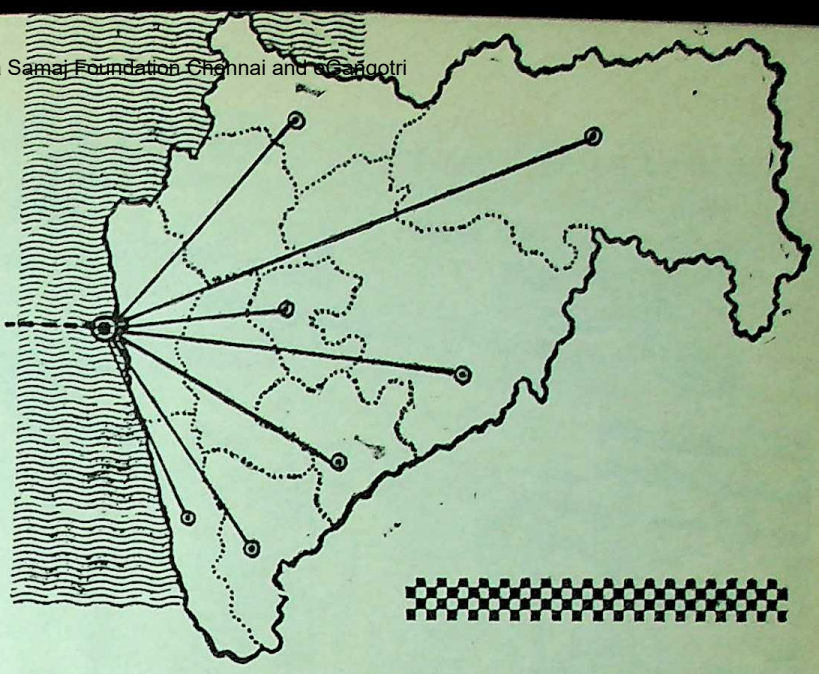
NEWS FROM DISTRICTS



WE hope to reach near self-sufficiency in foodgrain production by the end of the Fourth Plan and the various programmes and targets have been determined by us to the limit of physical and technical possibilities of these programmes. This was observed by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, while addressing a gathering of progressive cultivators in Poona, recently.

The Chief Minister in his speech said, "I am aware of the difficulties of the small cultivators both with regard to crop finance and other facilities needed for increasing agricultural production. It is true that the benefits of Plan schemes do not accrate to this section of the population in adequate measure. In the Fourth Plan, therefore, we have earmarked an outlay of Rs. 25 crores under a special Area Development Scheme, with a view to benefiting small holders. In fact, even in the last year of the Third Plan we have commenced work on this scheme by taking up a few Pilot Projects.

In each Plan an attempt has been made to reduce disparities in development of different areas within the State. This itself calls for greater effort to achieve a given level of increase in production. No doubt, the problems of hilly areas need special attention and an essential preliminary step is to render them accessible. We have made special provision of Rs. 10 crores for Communications in these hilly areas. He further explained that unless adequate economic return was assured to the agriculturist, he will not have sufficient incentive to increase food production and it was necessary to examine the economics of farm business. It was essential to reduce the costs of the various in-puts that go into farm business. He added, "I may mention that we have a massive rural electrification programme which makes power available at a reasonable rate

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, inaugurating the Maharashtra Progressive Farmers' Conference at Poona. Seated by his side are : (from L to R) Shri Asoka Mehta, Shri Shembekar and Shri G. D. Patil.

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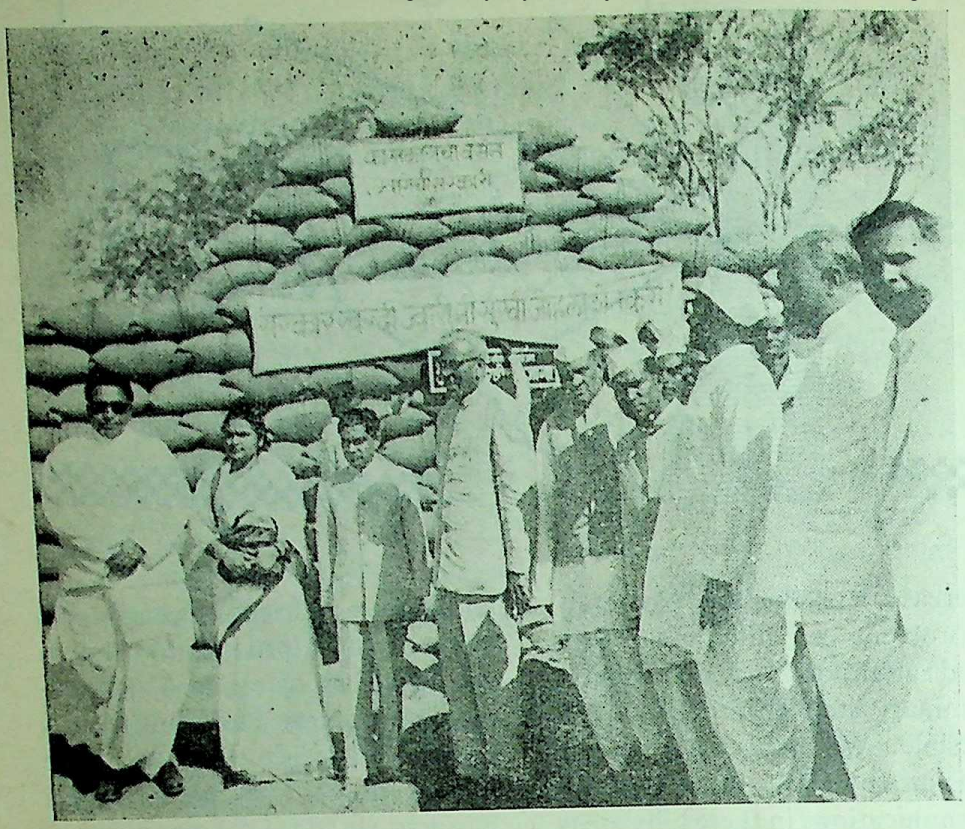

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, paid a visit to the Jowar Purchasing Centre at Karanja. Also seen in the picture are Shri Nanasaheb Sakpal, President, Zilla Pasrihad, Smt. Kusumtai Korpe, M.L.A., Shri M. A. Vairale, Deputy Minister for Buildings and Communications and Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development.

to the farmer and as against 3,000 villages that have been electrified so far, we propose to electrify 10,000 villages in the next Plan.

Regarding programme of irrigation, he revealed that in the Fourth Plan, we intend to carry out programme of about Rs. 200 crores for major and medium works and about Rs. 180 crores for minor irrigation works and we have examined the possibilities of carrying out such a massive programme of irrigation and we are making adequate arrangements for implementing this programme. He further stated that the prices of fertilisers require to be brought down to make it possible particularly for farmers who grow foodgrains to use fertilisers for increasing their production and one of the means for increasing foodgrain production, to which special attention is being paid in reduction in wastage and damage due to plant pests and diseases. He said that the low productivity of agriculture in our State was due to certain natural handicaps. Areas of assured rainfall were limited. A major portion of the land was undulating and shallow and needed basic improvements like contour-bunding, graded bunding, etc. He emphasised the necessity of utilising all fallow lands, orderly development of family holdings so that the problem of feeding the growing population could be tackled effectively.

Shri Asoka Mehta, Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, while addressing the conference, complimented the Maharashtra Government for encouraging processing industries of agricultural products. He also said that the research carried out by the Agriculture Department was going to be helpful in food production. The savings cam[illegible] he said, which was succe[illegible] carried out in Maharashtra [illegible] would enable agriculturists to [illegible] vate savings habits.

The conference was presided [illegible] by Shri D. G. Shembekar, a p[illegible] sive cultivator from Poona D[illegible] and was attended by a represen[illegible] gathering of progressive culti[illegible] from the State and also by [illegible] Krishi Pandits from other Sta[illegible]

All-out efforts to achieve [illegible] sufficiency in food

Replying to a civic recep[illegible] accorded to him by the Ver[illegible] Municipality Shri V. P. Naik, C[illegible] Minister of Maharashtra, said [illegible] the Government was availing [illegible] every opportunity to achieve s[illegible] sufficiency in food and with this [illegible] in view a provision of Rs. 200 cr[illegible] for medium and major types a[illegible] Rs. 75 crores for minor types [illegible] irrigation projects had been ma[illegible] the Fourth Plan.

Shri Naik stated that the Go[illegible] ment was very conscious abo[illegible] difficulties faced by the people [illegible] the last year and it was taking [illegible] sary precautions to see tha[illegible] were not repeated in future. H[illegible] particularly confident about [illegible] supply of foodgrains. He sai[illegible] the recent dock workers' str[illegible] America was now over and n[illegible] large flow of foodgrains wou[illegible] to India. The State Governm[illegible] making all preparations to [illegible] the foodstock at the Bombay [illegible] The Central Government h[illegible] assured the regular supply o[illegible] grains to the State in futu[illegible] remarked that the Monop[illegible] chase scheme of the Govern[illegible] achieved appreciable succe[illegible] the Government had collec[illegible] twelve lakh bags of jowar [illegible] equal number of bags of [illegible] now. Thus the State Go[illegible]

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would have full command over the supply of essential food to the people and they would not be at the mercy of the traders.

Shri Naik announced that the recovery of loans given to the cyclone affected persons in 1961 would be postponed. He, however, clarified that these loans would not be waived.

Earlier, Shri R. P. Gavade, Vice-President of the Municipality presented the memorandum to the Chief Minister.

Shri Naik also inaugurated the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Saint Luke's Hospital, at Vengurla. The Chief Minister complimented the founders of the institution on their humanitarian outlook and appreciated the missionary zeal with which the hospital was being run. He deprecated the tendency of fresh medical graduates to avoid practising in rural areas. He appealed to them not to forget the social debt which they had to repay by availing of their skilful services to the needy common man.

Co-operate to increase agricultural output

Addressing a farmers' rally at Kudal, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, appealed them to co-operate with Government in its schemes to increase the agricultural output.

Shri Naik informed the farmers that during the Fourth Five-Year Plan, it was proposed to electrify 10,000 villages in the State. That power he said, could profitably be used for additional lift irrigation purposes. He suggested that cash crops like groundnut and sugarcane should be taken in Ratnagiri district. He paid compliments to the Kudal Panchayat Samiti on its providing drinking water to every village under

it. Addressing the rally, Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Agriculture took review of the agricultural schemes in the district. The Chief Minister also paid a visit to the agricultural exhibition organised on the occasion also.

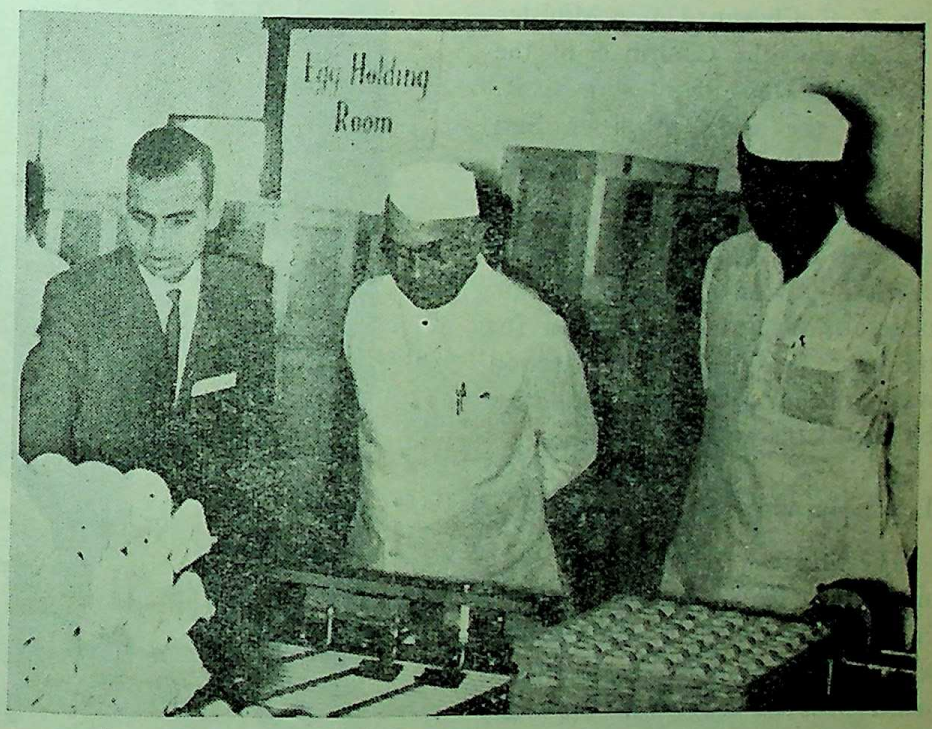
Bharat Sewak Samaj Seminar

Planning pre-supposed conciousness of people and as such social conciousness should precede plan conciousness said Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and Chairman of the State Bharat Sevak Samaj, at Wardha last month. He was speaking at a concluding function of the seminar of the State Bharat Sevak Samaj at Sevagram.

He expressed the view that voluntary organisations like Bharat Sevak Samaj had to play a significant role in the implementation of plans. Shri Bharde advised the worker to take to gramdan. Bharat Sevak Samaj, he said, was an organisation of workers coming from the common walk of life and as such it should aim and strive for upliftment of the common man. Major Ramchandran, General Secretary, All India Bharat Sevak Samaj, and Acharya Aryanayakam also spoke on the occasion. About 100 workers from all over the State participated in the seminar.

Small Savings Cultural Programme

The Small Savings target at Nagpur was exceeded by 132 per cent at a cultural programme held in March to promote the small savings collections in the Vidarbha Division and particularly in Nagpur District. This was disclosed by Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Small Savings, at Nagpur at the conclusion of the spectacular cultural programme held under the auspices of the Directorate of Small Savings on the grounds of the Vidarbha Cricket Association on March 27. He added that the target was set at Rs. 75 lakhs and the total amount collected had exceeded Rs. 1.75 crores.



The millionth chicken in the Arbor Akers Poultry Farm at Talegaon was presented to the State Agriculture Minister, Shri P. K. Savant, on April 12. The Minister inspected the poultry farm.

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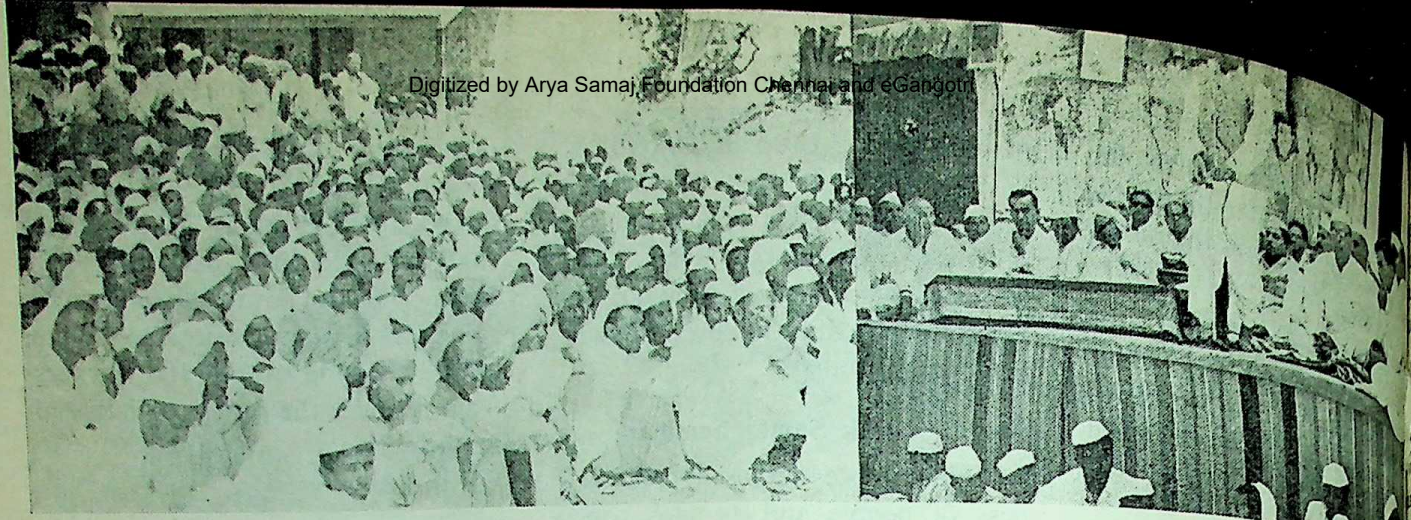


The State Minister for Irrigation, Shri Shankarrao Chavan, addressing the Mula Valley Development Conference at Konathe (Budruk) in Sangamner taluka of Ahmednagar district.

The Minister in particular referred to the co-operation given by renowned artistes of the film world including Dilip Kumar, Vasant Desai, Mohd. Rafi, Manna Dey, Johny Visky, Rani the well-known actress and several others who had made the trip to Nagpur to participate in the programme.

A special souvenir brought out on the occasion yielded Rs. 27 lakhs in advertisements through investments and contained messages from the Union Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, Defence Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan, Union Minister of State and the Chairman of the National Savings Board Shri B. R. Bhagat, the Chief Minister Shri Vasantrao Naik, and several others.

The Minister announed the cash award of Rs. 1 lakh to the Nagpur district for having exceeded its target by nearly 150 per cent. for the year 1964-65. The declaration was greeted with great applause by the gathering.

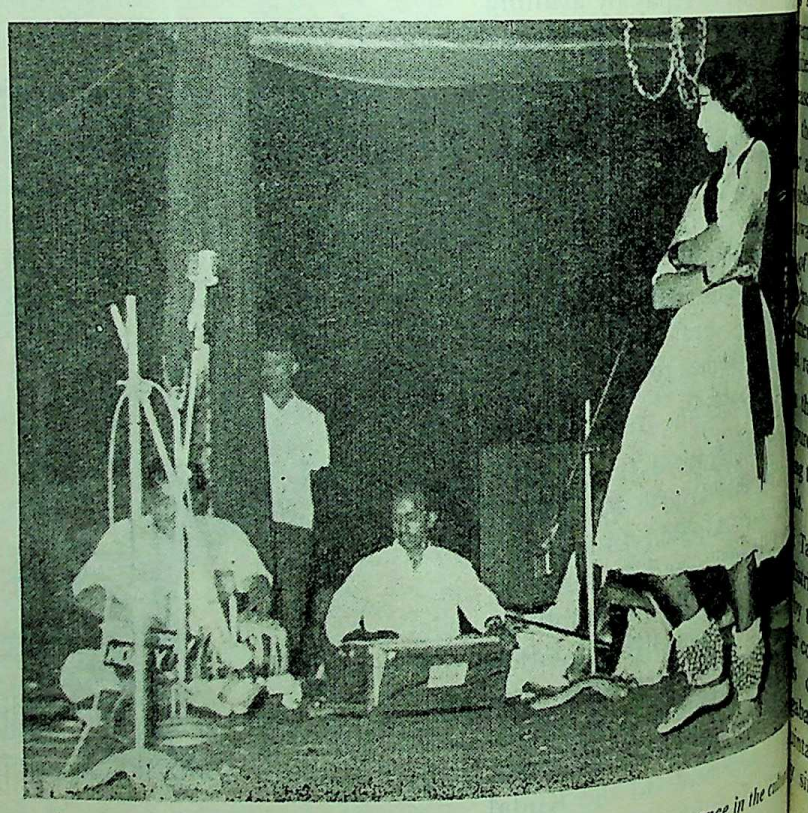
Learn Marathi as State language

The Minister for Urban Development, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, addressing at Madarse Miliya Urdu School at Bhir, said that Muslims should learn Marathi as it was the State language, besides Urdu. Under the new legislation primary and secondary education would be brought under the local municipality, he said. He referred to the educational concessions in the Maharashtra in which children of economically backward classes earning below twelve hundred rupees a year received free education. Dr. Zakaria further said how Urdu carried many words from other Indian languages and it would not be separated from other Indian languages such as Marathi and Hindi which also had absorbed many Persians and Urdu words.

Jowar and rice procurements

The Osmanabad district procu 21,690 quintals of kharif jowar a 78,123 quintals of rabi jowar up t April 3, while the Bhandara distr collected 290,156 quintals of ric 1,773 quintals of paddy, 719 qui tals of kani, and 1,529 quintals o jowar up to April 5, under the paddy, rice and jowar procurement drive.

Under the jowar procurem drive, 5½ lakhs quintals of jow



Film-star Rani regaling the audience with her dancing performance in the c show organised at Nagpur on March 27 last.

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been procured so far in Marath-
a. The targets in Bhir, Auran-
bad and Parbhani districts are
eeded.

ri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan,
ster for Civil Supplies, who
ently toured Bhir district, visited
ar procurement centres at Uma-
, Bhir and Kuda and addressed
eral meetings of the farmers.
observed that the procurement
gramme had gained momentum.

urement drive in districts

ri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan,
ster for Civil Supplies, Housing,
eries, Tourism and Small
ngs, said that farmers played as
portant a role as soldiers in
ving the country. They fed
ation.

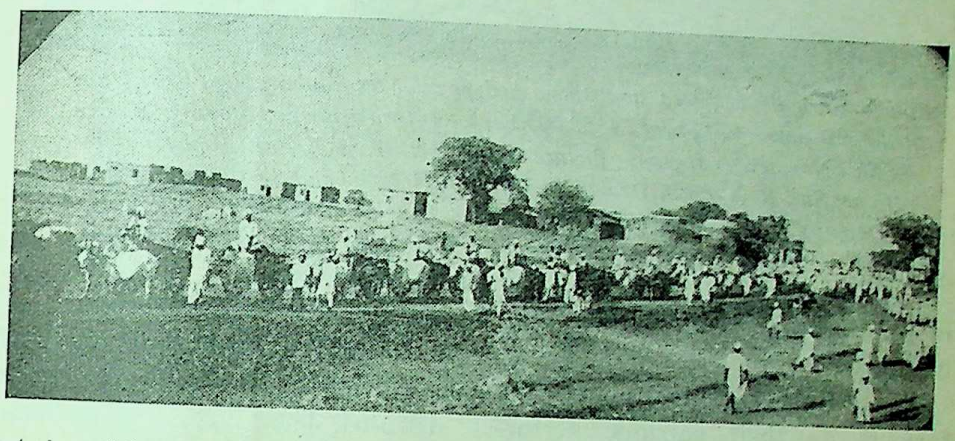
augurating a procurement drive
ngapur, 30 miles from Auran-
. Shri Taleyarkhan said the
of 22 lakh tons of foodgrains
Maharashtra faced could be
out if farmers tightened their
and stepped up production.
ment, he said, gave maximum
es to encourage farmers to
se production and that was
the price given to them for
and paddy was the highest.
hemes of monopoly purchase
war and monopoly procure-
of paddy ensured a fair price
ers, he added, and said
ers could also get jowar and
reasonable price.

thousand quintals of jowar
rchased in a single day,
the taluka's total to 16,779

Taleyarkhan said Auranga-
trict had won a place of
topping all other districts
collection. Out of 11·5 lakh
collected in the State,
bad had contributed 1·40
ntals, which was the highest
single district. Collections

1965

Shri Pandharinath Patil, a farmer in Parner taluka of Ahmednagar district alone offered 205 bags of jowar. Shri Homi J H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Civil Supplies, honoured him by capping on his head with a turban.



A view of the jowar purchase programme at Bhandarkawathe in South Sholapur taluka. Shri K. A. Gafoor, Collector of Sholapur, purchased 1600 bags of jowar.

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Civil Supplies, on the occasion of Jowar purchase in Bhir district

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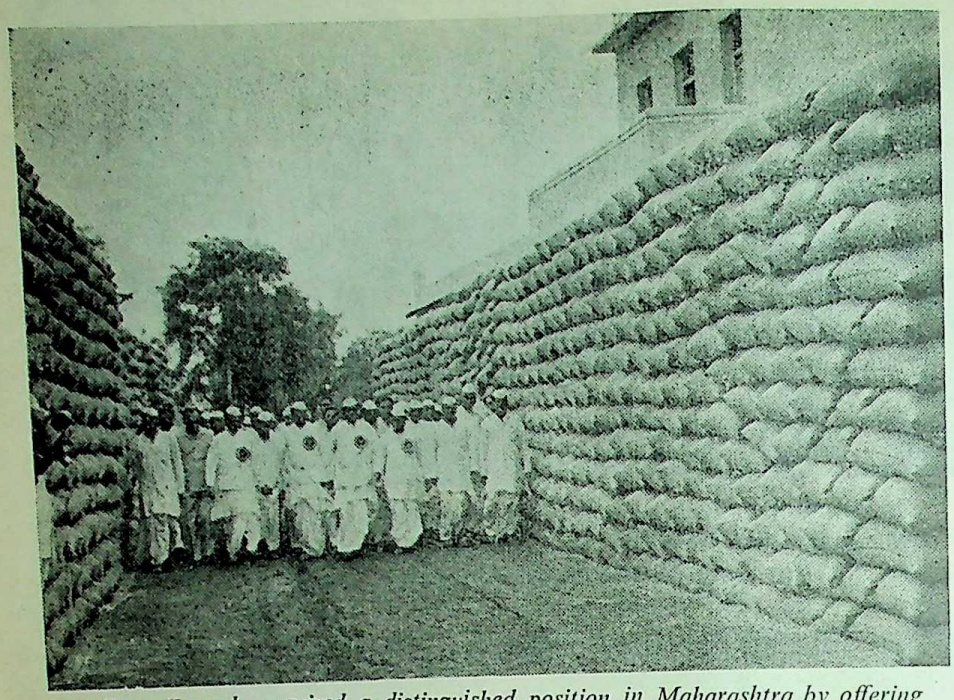
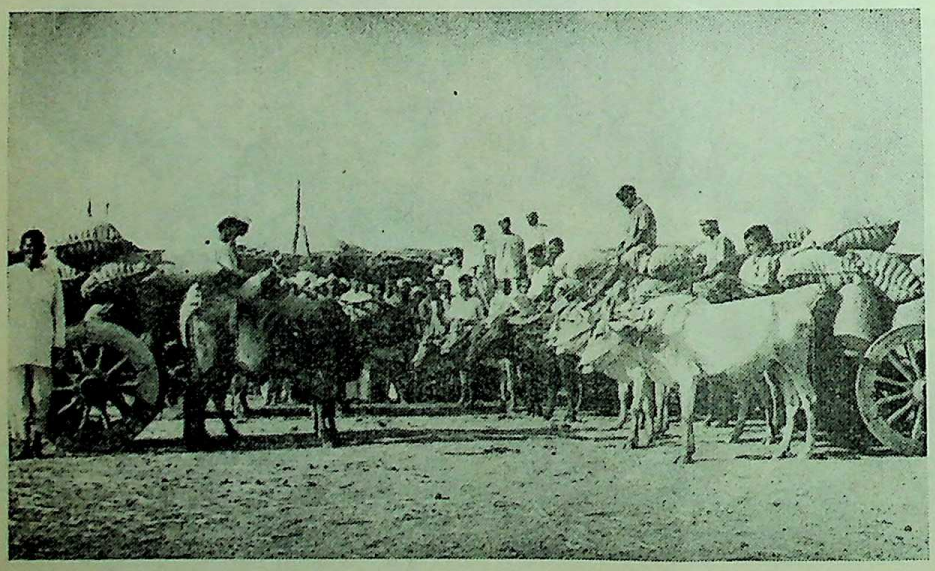


Village Karmale acquired a distinguished position in Maharashtra by offering the largest amount of jowar i.e. 52,000 bags, on April 2 last, as promised earlier by Shri Namdevrao Jagtap. Picture shows Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, Shri R. A. Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue and Shri D.S. Jagtap, Deputy Minister for Urban and Rural Development and Legislative Affairs, going round the piles of the bags of jowar.

in Marathwada totalled 4 lakh quintals.

The Minister congratulated the farmers on their patriotic performance. He also explained the scheme of prizes for good procurement initiated by Government and expressed confidence that Aurangabad district would bag the first prize.

Shri Taleyarkhan presented a shield to taluka authorities for best performance in small savings during 1963-64. The taluka's net collections exceeded Rs. 2 lakhs as against its target of Rs. 1·75 lakhs. In the matter of cumulative time deposit accounts and bachat grams also, the taluka's performance was 117 per cent.



A view of bullock carts loaded with bags of jowar brought to the Jowar Purchasing Centre at Mul

Rs. 55,000 were invested in savings on the spot and prom over Rs. 50,000 were also rec

Shri Bhikulalji Dhoot, who received Rs. 13,500 on acco jowar sold by him, invest entire amount in Small S Scrips.

Shri Sakharam Patil, Presid Zilla Parishad, presided over function.

Collection of Jowar

Shri Y. G. Mohite, D Minister for Agriculture ob at Phaltan that Government's m poly in jowar procurement was a important step towards the est ment of socialistic pattern society. It was not only progr but also revolutionary as it w save the agriculturists from clutches of poverty. The De Minister was speaking at the day function at Phaltan in S district.

The Phaltan taluka has s collected 15,100 quintals o jowar, of which 7,600 q purchased at the Phaltan cen Shri Mohite advised the ag rists to undertake subsidiary tion like poultry keeping an ing and to supplement their and stated that social w officials and the members Zilla Parishad and Panchay ties should come forwa missionery zeal to ma procurement drive a great

Jowar procurement target

The State Governm decided to revise the State jowar under the monopoly scheme to 4·07 lakh tons. revealed by Shri Homi J. H khan, Minister for Food Supplies. He added that Legislature last session. G had, on more than one

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indicated that the target for jowar purchases may be revised due to several reasons. Even prior to the session of the Legislature the Chief Minister had mentioned that the target may have been too high and may require to be reviewed.

The Minister said that in the first place, as he had said in the House, there might have been double count of the marketable surplus of jowar from district to district and even from taluka to taluka in the same district. Secondly, it is also possible that agriculturists, who used to bring jowar in the market every year, may not have brought it to the same extent this year, because they may have kept sufficient jowar for their requirements for the whole year. In the past when the markets were open they used to sell their jowar in the market at whatever price they could get and purchase back their needs later as and when they require paying even higher price for the same jowar because at the time of the harvesting they require the money for meeting their debts commitments etc. Thirdly, agricultural labourers who used to take their wages in cash now ask for it in kind.

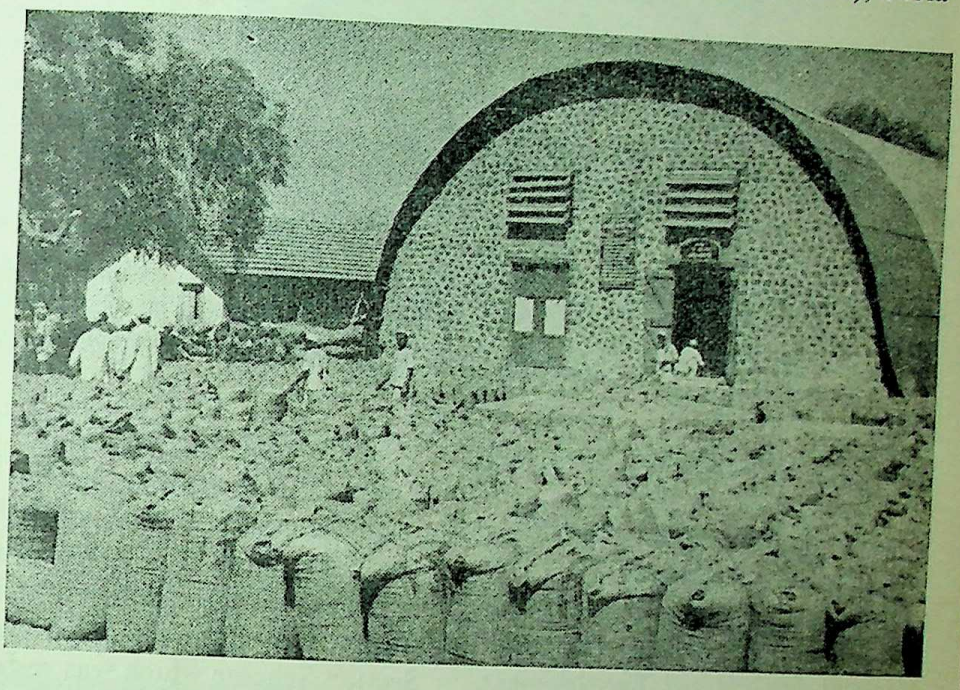
The Minister dislosed that yet another factor taken into consideration in the revision of targets in certain districts was the existance of scarcity conditions in some of them like Nasik, Ahmednagar, Yeotmal, etc. In the case of Marathwada districts a special note has been taken of the fact that the kharif jowar produced in these districts was not sufficient and, therefore, there was not a very substantial quality, marketed. District Collectors and Divisional Commissioners were consulted before the revised district targets were decided upon. The results of the kharif season and the potentialities of the rabi growing areas have also been taken into account when revising the targets.

Taking all the above factors into consideration the Government has revised the Poona Division target to 1,54,000 tons, with Ahmednagar and Sholapur the principal rabi-growing areas with a target higher than the other districts of the Division like Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur where the real marketable surplus is not very substantial, although the performance of Satara and Sangli has been comparatively creditable.

talukas and villages to be eligible for the awards already declared for good performances. It will also ensure larger availability of jowar in the districts themselves and facilitate the free movement within the district and its sale within a permissible limit up to 25 kilograms at a time.

The revised districtwise targets in tons will be thus :

Nasik (4,000), Dhulia (12,000), Jalgaon (20,000), Ahmednagar (45,000), Poona (20,000), Satara (10,000), Sangli (15,000), Sholapur (60,000), Kolhapur (5,000), Aurangabad (37,000), Parbhani (20,000), Bhir (20,000), Nanded (20,000), Osmanabad (28,000), Buldana (20,000), Akola (20,000), Amravati (14,000), Yeotmal (14,000), Wardha (8,000), Nagpur (9,000) and Chanda (6,000).



A view of the bags of jowar collected at the Purchasing Centre at Mirajgaon in Ahmednagar district. As many as 5,000 bags of jowar were collected there.

In the case of Aurangabad Division the target is revised to 1·14 lakh tons and in that of Vidarbha the target is brought down to 95,000 tons on the basis of marketable arrivals in the districts on the one hand and the estimated 20 per cent. production on the other.

The Minister felt that with these revised targets fixed at reasonable levels it will give further fillip to the tempo of the jowar purchases now in its full swing and it will also give better opportunity to districts,

Problems of Adivasis

The problems of the Adivasis residing in Melghat taluka of Amravati district were discussed at a meeting held at Sachivalaya. The

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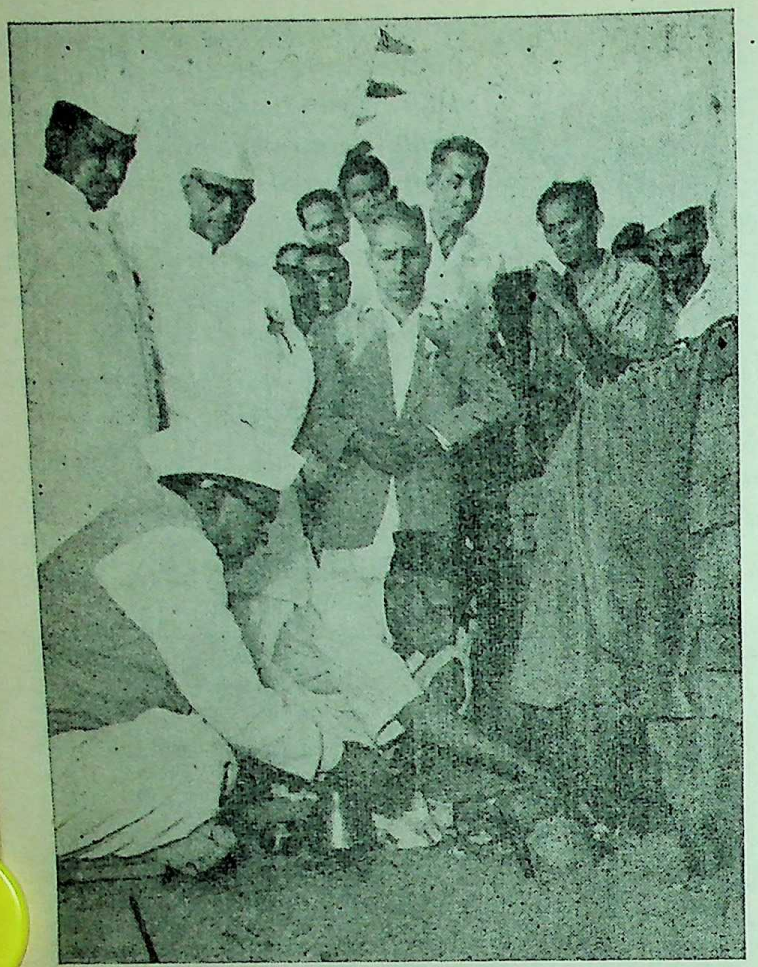


The Minister for Prohibition, Shri S. V. Sonavane, seen laying the foundation stone of the proposed building of the Sales Centre of the Harijan Welfare Co-operative Society at Thana

Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, presided.

The Chief Minister emphasised the need of all-out efforts for the expeditious development of backward areas. Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, Shri M. D. Chowdhari, Minister for Education and Forests, Shri D.N. Padvi, Deputy Minister for Social Welfare and Housing and Officials of various departments participated in the discussion.

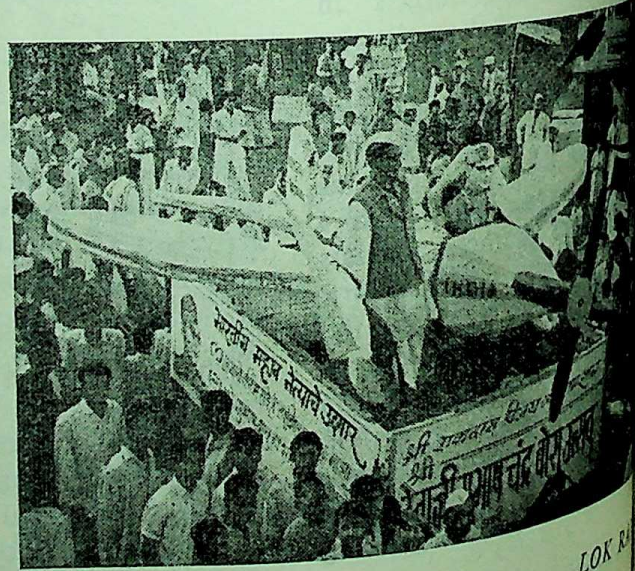
Housing for economically weaker section

Maharashtra's first Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme was declared open at Aurangabad last March by Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Housing. Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Urban Development and Minister incharge of Aurangabad district presided over the function.

Addressing the gathering, Shri Taleyarkhan said that the 100 tenements he was declaring open were the first stage of a programme of 200 tenements to be constructed under the Economically Weaker Section Scheme which was restricted to those earning up to Rs. 175 per month and the rent was limited only Rs. 28 per month. There was growing demand for such tenements in different parts of the State and Government was giving priority particularly to the economical backward areas. The second set of 100 tenements would be ready within the next two or three months.

The Minister revealed that a provision of nearly Rs. 9 lakhs has been made for the year 1965-66 for the constructiohn of 250 tenements in different parts of Marathwada including those in Nanded, Bhir and Aurangabad and comprising tenements under Industrial Housing, Slum Clearance and Low Income-Group Schemes.

In his presidential speech Dr. Rafiq Zakaria referred to the necessity of providing Middle Income group Housing also and mentioned that the difficulty of land referred to by the Housing Minister would be possible to be overcome if the Government decided to provide such housing in Marathwada. He also said that there would be sufficient demand for different categories of housing in Aurangabad both from members of the public as well as from Government servants.



An effigy of Subhas Chandra Bose was taken in pomp in a procession in Dhulia on the Netaji Jayanti Day

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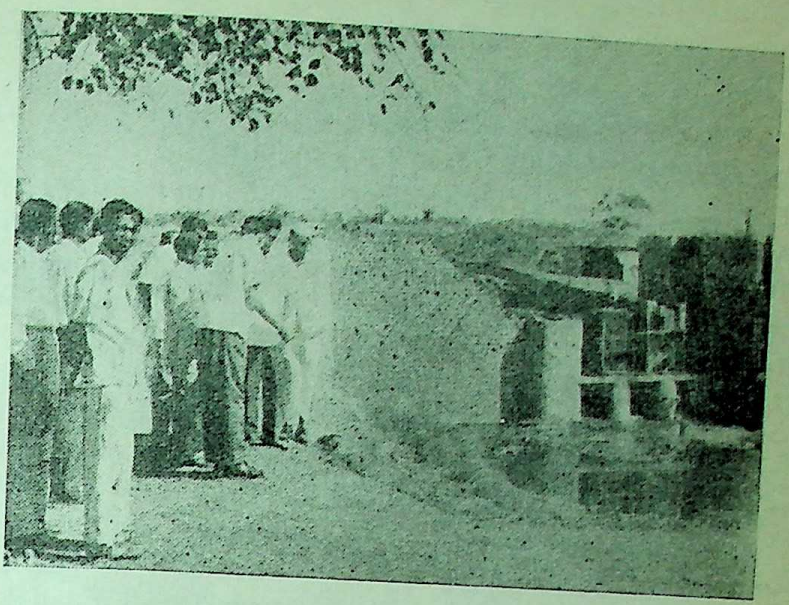
Rich dividend from monopoly purchase scheme

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Civil Supplies, stated at Aurangabad an April 5 that the scheme of monopoly purchase of jowar and paddy which met with some opposition in the beginning, had now started giving dividends in the shape of downward trend in the prices of many essential commodities. The State, he said, was faced with an annual deficit of 22 lakh tons of foodgrains, especially wheat and paddy. In the matter of jowar, it was just self-sufficient, producing 19 lakh tons. Monppoly purchase of jowar was meant to collect marketable surplus and build up reserves to be used in times of emergency.

Inaugurating the procurement drive at Raja Pimpri, eighteen miles from here, Shri Taleyarkhan said that over 15 lakh quintals of jowar was purchased in the State during this season, of which Aurangabad district alone had contributed 2·10 lakh quintals.

Two thousand quintals of grains were brought to the village in 500 decorated bullock carts for sale to Government.



The State Deputy Minister for Irrigation, Shri Madhusudan Vairale, visited the pick-up weir of the Katepurna project in Akola district

The Minister distributed certificates to farmers who had given more than 50 quintals of jowar. Shri Balasaheb Pawar, President, District Congress Committee, presided over the function.

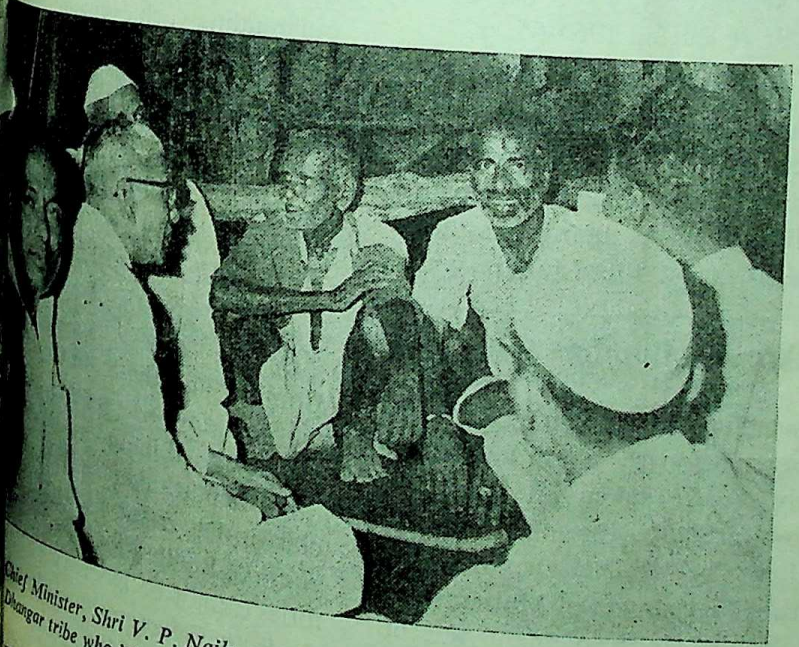
Chhatrapati Shivaji inspired whole nation

Chhatrapati Shivaji was a great source of inspiration not only to Maharashtra but to the whole of the nation, asserted Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, recently presiding over the death anniversary celebrations of the national hero, at Raigad in Kolaba district.

The Chief Minister said that establishing self-Government was considered a next to impossible task until Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj achieved it and the whole nation bowed to him in profound respect. It was not merely a gift of luck. This great feat could not have been achieved without the rare qualities which the great man possessed and without his skill in selecting men of ability and forts which were not easily accessible to the enemy. Shivaji stayed at Raigad for a period of 16 years.

Speaking on the occasion, barrister Ramrao Deshmukh suggested that a committee of experts might be appointed to fix the date of birth of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Proposing a vote of thanks, Shri Dadasaheb Limaye, President of the Kolaba Zilla Parishad, said that forts and buildings which reminded people of the glorious history should be properly preserved. Earlier, a processsion of Chhatrapati Shivaji portrait was taken up to his Samadhi.



Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, seen in the midst of some of the member of the Dhangar tribe who inhabit the Raigad Fort for the last so many generations.

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Government Decisions And Announcements

(*continued from page* 55)

Aldrin, Arsenates, Chlordane, Oarbary, Dimethoate, D.D.V.P., Endring, Endosulfan, Heptachlor, Methyl Parathion, Naled, Parathion, Phosphamidon, Phorate, Tetradfon, Thiometon Ferban, Nabam, Puratized, Azineb, 2-4-D, 4-(2,4 DB), C.I.P.C., Dalapon, Diquat, Eppam, M.C.P.A., Simazine 2-4-5-T, Carbophenothion, Ethion E.D.C.T., Nicotina Sulphate, Wetable Sulphur and Sulphur dust passing through 300 mesh.

However, in case of the articles imported from other countries, duty only at the rate of 11 percent *ad valorem* will have to be paid. The exemption has been notified, in an extraordinary issue of the Gazette of India of December 23, 1964.

Increase in interest on loan .— Since the Maharashtra State financial Corporation has increased its rate of lending from 8 percent per annum to 9 per cent with a proviso for half a per cent rebate of prompt repaymemt with effect from February 24, 1965, the Government of Maharashtra has increased the rate of interest by one per cent from that date on the loans advanced to small-scale industries through the State financial Corporation.

The modified rates are 6½ percent for the whole State on loans exceeding Rs. 10,000 and up to 25,000 7½ percent for Vidarbha, Marathwada, and the districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri on loans exceeding Rs. 25,000 and up to Rs. 50,000 8 per cent for rest of the State excluding Greater Bombay and Thana district but excluding there from the part adjoining Greater Bombay which is encircled by the Thana-Bassein creek, on loans exceeding Rs. 25,000 and up to Rs. 50,000 9 per cent for Greater Bombay and that part of Thana district which adjoins Greater Bombay and is encircled by the Thana-Bessein creek on loans exceeding Rs. 25,000 and up to Rs. 50,000 and 9 per cent for the whole State on loans exceeding Rs. 50,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000.

News from Districts

(*continued from page 79*)

Revised prohibition policy aims at people's welfare

Presiding over the concluding function of the prohibition week celebrations at the village Palandur in Lakhandur Panchayat Samiti in Bhandara District on April 13, Shri S. V. Sonavane, Minister for Prohibition, called upon the people to understand the Government's revised prohibition policy which aimed at their social and economic uplift. The Minister emphasised the importance of observing the prohibition week every year and appealed to the social workers to undertake the prohibition drive as national work.

The Minister awarded the first three prizes to the Sarpanchas of Wateshwar, Pandhrbodi and Vihirgaon Grampanchayats for their excellent work for the prohibition drive during 1964-65.

Paddy purchase in Telasari Mahal

Telasari Mahal in Thana district has accomplished the unique feat of collecting twice the quantity of paddy than its target. As against its target of 2,000 bags, the Mahal, which is a very backward area comprising of purely Adivasi population has reached 4,000 bags and is expected to do still more.

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Food and Civil Supplies congratulated the agriculturists of the area at Dahanu recently for their outstanding achievement.

Government certificates of appreciation were handed over by the Minister to the cultivators who had sold a large number of bags of paddy under the Government Monopoly Procurement Scheme.

Around Bombay City

(*continued from page 65*)

marked for the Fourth Five-Year Plan an amount of about Rs. 18 crores for road development alone in Greater Bombay as against Rs. 70 crores for the entire state. Dr. Zakaria also assured that the Government would give every possible assistance to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the execution of the various schemes for augmentation of the water resources whcih had immediately to be taken in hand for the welfare of the citizens of Bombay. The Minister also informed that the Government of Maharashtra had decided to implement the 66 crores Bhatsai Scheme to supplement the water resources of Greater Bombay and the State Government was making all possible efforts to secure Word Bank assistance for the implementation of the same. In conclusion Dr. Zakaria assured that the claim of Bombay for better civic amenities cannot be ignored even as the State Government was interested in the welfare of the rural areas.

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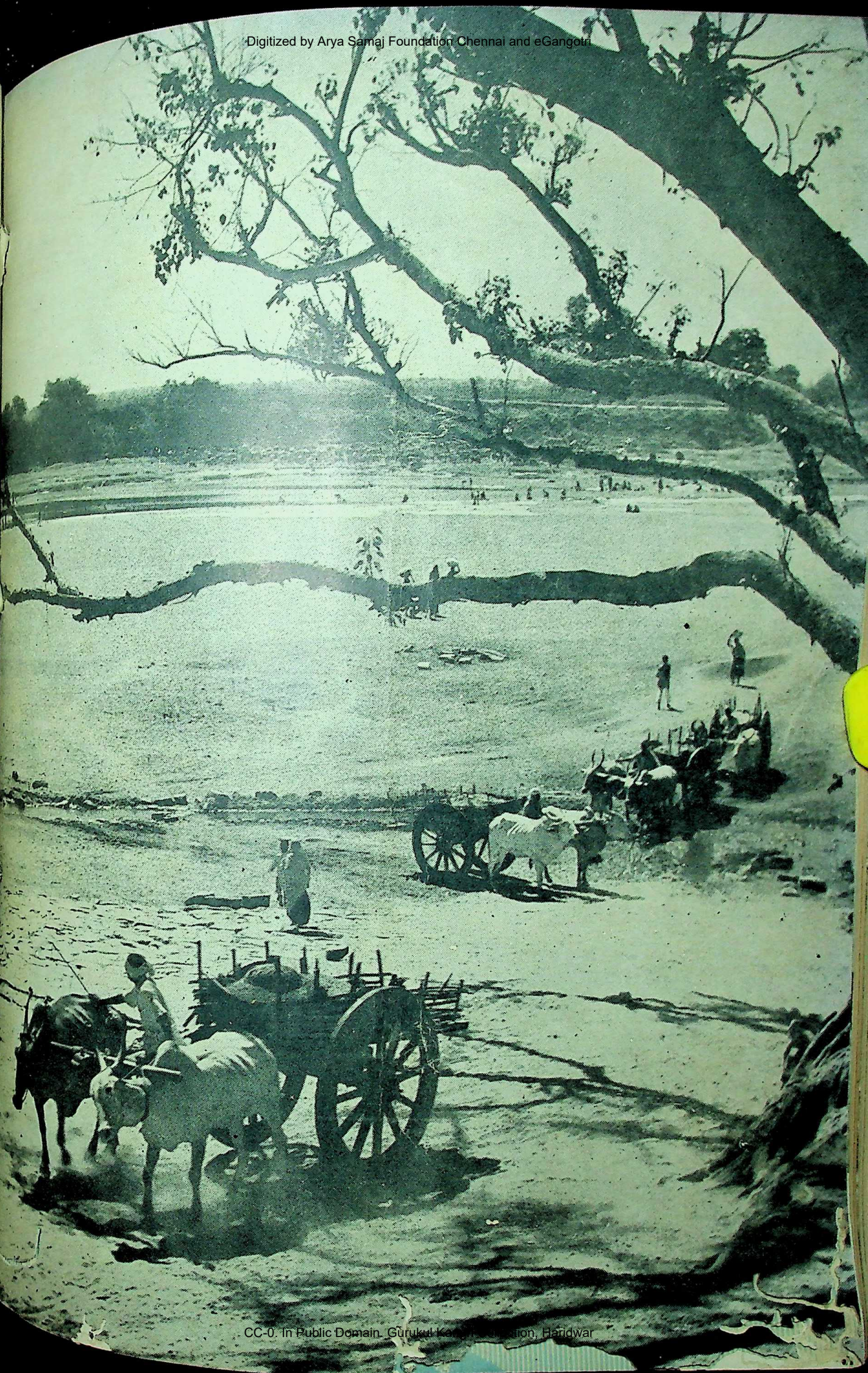

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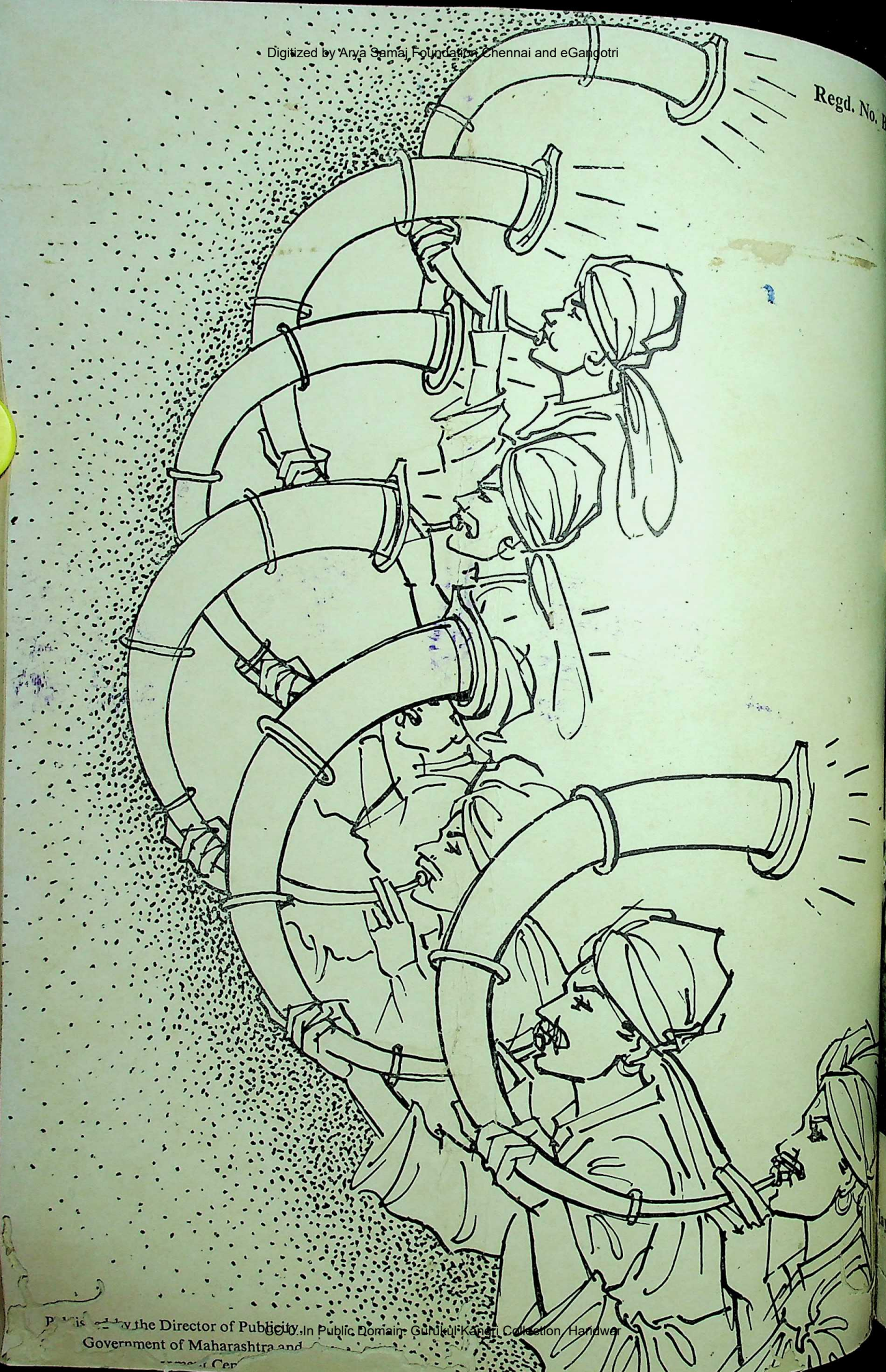

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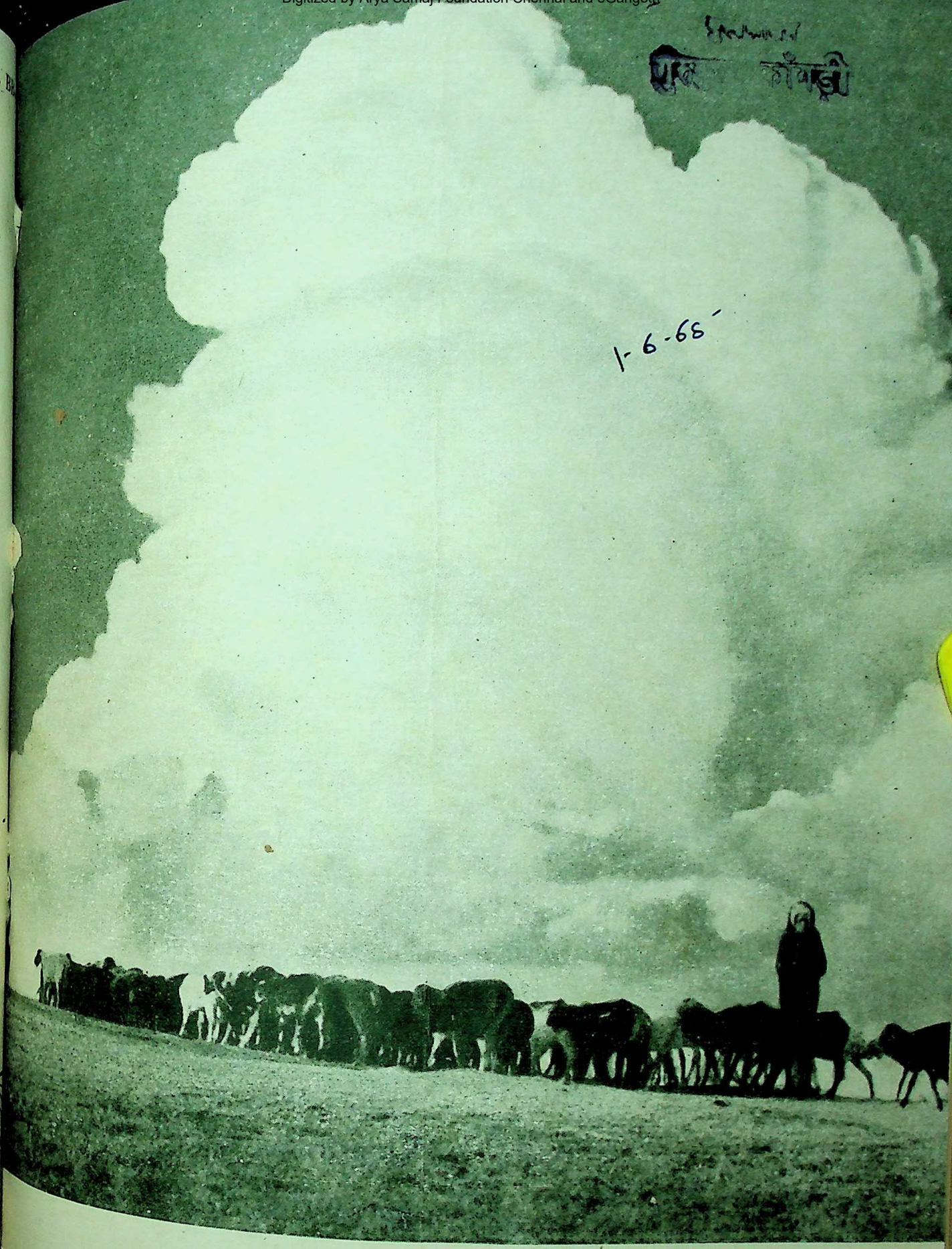

May 16, 1965

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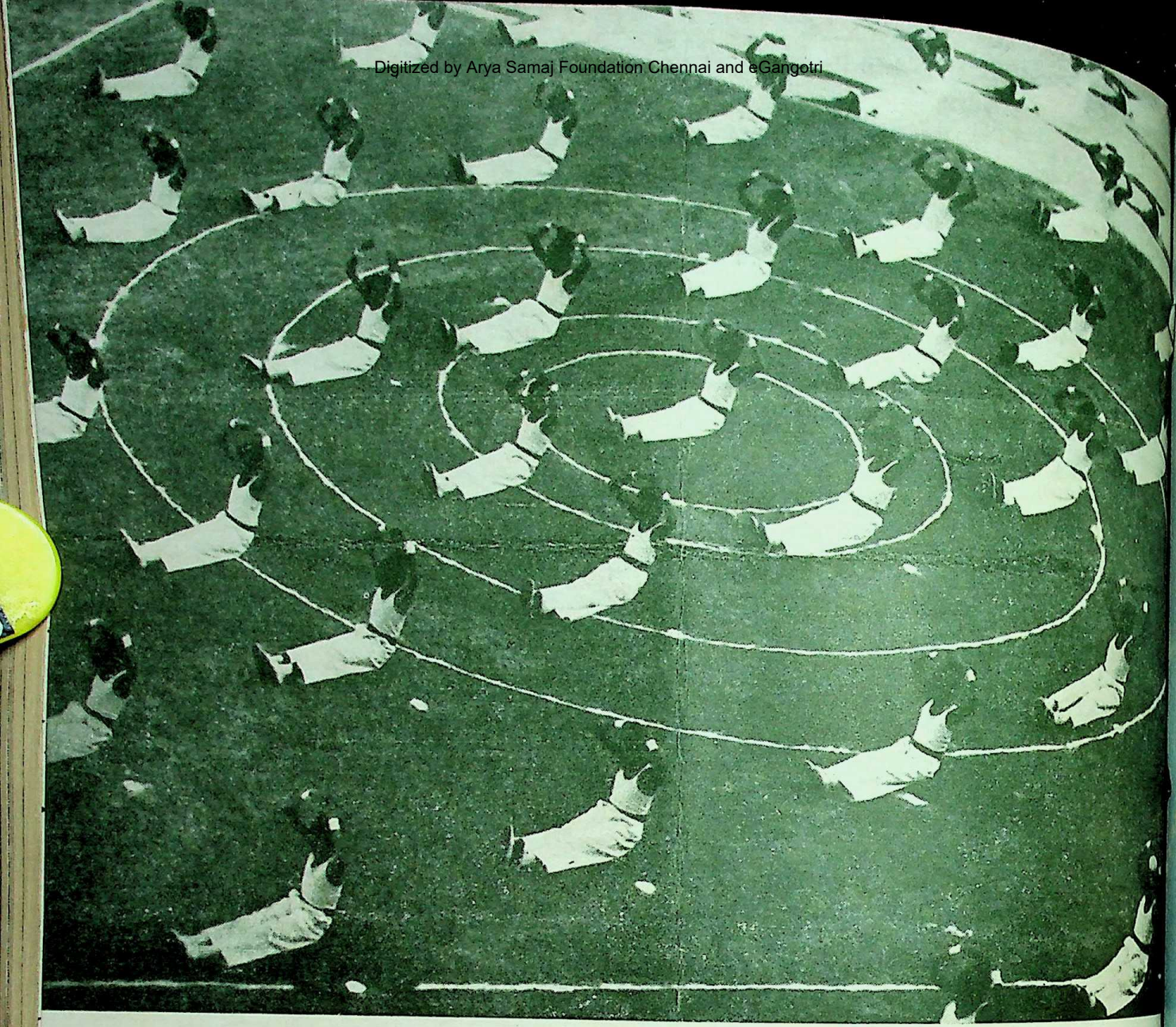

Excellent performance of the drill by the students of the Sainik School at Satara

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FROM FAR AND NEAR ★

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No. 2

MAY 16, 1965

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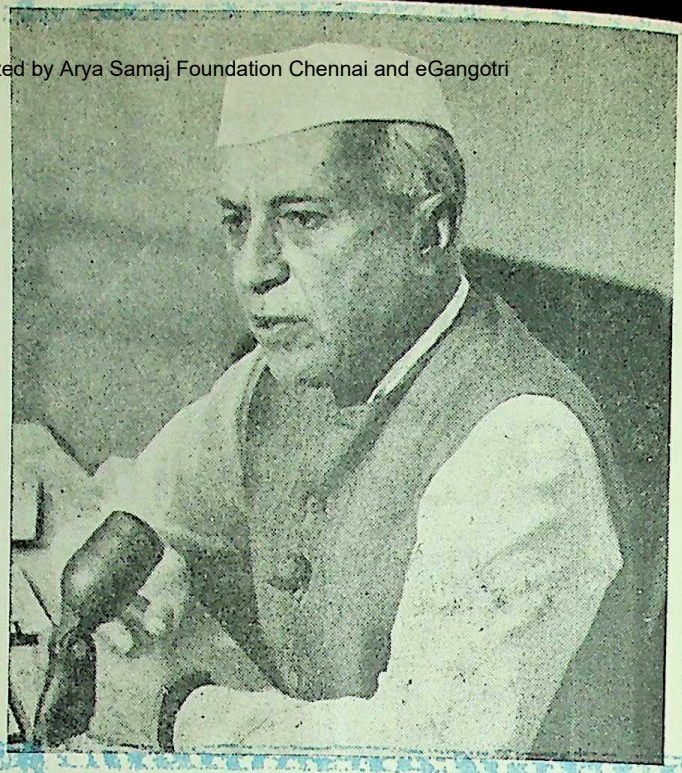

A symbol that he was of our aspirations
His words for us are a fount of inspiration

A situation has arisen which calls upon all of us to meet it effectively. We are men and women of peace in this country, conditioned to the ways of peace. We are unused to the necessities of war..... We know the horrors of war in this age today, and we have done our utmost to prevent war from engulfing the world.

But all our efforts have been in vain in so far as our own frontier is concerned..... The time has, therefore, come for us to realise fully the menace that threatens the freedom of our people and the independence of our country. ..... We must gird up our loins and face this greatest menace..... I have no doubt in my mind that we shall succeed. Everything else is secondary to the freedom of our people and our Motherland and if necessary everything else has to be sacrificed in this great crisis.

—Jawaharlal Nehru

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LET US STAND UNITED AS ONE MAN

Broadcasting a talk from the Bombay Station of the All India Radio on the eve of the 5th Maharashtra Day anniversary celebrations, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, appealed to the people of the State to stand united as one man to meet the challenge to our national integrity and honour with courage and determination. The Chief Minister said :

AHARASHTRA completes its fifth year today. These five s have been of considerable s and strain for the country a whole. Even so during first five years of its existence harashtra has acquitted itself n more than one field. In cer- fields like co-operation, demo- decentralisation of power, education, family planning, g and land development, shtra is well in the forefront. indeed is creditable to the e in this State, who have been n for times for thier tenacity of se, devotion to duty and an g sense of discipline.

dia expects every one of us to t these qualities today as never e. A situation has arisen on our er with Pakistan in the Rann of , as a result of the aggressive s by that country, which threa- o develop into a major clash. wo neighbours, China and stan, have entered into some- of an unholy alliance to sqeeze at our borders, anxious as they are to besmear the image. India has projected in the international sphere as the bastion of democracy in Asia. We take this as a challenge to our freedom, to our democracy and in fact to our very existence ; and the challenge will be met firmly and squarely. Maharashtra never has and never will lag behind when the fair name of our country is at stake. On this occassion of the Maharashtra Day I give a solemn assurance, on behalf of the people in this State to our Prime Minister that Maharashtra, shoulder to shoulder with its Indian brethren, will resist with all its might the forces that may try to disrupt India's integrity and violate her honour. No sacrifice on that score will be deemed too great or too exacting.

16, 1965

Fourth Plan

As you may be knowing, the Maharashtra Government recently presented to the State Legislature a draft of the State's Fourth Five Year Plan. I will here only refer to the objectives of the Fourth Plan and some of its more outstanding features so that you can get some idea of the effort we have to make to build up a new prosperous Maharashtra.

The two basic objectives set out for the State's Fourth Plan are : firstly, to reduce the social and economic inequalities among the different classes in society and to remove the disparity in the level of development of the urban and the rural areas and also in the different regions of the State, and secondly, to assure every citizen of the State a basic minimum consumption of life's necessities within a reasonable period.

According to the draft, the State's Fourth Plan will be three times the size of the Third Plan. The total outlay in the State sector of the Fourth Plan as proposed in the size of the Third Plan. The total outlay in the State sector of the Fourth Plan as proposed in the

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draft will be Rs. 1,185·81 crores. A glance through the breakup of this outlay, will show that programme of power production, agriculture and irrigation have been given top priority.

The reasons for this are of course quite evident. In India, about 70 per cent of the population depends on agriculture. The need for raising the agricultural production is, therefore, most urgent. The percentage of irrigation in Maharashtra is much less as compared to other parts of the country and the rains are also not assured as regular in this State. It is for these reasons we have accorded the first priority for agriculture and irrigation in the Fourth Plan. The outlay for agriculture as proposed in the draft is Rs. 246·31 crores, which is 187 per cent over the Third Plan outlay. Equal emphasis has also been given on Ancillary programme such as dairy, cattle development, poultry, piggery and fisheries. Expansion of the schemes of seed multiplication, plant protection and mechanical cultivation, raising of the production of the cash crops like cotton, sugarcane and oilseeds and an intensive drive to train cultivators in modern farm techniques are other more important provisions of the agricultural development programme. The programme for soil and moisture conservation by contour and nala bunding, for which nearly Rs. 60 crores have been proposed will cover additional 100 lakh acres by the end of the Plan.

Minor irrigation works, which play a vital role in the development of agriculture, will cost Rs. 80 crores, whereas for major and medium irrigation Rs. 200 crores have been proposed. Under the rural electrification programme, about 10,000 villages will get electric supply and one lakh pumping sets will be installed in those villages for irrigation.

Four-pronged programme

I would describe the agricultural programme in the Plan as a four-pronged programme which aims to fulfil the four main objectives : (1) providing assured credit to small farmers, (2) training of farmers in modern farm techniques on a mass scale, (3) power supply to villages, and (4) implementation of essential irrigation schemes. Rs. 25 crores have been specially proposed for providing credit to the poor and needy cultivators. Similarly, Rs. 10 crores have been proposed over and above the district and the State plans, for communications in the hilly and forest areas so that the farmers in those areas will get an easy access to markets for selling their produce.

As a result of these schemes, it is expected that the food production, which is estimated to be 77 lakh tons by the end of the Third Plan, would go up to 99 tons at the end of Fourth Plan.

Along with agriculture, power production has been accorded a top priority in the draft Plan. As a single item, power production finds the maximum allocation which is Rs. 325 crores. The total installed capacity by the end of the Fourth Plan it is hoped will meet all the anticipated demand for power during that period.

On the score of industries, besides starting many new industries in the public sector, the Government proposes to establish joint sector ventures which will enable a more effective participation of the private and public sectors in the industrialisation of the State. In locating the public sector and joint sector enterprises, weightage will be given to the backward regions to bring th par with the more advanced In the co-operative sector, th emphasis has been laid on the industrial development, wh already made a good start State. To this end agricultural sing industries will be starte through co-operative agenc that profits from them are p back into agriculture.

Excellent results

Last year, we encountered tough difficulties on the food The Centre is now fully in the of surplus stocks with the Stat it will make hold those st its own possession from it will direct supplies to deficit areas. Besides, the expe which the State Government took in fixing price of jowar a much in advance of the har season, has yielded excellent We have a good harvest this and the import of foodgrain other States and abroad substantial. Considering all factors, I am sure there will repetition of last years scarcity.

As a corollary to the fixa prices, the State launched the for purchase of jowar whic had shown good results and ing to the latest reports, over quintals of jowar and 12 lak tals of paddy have been colle far. I have only words of pr the enthusiasm, understand the spirit of service which mers in this State have sh this regard. The Governm however received complai some well-to-do farmers are to sell their foodgrain u procurement scheme. I co that these farmers will fi with other farmers and not

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Government to take action against them.

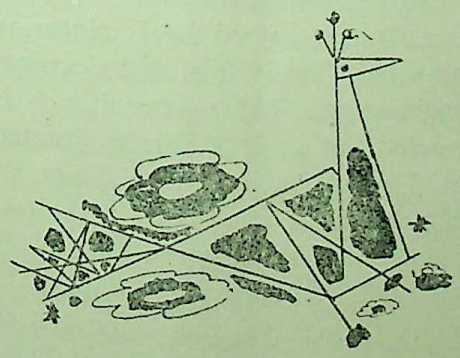
On May 1, 1964, the Government announced support price for jowar and paddy. Thereafter a machinery was set up on the national level for fixing support prices for foodgrains. But so far prices have not been fixed on that level. Speaking about Maharashtra, however, I give an assurance to the farmers in the State that the purchase prices for jowar and paddy for the next season will not be in case lower than those offered last year. It is even likely that they will be more. I therefore appeal to our farmers that they should put in their best effort to increase the food production.

Major events

A passing reference to some of the more important decisions of the Government and events of the years would not be out of place. On the agricultural front the Government has offered very liberal concessions to encourage farmers to grow wheat and paddy as a second crop in respect of supply of seeds, irrigation water, insecticides for seed treatment and fertiliser mixtures. On the score of industries, Government announced some very important incentives for dispersal of industries outside the Bombay-Poona belt. The ordnance factory at Varangaon, which has already gone into production, is a major event of the year. It is to the credit of this State that in the construction of this factory we did our part in a record time. The Eucharistic Congress held at Bombay was an historical occasion and the Bombay Police came in for a praise from all quarters of the world for the efficient manner in which they handled traffic and the law and order situation on that occasion. The disciplined manner in which the people behaved on this occasion was also most commendable.

The situation on the Kutch border, which has of late taken a serious turn, calls for a thorough preparedness on our part. In this hour of trial, we must keep aside our political and other differences, whether at the village, district or the State level. The consideration of the defence of our nation must receive priority over all other things, and perfect common harmony and accord should prevail in every part of the State. The Government on its part will firmly put down any action calculated to help our enemies even in a remotest possible way. I appeal to the people in the State, whether they be working in fields or factories, Government Offices or private firms, to put in maximum efforts and keep the level of production at the highest, so that we will not be found wanting in any of our needs. Let us all stand united as one man to meet this challenge to our national integrity and honour, with determination, firmness and courage.

JAI HIND !



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How Navy trains its Officers and Sailors

The training facilities of a modern Navy must not only keep in pace with but ahead of the equipment in use in its ships, so that when new ships join the fleet, fully qualified officers and men are available to man them. This article gives an account of our Navy's training establishments.

THE rapid advance of science and technology during the last 100 years has revolutionised the equipment fitted in naval ships. The highly sophisticated equipment needs officers and men who can operate it. The emphasis has therefore shifted to specialisation and training has assumed greater importance than ever before. The Indian Navy is fully alive to this and its training establishments have grown steadily since independence.

Before independence, training of officers and the specialists courses for sailors took place in the U.K. At present the entire training requirements, both in respect of officers and sailors, are provided for in India, except in a few cases where a high degree of specialisation is required. Facilities for these are also expected to be made available soon in India.

In the Navy, there are different branches requiring trained personnel to do various jobs. There is, for example, the Executive Branch which deals with subjects like navigation, seamanship, gunnery, torpedo and anti-submarine, communication, aviation etc. The entire training for this Branch is imparted at INS Venduruthy, the largest of the Navy's training establishments at Cochin. It has a number of technical schools having the latest type of training equipment. Training in torpedo and anti-submarine has of late been intensified here, because of the increasing importance of submarine warfare.

Emphasis is also being given on naval aviation. The Naval air stations, Garuda situated at Cochin and Hansa at Dabolim are undertaking naval aviation training. With the acquisition of the Navy's first aircraft carrier, INS Vikrant in 1961, aviation training was stepped up.

Next in importance to the Executive Branch comes the Engineering branches—mechanical and electrical engineering. This training is carried out at INS Shivaji situated at Lonavla and INS Valsura at Jamnagar. These two establishments were in existence even prior to 1947. But during the past 17 years these have been expanded to handle all types of training, basic as well as specialised, for officers and sailors of the Engineering branches.

A college of Naval Engineering has also been started at INS Shivaji to impart training to Junior Officers in Marine and Electrical Engineering up to the Degree standard. Each of our Junior Officers were sent abroad for such training. After passing out from the Engineering College, engineering officers continue the course at Shivaji, while those of the Electrical Branch are sent to Valsura.

Training to operate and maintain modern electronic equipment is provided at Valsura which also trains electrical engineering graduates who enter the Navy directly.

INS Circars at Vishakapatnam, another naval establishment, has greatly contributed to the progress of training. Thousands of boy recruits have passed through this establishment and today they form the "lower docks" of the Navy's Service. All boys, on recruitment, receive their initial training at this centre, before they are allotted to the various branches of the Navy.

To look after the administrative and logistic requirements there are Supply and Secretariat branches which INS Hamla is the training centre situated near Bombay.

(*Courtesy : Sainik Samachar*)

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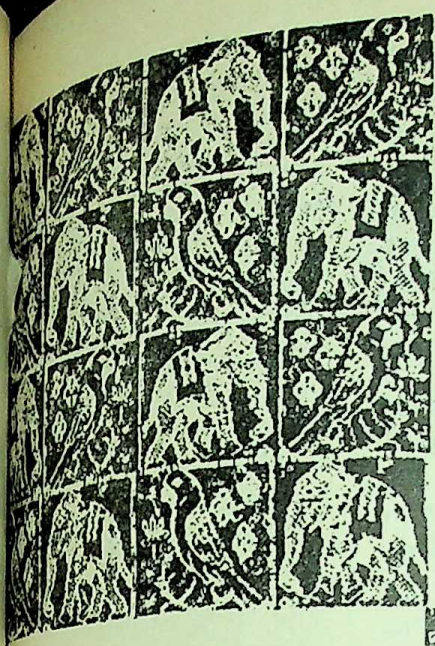

The Saga of Indian Sari

— *Sahib Singh Ahuja*

THE sari is a generic form for an unstailored feminine garment, wrapped around the torso in a variety of ways depending upon the length of the piece and the style favoured by the community or the region.

One of the most graceful garments ever designed for the feminine form, the sari impresses by its simple elegance. Its intrinsic beauty is the result of a careful blending of its three components, the border, the body and the pallav. The first two are self-explanatory, the pallav is the loose end of the sari, which is drawn across its width.

The weaving of borders and saris is a traditional art handed down from one generation to the next. It is an art that does not depend on blue prints, but on the textile skill of weaver who provises intricate designs on the loom in a manner that never fails to evoke amazement.

The Banarsi sari is the triumph of the weaver's art. Being the most expansive variety available, it is meant for special occasions. The body is customarily of silk, or brocade often decorated with a simple flower of bird design in gold thread, repeated at regular intervals.

Maheshwari and Chanderi saris are known for their delicate texture. So fine is the silk that the weaver has to place trays filled with water underneath the weft in order to make out the gossamer strands.

The Indian woman is as fashion-conscious, if not more, as her Western counterpart. The amazing range of attractive saris in her wardrobe speaks of her taste and uncomparable fashion sense. Through the ages, Indian costumes have been enchantingly graceful and flamboyantly colourful. An Indian woman of all castes and communities have worn them with matchless elegance. The sari, perhaps the world's most beautiful garment, no matter in which style it is draped, stands supreme among the costumes of India. While the draping of the sari has changed in the modern times, its distinctive features remain essentially the same.

Wearing sari is an art and science. How many women do we find just clumsily throwing lovely saris around their body; you are sure the sari is wasted but not "waisted" well. Sari has often been spoken by the westerners as an unwieldy and very exacting garment and yet Indian women, who are born to it, manage it with grace and charm as if it was the easiest garment in the world.

Popularity of the sari is increasing in our country as well as abroad.

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In the West ingenious attempts are made from time to time to obtain graceful effect without actually adopting it. A generation ago, American woman who travelled to India returned to astonish friends by wearing a gown made from sari cloth but now the accomplishment is much easier. The sari material is now-a-days being used in American fashion for home and dinner dress; waist-length jackets for cocktail and dinner wear and even handkerchiefs.

The greatest merit of this dress is that it makes a good figure look better and hides the faults of a figure which is not particularly elegant. It helps in hiding big hips, faulty legs, undeveloped calf-muscles, flaby tummies and so on. It is an all-purpose and all-weather garment.

What kimono is to the Japanese maiden and the sarong to the South Sea Island belle, the sari is to the Indian women. A fine sari is a cherished acquirement: for if the kimono accentuates the demur charm of the Japanese girl and the dior gown the scientillating beauty of the Parisian mademoiselle, the Banarasi sari has its own way of enchanting the grace of the Indian woman. The sari has changed very little over the centuries, though gayer colours are in vogue today.

Its simplicity is another factor in its favour. Unlike the Western female dresses which mostly rely on sumptuous material and super-craftsmanship, the sari requires no cutting or tailoring and depends for its effect merely on the art of draping it. No tailoring whatsoever is required; only a certain amount of experience in wrapping the material around one.

Sari is the sign of Indian womanhood. It has been worn in India since time immemorial, as our history speaks for it. History tells us that in the Epic of Mahabharata Duryodhana wanted to remove Draupadi's sari from her person but failed in his nefarious attempt. This testifies to the use of the garment in the earliest times in India.

Despite the fact that customs, language and modes of attire change at every 40-50 miles, sari is tending to become a universal dress amongst the females in our vast country. Leaving the North where kamiz and salwar or tight paijama are in vogue, sari is worn from Nepal to the land's end at Kanya Kumari and from Rajasthan to West Bengal, thus inculcating the spirit of oneness and uniformity amongst the women-folk at least in the matter of dress !

It is not exactly known how and when sari originated but it is clear that something like it was worn in the 4th and 5th centuries i.e. before and during the time of the Gupta Age women were putting on a long robe that came down to the ankles and went over the right shoulder leaving the left bare. The Nala-Damyanti episode in our country's history also confirms the fact that sari was used in India since a very long time.

For the pre-Gupta period all our evidence comes from the draperies of sculptures especially those from Gandhara and the neighbourhood of Mathura. This goes to show that in those days the sari was in common vogue but was worn in many styles and over it was flung a shawl, a practice common still in the Punjab and other parts of North India including Uttar Pradesh, where it is cold during the winter. In the time of Kanishka the sari was fastened with a girdle; the head was u[illegible] bare though occasionally a ve[illegible] worn.

Sari is worn in slightly di[illegible] ways in different parts of [illegible] sub-continent but tucking in a[illegible] waist with a flare of folds in [illegible] and the pallav draping at the sh[illegible] er are common to all. In N[illegible] India, West Bengal and Madras [illegible] pallav usually goes over the [illegible] shoulder whereas among the G[illegible] ratis and Parsis it goes over the [illegible] In Maharashtra the sari is d[illegible] between the legs thus revealing [illegible] the feet, ankles and calves.

The pallav may or may not c[illegible] the head, depending on the [illegible] dividual and her needs, but w[illegible] does not cover the head it [illegible] carelessly be thrown over the sh[illegible] der or be twined round the figure [illegible] stretched like a fan at the b[illegible] As sari wearing fashion di[illegible] from state to state and comm[illegible] to community, there is no co[illegible] tional length for the generous [illegible] fit except that it may be five, s[illegible] nine yards according to the p[illegible] cular fashion adopted.

When buying a sari one has [illegible] careful about the material as [illegible] its colour or a particular s[illegible] of that colour for in [illegible] women's clothes colours [illegible] more important than anything [illegible] The combination and contra[illegible] the sari with the other parts o[illegible] dress must present a pleasing [illegible] to the eyes and a great de[illegible] practice and skill are requir[illegible] achieve this end. A matching [illegible] or blouse for the breast is its in[illegible] ble companion, and it bet[illegible] grievous error of understan[illegible] some one regarded sari as [illegible] one-piece dress.

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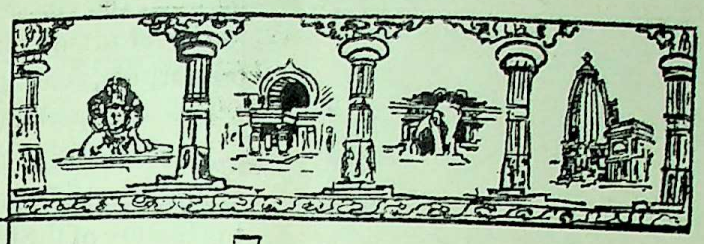
OUR HERITAGE IN Art & Architecture



II

—*Suresh B. Desai*

ONE of the finest and largest piece of Indian sculpture is a temple at Pathari containing a massive on the birth of Krishna. Krishna Bhagvatism inspiration to the best specimens of Brahmi- art of this time. Magnificent images of Vishnu ura and Aihole and at Deogarh embody the Krishnabhakti of the epoch. The temples of Deogarh, Bhitargaon and Mandasor contain of the finest images of Vishnu and Krishna in the

ting in the Gupta epoch attained a marvellous of development, unique in the history of art.

s in Ajanta are something like divine miracle. d in a wild and lonely glen and surrounded by most romantic scenery, it is an ideal spot for a ic retreat.

n Epoch

frescoes of Ajanta, which elicit inexaustible ation from visitors from all parts of the world, represent the golden epoch of Indian painting. The frescoes are distributed over 16 out of 29 caves and cover the entire life-span of classic Indian painting from the 2nd century B.C. to the 7th century A.D.

The principal paintings are seen in caves, I,II, XVI, XVII and XIX, All these, barring the last, are square halls, 65 feet each way, with flat ceilings supported on massive columns, about 14-foot in height, presenting an immense wall space.

Jataka stories, Court scenes, domestic life and the life of the Buddha are the subjects treated in these paintings. Here one is dumbfounded to see the fashion and jewellery of queens, the pomp and voluptuous languor of kings, the love-making of Yaksha couples in Alaka and all the wealth, luxury and power of the Gupta age. The human figures are full of grace, slender, vibrant, tender and elegant.

In W. Rethensteins words, " on hundred walls and pillars of these rock-carved temples, a vast drama moves before out eyes, a drama played by princes and

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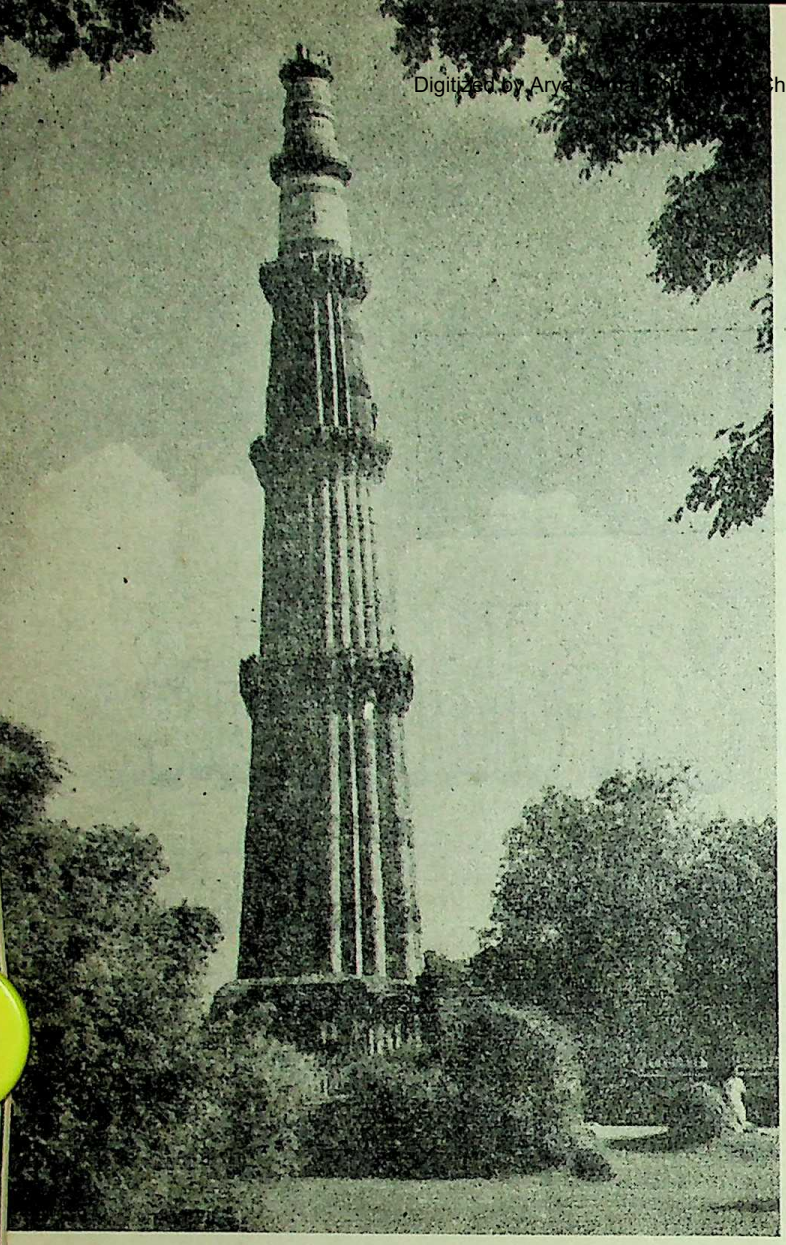

Kutb Minar, Delhi

sages and heroes, by men and women of every condition, against a marvellously varied scene, among forests and gardens, in courts and cities, on wide plains and in deep jungles, while above the messengers of heaven move swiftly acrros the sky. From all these emanates a great joy in the surpassing radiance of the face of the world, in the physical nobility of men and women, in the strength and grace of animals and the loveliness and purity of birds and flowers."

Metal work had also reached a high degree of excellence during this period.

Although the Gupta Empire eventually faded as all other empires in the world did, the glorious movements in art and culture stimulated by the Gupta renaissance continued.

The medieval art in India is full of passion and dynamism in marked contrast with the earlier suave but static, classic Gupta expression. Early medieval sculpture has great dramatic force, and freer move than in the Gupta period.

The contrast between the Gupta expression a medieval art can be best illustrated by the diff between the classic Gupta art of Ajanta and the medieval art of Ellora. The art of Ajanta is pomorphic, clear, sharp and serene, while that Ellora is superhuman, dramatic, agitated and

In the eighth century, temple-building and sc almost reached the zenith of their activity. The most ing feature of the temples during this period is the ribbed curvilinear or bulging spire. The Lingr Temples at Bhuvaneswara in Orissa is the best ex of this type of structure.

The Rajputs had a passion for building. The pic que forts of Chitor, Ranthambhor, Mandu and Gw the palace of Mansingh at Gwalior, the Palace of W at Udaipur and the buildings at Amber, that "ros city half as old as time" and the castle at Jodh perched upon a lofty and inaccessible rock overlo the town with frowning bastions and battlements a tale of high accomplishment in architecture. Emp Babur said " They are singularly beautiful..... the domes are covered with plates of copper-gilt. outside of the wall is inlaid with green painted All around they have inlaid the walls with figu plantain trees made of painted tiles."

Black Pagoda

Few of the temples of this time have surviv fury of Muhammadan conquerers. At Kona the famous black Pagoda, now in ruins. Ne stand colossal monolithic horses and an elephant. stone wheels on the pediment reveal that these were built in imitation of the processional char

The most famous group exists at Khajuraho. reliefs on the walls of the temples at Bhuvane Konarak and Khajuraho are frankly erotic and of the sculpture is described as a detailed illus of *Kama Shastra*.

The famous Shaiva temple of Somnath was de by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1025 and rebuilt by K pala in 1160. A group of Jain temples adorn hills at Mt. Abu, Girnar and Palitana.

In the South, most remarkable temples of the are found at Belur in Mysore.

Painting also saw glorious height in the times. The paintings of this period are divide two groups, Rajasthani and Pahari. Pahari

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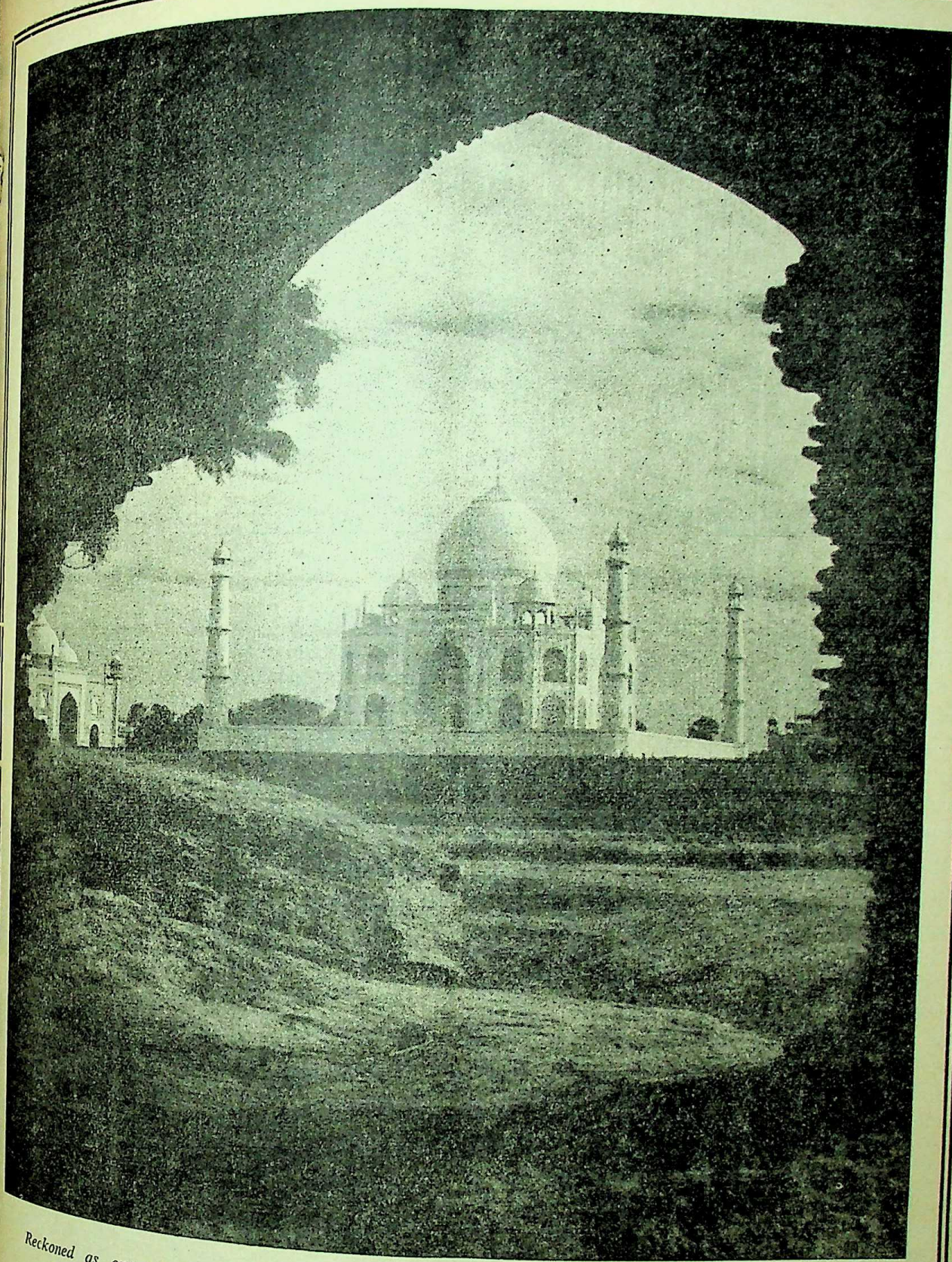

Reckoned as one of the wonders of the world, Taj Mahal is a symbol of man's ceaseless striving for perfection. A poet has described this marble memorial of Emperor Shah Jehan's love as "a crystallised tear of eternity shed on the transience of beauty". People from far corners of the world came to see and admire this dreamlike monument to the memory of Mumtaz

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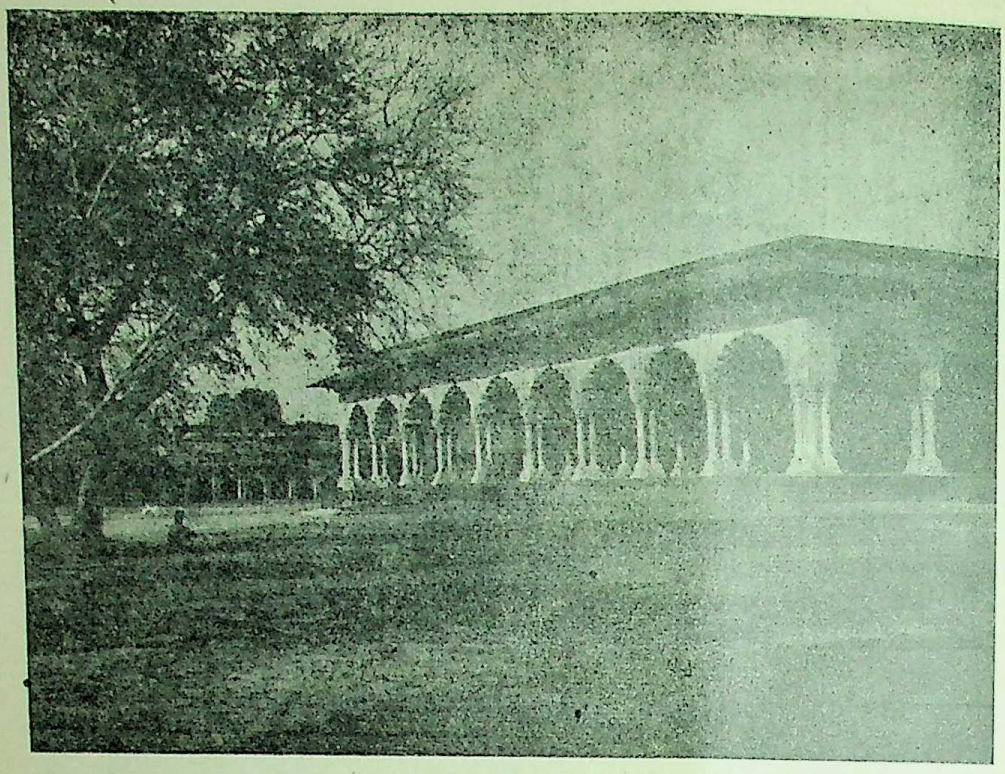

Darbar Hall in Agra Fort

fall into two groups, the earlier Jammu type and the later (18th century) Kangra School. The themes were mainly mythological, lyrical (Krishna legends and Nayikas) and musical. Portrait painting was also known.

The Ragmala paintings conceive the *raga* and *ragini* as the spirit of nature or Krishna and his nymph of love respectively. The depiction of melodies is a unique field of Indian painting.

Nayikas or love heroines include the *Navodha*, a woman too shy to meet her lover ; *Mugdha*, a woman conscious of her charms ; *Sambhoga Nayika* one who looks forward to union with her lover ; *Swadhinapatika*, one conscious of having her love in subjection ; *Rupagarvita*, a woman given to .affected resentment ; *Smarandha*, a woman in blind love ; *Vipralabdha Nayika*, a woman who is frustrated in love and becomes desperate ; *Abhisarika*, a woman distraught by love who forsakes her home and goes forth to meet her lover ; *Utka*, the anxious heroine who waits for her lover at the appointed place ; *Vasakasayya Nayika*, the expectant heroine who waits for her lover at the doorway of her bed-chamber, *Prositapatika* or *prosita-preyasi* a woman who suffers separation from her husband ; *Agatabhartika*, a woman meeting her husband after long separation, *Abhisandhita* a woman who quarrels with her love but on his departure immediately becomes remorseful, and *Khandita*, a woman who upbraids her lover because of his infidelity failure to keep his appointment night.

Under Muhammadans

By the time Muhammadans red India, Indian builders achieved great skill. Mahmud Ghazni, writing to a friend after sack of Mathura, has paid a glowing tribute to their genius. "There here ", he writes, " a thousand edifices, as firm as the faith of faithful, nor is it likely that this has attained its present condition but at the expense of many millions of dinars, nor could such a be constructed under a period two centuries.".

The early Muhammadan were sincere patrons of art architecture. Their conception art was largely an adaptation the requirements of their religion of indigenous elements borrowed from conquered lands. With came new ideas, the arch, the dome, and the minar Indo-Islamic architecture thus became a fusion Central Asian and Hindu concepts. There is evidence of the synthesis between the ancient Indian Muhammadan techniques in such a motif as so-called Arab or saracenic pointed arch.

The earliest and most characteristic building of era is Kuwwat-ul-Islam built by Kutb-ud-din Ibak commemorate the conquest of Delhi in 1193.

Another beautiful mosque was built by Al-ud-din Khilji in 1311. If was built of red sandstone and white marble and was known as the Alai Darawaja.

Kutb Minar is, however, the most stupendous all the monuments of early Delhi. It is 242 feet height and about 48 inches in diameter and tapers gradually from base to summit. It consists of storeys, the lower three being of red sandstone and remainder of white marble. The sides are fluted the main column is punctuated by four projecting balconies. This sky-scraping tower is considered Fergusson to be unsurpassed by any building type in the world.

These rulers also have left magnificent tombs. most impressive is that of Tughlak Shah, standing stark and solitary grandeur in a strongly fo

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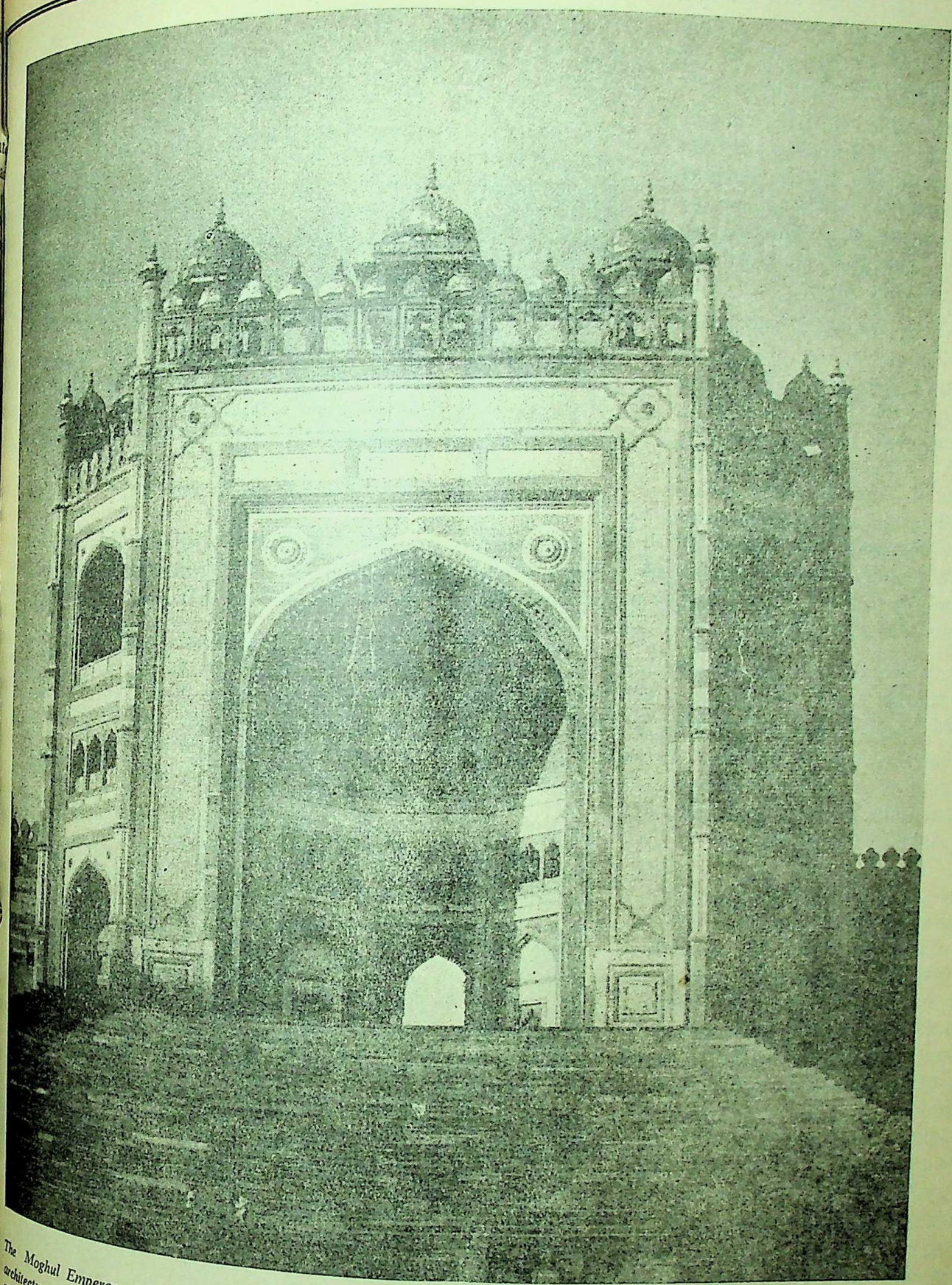

The Moghul Emperors brought with them an insatiable passion for beautiful buildings and architecture. The Moghul architecture, which is popularly known as Indo-Saracenic architecture, saw its heydey during Akbar's regime. The Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur-Sikri is regarded as the greatest architectural achievement of the period.

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citadel. The tomb of Altamash (1235 A. D.) is austere and stately. A fine example of Indian work under Muslim orders, it is the oldest known Mausoleum in India.

Jumma Mashid is perhaps one of the most beautiful mosques in the world. With 260 pillars propping up 15 domes it covers an area of 20,000 square feet, arranged so that the middle three are larger and higher than the others.

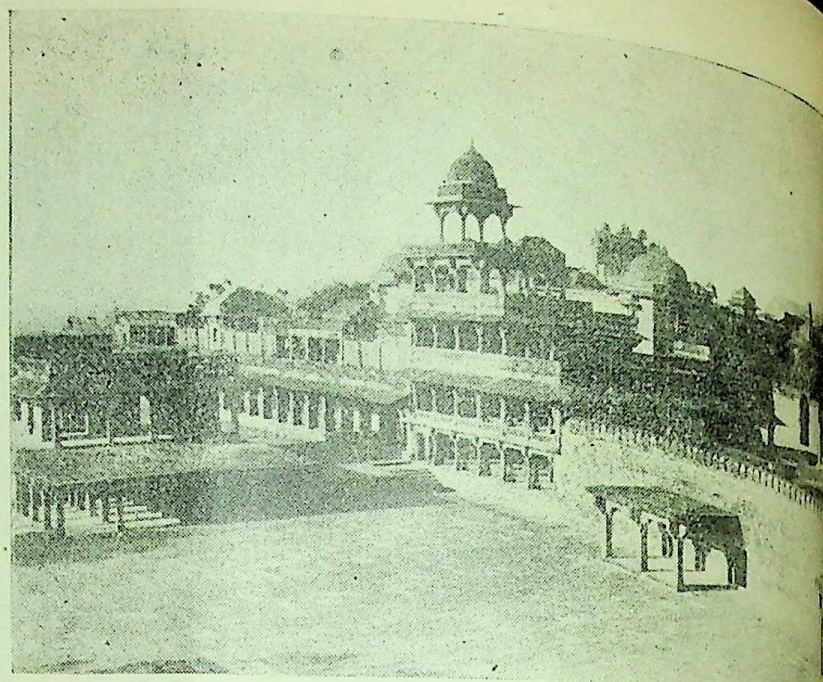
With the Moghuls coming to power in Delhi, a new era opened in Indian architecture. The rugged austerity of the Pathan architecture was mellowed and beautified by Persian influence. The salient features of Moghul architecture are the bulbous dome, the cupolas at the corners standing on slender pillars and the lofty vaulted gateway. Moghul architecture is more elaborate and the synthesis of the Hindu and Muhammadan elements here is complete.

The career of the Moghul architecture as we know it, commenced with Akbar, the great Moghul, and reached its acme during the reign of Shah Jehan.

Akbar was a great builder. His earliest erection, the tomb of his father Humayun, is a fine work of craftsmanship, built of red sandstone, inlaid with marble.

The most fascinating legacy of Akbar's passion of building is, however, Fatehpur Sikri. The central figure here is the spacious mosque built round the tomb at Salim Chishti. The Buland Darawaza on the south side is considered to be the greatest architectural achievement of India. The most noteworthy building is the Diwan-i-khas (hall of private audience).

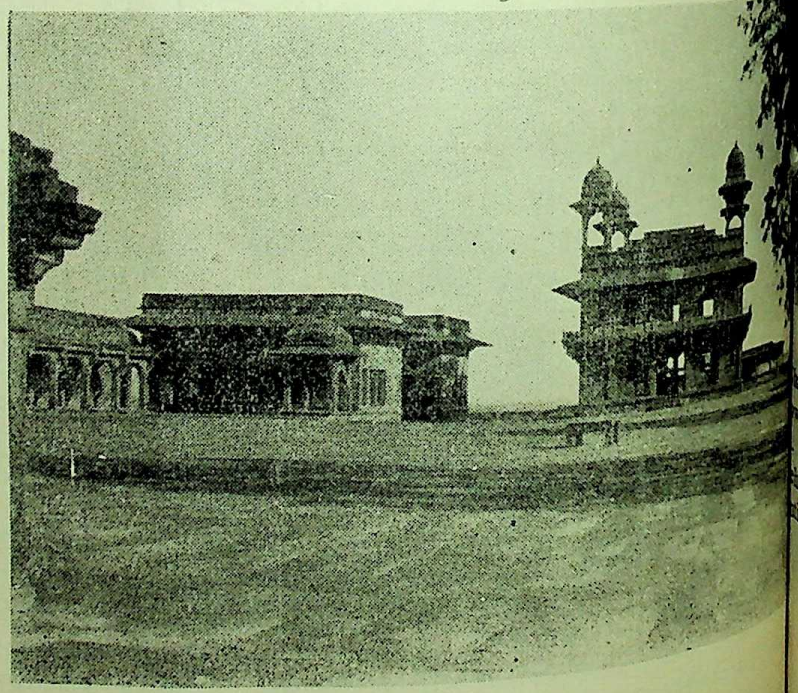
It was a square building with a throne supported by a richly carved pillar and a five-storeyed open pavilion with exquisite columns, long colonnades and connecting walls.



Panch Mahal—Fatehpur Sikri

The most notable building that Jahangir built the Etmad-ud-Dola at Agra, almost the perfect ex of the Mausoleum style.

The Moghul architecture saw its zenith under Jehan. He built the most beautiful building the Sun, a marvel of the world. It was Taj described by a poet "as a crystallized tear of shed on the transience of beauty". It is a complex of buildings, enveloped by a massive wall



Bathing Tank—Fatehpur Sikri

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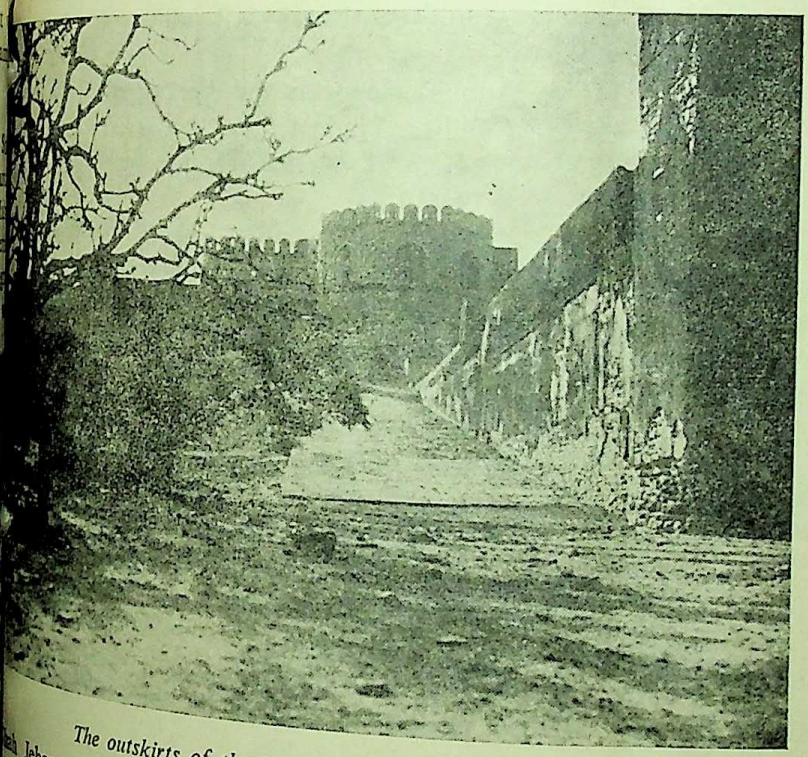
...pque on either side. According to E. B. Havell, ...at the end of a long terrace, its gracious outline, ...rly mirrored in the still water of a wide canal, a fairy ...ion of silver white—like the spirit of purity—seems ...r so lightly, so tenderly on the earth, as if in a ...ment it would soar into the sky. Four lofty ...ets are seen at the corners. The spandrel and ...her architectural details are picked out in *pietra ...a* work, the stones employed being agate, cornelian, ...ner and turquoise." They are combined in wreathes, ...ls and faces, as exquisite in design as beautiful in ...our, and relieved by pure white marble in which ...y are laid, they form the most beautiful and precious ...e of ornament ever adopted in architecture. The ...ral chamber, where the royal lovers are taking ...al rest side by side is described by Fergusson, "No words can express the chastened beauty of that ...ral chamber, seen in the soft gloom of the subdued ...t which reaches it through the distant and half-...ed opening."



The outskirts of the Fort at Fatehpur Sikri

...h Jehan also built a new capital at Delhi, ...n as Shahajahanabad, luxuriously laid

...hangir was a great lover of painting. Moghul ...ting saw its zenith in his regime. He especially admired two artistes, Abdul Hasan and Mansur. The Jammu, Kangra, Garhawali and Rajputana Schools of painting dominated the day. In Heath's words " In their works, Nature is represented with a simple and decorative directness, expressive of all forms but rigorously excluding the complex and immaterial; an art that is true to nature, to the artist's ideals and to the time and country he lived in ; without effort, without falseness and without prevarication".

Much of the earlier Moghul painting bore traces of Persian influence but it gradually faded away. Akbar loved Hindu paintings. " Their pictures surpass our conception of things : few indeed in the whole world are found equal to them, " he said.

In the South, the magnificent temples of Sundereshvara and Minakshi at Madura are the best known of the Dravidian temples of the Moghul times. The ruins of Humpi, or Vijayanagar, is also a rich historical legacy.

With the eclipse of the Moghul Empire, artistic developments also suffered a great setback. It was revived in the last century by Mr. E. B. Havell and Abhanindranath Tagore. Artistes like K. K. Hebbar, Jaimini Roy, and Amrita Shergil carried on the torch lit by them. A school of painting sprang up in Bengal, led by Abhanindranath Tagore, Nand Lal Bose and Surendra Nath Ganguly. They virtually inaugurated a new epoch in art.

Artistic developments in Western countries have greatly influenced today's Indian artistes. They are trying to free themselves from the shackles of tradition and break new grounds. Hebbar, Chawda, Hussain, Rawal and many younger artistes tried to bring about the synthesis of Indian and European techniques. Gujral, Kaushik, Kulkarni, Sanyal, Bhagat, Mago and Kanwal Krishna have made lasting contributions to the development of modern Indian art.

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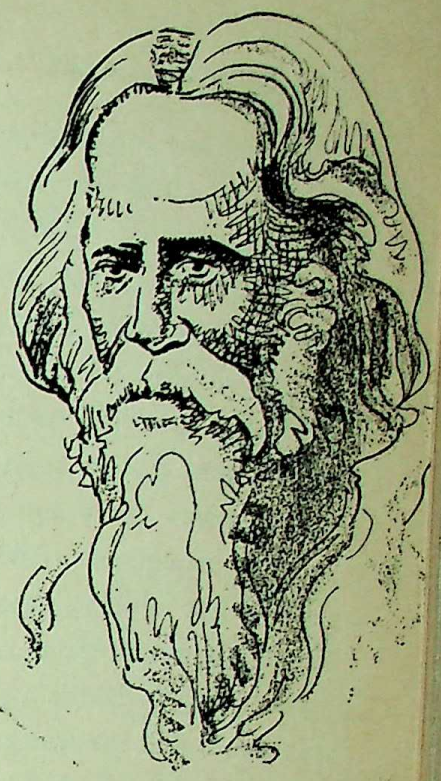
The birth anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore is celebrated on May 7, 1965 all over the country. This article penned by the President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan is a tribute to the sacred memory of the great poet.



Rabindranath—
Greatest Figure of Indian Renaissance

— DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN,
President of Indian Republic

RABINDRANATH TAGORE was the greatest figure of the Indian Renaissance who shed a glow of illumination on the age in which he lived, one of those men about whom it may be said without any exaggeration that his own generation nor another will see of his like again. He was essentially a poet and sought for fulfilment, not in escape but in activity. He lived and worked for freeing the mind of man. He wished to arouse mankind to a constant vigilance against the insanities, injustices and confusion which, in some form or another, threaten human society from time to time. While he fought against the exploitation of man by others, he fought equally against the inward slavery of the Indian mind. If we are to dethrone the despot outside, we must destroy the throne within ourselves which we have built for him. No man can rule the free in mind. Through his *Vishwabharati*, Tagore laboured for a world-common culture whose foundations rest upon a universal moral law.

Tagore was born in a home teeming with creative activity. 'We wrote, we sang, we created, we poured ourselves out on every side'. The poet's acute sensibility and genius expressed itself through every form of literature, through music, through dance, through painting. The most renowned of all the poets that Asia has produced in recent times, his works have been translated in many languages and have inspired writers and scholars, lovers of art and literature in many countries.

An artist of genius, he broke with previous tradition in poetry, music and painting. Tradition is not only concord with the past but also freedom from the past. He perceived relationships hitherto unnoticed and gave humanity his vision of one world. His great gifts of imagination and art were used for fostering faith in the unity of men and forging bonds of kinship with others.

Tagore's message for us in India is another illustration of a recurring phenomenon that India, weighed down by history, prostrated by invasions, endlessly vacillating from greatness to decline, recovers her spirit century after century by her own power of self-renewal. But Tagore had no such a message to deliver as a vision to set forth. This is the rarer and greater task to lift man out of the stale air of common life to regions where the great varieties are seen undimmed by self

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or sophistry and man's ordinary existence becomes a life a passion and a power.

He did not claim to produce an original philosophy. His aim was not to analyse or speculate about the Indian tradition. He expressed it in his own vivid phrases and homely metaphors and showed its relevance to modern life. A fresh interpretation of religious idealism which has been the central feature of India's life and history is itself a mode of creation. Rabindranath as a dreamer and an artist was an exponent of it. At a time when many intellectuals were satisfied with personal hapiness, cosmic despair, stoic detachment, mild, if not militant, atheism, Rabindranath felt convinced about the value and validity of the spiritual ideals set forth in the ancient classics of India. He was aware that the true religion taught by them, calm and strong, with no intolerance or vanity, appealed to peoples beyond India.

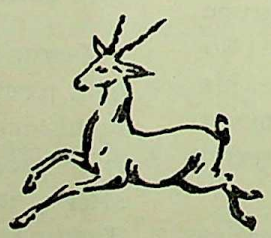
Rabindranath thought of India's 'magnanimity' which illumined the Eastern horizon. We are torch-bearers to the East of this message of love. Rabindranath revived hidden national memories and gave the people pride and dignity.

"Obstinate are the trammels, but my heart aches when I try to break them.....'The shroud that covers me is a shroud of dust and death ; I hate it, yet hug it in cover'. This passage from Gitanjali affirms the reality of an Eternal behind the world. Rabindranath described God as Sivam, S... Advaitam —— perfection, peace and nonduality.

In the spirit of the *Upanishada*, Rabindranath ... out that the Supreme dwells in each man, ... take shape by a hidden alchemy at work with... artist. Whatever I truly think, truly feel, ... realize — its natural destiny is to find true expr... There is some force in me which continually ... towards that end, but is not mine alone —it per... the universe. It is because the Divine is incarn... all existence that we are able to reach truth and ... purity. We have to look for our true wealth and ... in the inner soul. It is the inward culture that ... self-possession in the face of loss and danger, ... sacrifice without counting the cost or hoping for ... defiance of death acceptance of countless social ob... tions that we owe to men as social begins ("Na... lism)".

The poet had deep faith in the power and pur... processes of silence and meditation. Not a sing... in his long span of life did he miss his tryst... Truth ..... the Eternal.

Most of us are, alas ! indeed blind to the E... varieties and values. And no poets like Rabindr... Tagore proclaim to us that the Light of the E... exists and through their songs invite us to open... selves to its impact and influence and operation. ... call assumes the aspect of a prayer for blind and ... ghted humanity .....



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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE Gold Control Administrator has directed that the prohibition that no person who is a dealer, whether licensed or not, shall carry on business as moneylender or banker in the same premises in which he carries on business as a dealer, shall apply only to dealers whose business as moneylenders or bankers involves hypothecation of gold. However, in any city having a population of one lakh and more, Superintendent of Central Excise concerned may permit such dealers to carry on the business of moneylending or banking in the same premises, if any, business carried on in a portion of the premises in structurally separate from the portion in which the dealer is carrying on the business as dealer without any internal access to the other portion of the premises.

Any gold shown by the dealer in his return as gold pawned or pledged as security for loan advanced by him may be removed to that portion of the premises where he carries on the business of money-lending or banking. The return should be duly authenticated by the authorised officer and unredeemed gold other than ornaments should be sold to a licensed dealer.

Any gold in the possession or control of the dealer relating to the business of money-lending or banking not shown in the return may be removed to that portion of the premises where he carries on the business. He must, however, obtain a permission from the Superintendent of Central Excise or any authorised officer to that effect. In this case also, unredeemed gold other than ornaments should be sold only to a licensed dealer.

Haladbarda project approved

The State Government has approved the plans and estimates, amounting to Rs. 204·276 lakhs for the Haladbarda project, in Nasik District.

The project envisages construction of a storage at the village of Haladbarda in Kalwana Taluka with a gross capacity of 2,169 Mcft. and extension of the Girna right bank canal from mile 4½ to 10 miles.

The project will provide water supply to 1,050 acres under the existing Girna right bank canal and 15,350 acres under the Girna left bank canal.

An additional area of 5,900 acres under the extended Girna right bank canal will be brought under irrigation.

It is also proposed to generate hydro power at Haladbarda, which will give an output of 5·28 million KW. annually when the power part of the project is implemented.

Legal assistance to Harijans

The scheme of granting free legal assistance to Harijans, who have to institute civil proceedings claiming damages by way of compensation in cases in which harassment is caused to them has been extended by the Government of Maharashtra for another year up to March 31, 1966. The harassment is caused to the Harijans because of the observance of untouchability, such as the denial of drinking water, temple entry, entry into hotels, etc.

Applications for the grant of legal assistance is to be made to the Social Welfare Officer of the district concerned.

Government merit scholarships

Applications for the award of Government of India merit scholarships in residential schools in Maharashtra State for the year 1965-66 are invited by the Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona. The value of the award depends on the level of income of the guardian. The necessary forms of application along with a note giving details of the scheme for the information are available in the office of the Director of Education, Central Buildings, Poona-1 and will be supplied on request.

The scholarships are open to the children who have completed the age of 9 years but have not completed the age of 12 on January 1, 1966.

A preliminary test for the selection of candidates will be held on July 4, at all district places in the State. There will be two papers for the examination—one in Arithmetic and the other in the Regional Language. The exact place and time for the Test should be ascertained from

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the Parishad Education Officer of the district concerned or the Educational Inspector, Greater Bombay.

The application forms in duplicate duly filled in and complete in all respects should reach the office of the Director of Education, M.S., Poona on or before May 31, 1965 at the latest.

The applications received after that date will not be entertained as per directions of the Government of India.

Study of traffic intensities

The Transport Survey Unit, set up by the State Government in consultation with the Planning Commission for carrying out a detailed survey of the transport and communication requirements of the State, proposes to carry out a study of traffic intensities at selected focal points of traffic in the State.

Data about the movement of incoming and outgoing traffic in goods and also about the number of vehicles passing these focal points will be collected through the help of economic investigators specially appointed for the survey work. Special questionnaires have been prepared, in consultation with the Planning Commission, to collect the relevant data. The different Local Authorities and the Police Department have kindly agreed to give full assistant to the Survey Unit in the collection of this information. This study of traffic intensities has been taken in hand in the first week of May 1965 and is expected to be completed, in stages, by the end of the month.

In view of the importance of transport and communication facilities in the economic and industrial development of the State, the Survey Unit earnestly appeals to all the operators of goods and passenger vehicles—both public and private—to give their fullest co-operation to these economic investigators and the staff under them in collecting the relevant data, which is being collected purely for purposes of determining the needs for development of communications. Their co-operation will be greatly appreciated and will be of immense help in planning the transport and communications requirements of the State for the future.

Government Servants Inquiries Bill

The Maharashtra Government Servants Inquiries (Evidence of Corruption) Bill, 1965 has been published in Part V of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extra-ordinary of April 26.

In the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill, it is stated that complaints are sometimes made against Government servants alleged to be in possession of assets disproportionate to their known sources of income. Possession of disproportionate assets for which a Government servant cannot satisfactorily account, is an offence under section 5(*1*)(*e*) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, but it is difficult to launch prosecutions successfully in all such cases.

It is sometimes necessary to take secourse to departmental action instead; but here according to the procedure for conduct of departmental inquiries if a Government servant refuses to make a statement, it cannot be presumed that he has admitted the truth of the charge, and direct evidence showing that the assets were acquired by illegal means is necessary. Obviously, it is difficult if not impossible, to get such evidence.

It is felt necessary, as in the of a criminal trial, to auth specifically inquiry officers and authorities concerned in de mental inquiries for corrupt presume, when it is proved Government servant is in poss of disproportionate assets and servant cannot satisfactorily count for them that he is gui misconduct; provided, however it should still be open to the Go ment servant to disprove the verse presumption.

Validity of Bombay Stamps ext

The Government of Mahara has validated the use of st bearing the name of the Bo State and issued after May 1, 19 for a further period of one y ending March 31, 1966, as existing stock of such stamps is yet disposed of.

Diploma in Labour Welfare

The next session of the two full-time course leading to the versity Diploma in Labour We conducted by the Bombay La Institute, will commence on 21, 1965.

Minimum qualifications for mission to the course is B.Com. or LL.B. of the Univ of Bombay or a degree recogni equivalent to one of these degr the Bombay University.

The B. Sc. degree-holders of Bombay University or of any University recognised as equ thereto are also eligible wi prior approval of the Syndic

Prospectus and admission etc., can be had from the Re Bombay Labour Institute (G ment of Maharashtra), Da Chamarbaugwala Road, Parel bay-12 DD on payment of remittance of Re. 1 by order.

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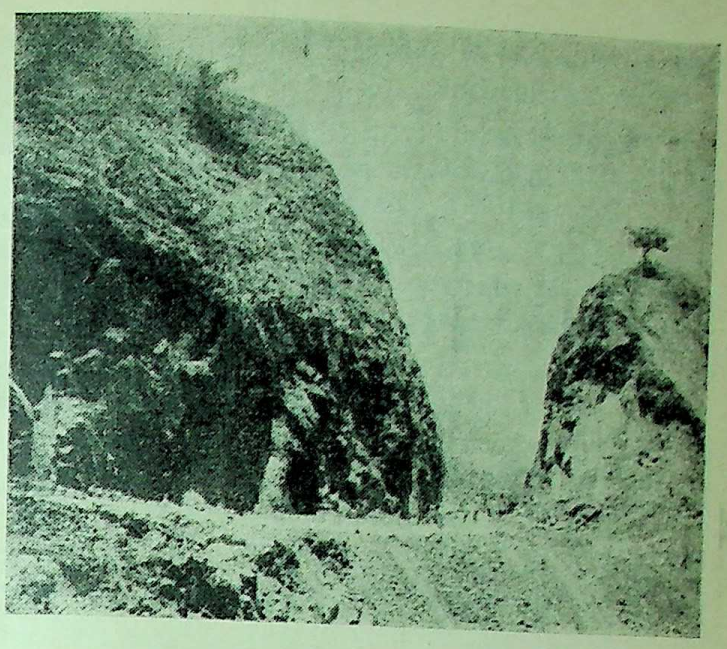

The Government of Maharashtra has undertaken various effective measures for the development of Konkan. Picture shows the work of construction of an important road, viz. Gaganbawada--Karul-Bhuibawada Road, which would help new avenues of development for the region, in progress

Hydel project on Narmada

Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have entered into an agreement for the development of a common transboundary hydel project at Jalsindhi on the Narmada river.

The agreement provides another landmark in the inter-State accord for the development of inter-State rivers and river valleys. Last year, the two States agreed to develop jointly the Bagh project in the Godavari river basin, for irrigation of areas in the two States. That agreement also envisaged two other joint projects on the Tapi river and the Pench river for irrigation and hydel power development. Now the Jalsindhi project extends the scope of the common endeavour of the two States to the Narmada valley for its optimum development in the national interest.

The water resources of the Narmada river basin have been awaiting development for long. Apart from investigating some of the falls in the river, it has not so far been possible to take any concrete steps towards exploitation of the immense water resources of the Narmada which, it is anticipated, have a hydro-electric potential of 1 million KW at 60 per cent load factor, apart from vast areas in the Narmada valley which could be provided irrigational facilities.

The Government of India has recently appointed a committee to study and recommend, in consultation with the State Government of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, a scheme for optimum development of the Narmada valley as a whole, under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. N. Khosla, Governor of Bihar. The States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have a number of common rivers and river valleys, in the Godavari river basin, the Tapi river basin and the Narmada river basin and they have been in continuous consultation on their development in mutual interest.

Recently exchange of views between the two States on the planned exploitation of the Narmada river crystallized into an agreement when the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra met at Bhopal on the 4th and 5th April. They also took the opportunity of meeting the Narmada Water Resources Development Committee on the 5th April. The committee was, during the course of discussion, apprised of the agreement, and Dr. A. N. Khosla, the Chairman of the committee, welcomed the concrete contribution made by the two State Governments to the development of the Narmada valley for hydel power at the Jalsindhi site.

The agreement provides that the scope and design, etc. of the project may be revised after investigation of the site through mutual discussion and agreement of the States in the interests of economic development of the water resources of the river. As far as Maharashtra is concerned, there is a very limited scope for use of the Narmada water for irrigation. On the other hand, power produced at the Jalsindhi project would be available at rates of economic hydel generation to areas in north as well as north-east of Maharashtra which otherwise lack any tangible resources of hydel power. The Jalsindhi project is envisaged to be executed and completed simultaneously with the Punasa project upstream during the Fourth Plan. The work of survey and investigation of the project has already been taken in hand by the Maharashtra Government. On completion of investigation of the project, the two State Governments would work out detailed arrangement for the financing, construction, operation and maintenance of the Jalsindhi project.

Degree course in Pharmacy

The State Government has sanctioned introduction of a degree course in pharmacy at the College of Engineering, Karad, from June, 1965 with an intake capacity of 30 students, in view of the rapid development of pharmaceutical industries in Maharashtra and the expansion of the drug control administration.

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National award to Maharashtra for B.C.G. Vaccination

The National Award for the B. C. G. Vaccination Campaign in India for the year 1962-63 has been given to the Maharashtra State for its sustained endeavours and continued progress in undertaking the B. C. G. campaign.

During the year, 18·45 lakh persons were examined and 6·83 lakhs persons and 45,332 newborn children were inoculated in the State.

The B. C. G. shield will be presented by the Union Minister for Health at the next meeting of the Central Health Council.

Tours from Goa proposed

In the third week of April 1965, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Hon. Minister for Tourism, Government of Maharashtra, visited Goa. Among other things he discussedm atters of mutual interest with the Chief Minister of Goa and the Hon. Minister for Tourism, Government of Goa, for bringing about closer co-operation between the Government of Maharashtra and the Government of Goa, for the promotion of tourism. As a result of this discussion, it was decided that there should be tours starting from Goa also. The first Inter-State Goa-Poona-Aurangabad-Mahableshwar-Goa tour is proposed to be started very soon.

Tours for middle income groups

Bombay-Kashmir-Bombay Package Tour.—The valley of Kashmir "Paradise on Earth" with its snow-capped mountains, placid lakes, meadows and gardens is an unlimited source of enjoyment to the tourists. In order to encourage tourists of Middle Income Group to have a holiday in Kashmir, economy package tours have been sponsored jointly by the Governments of Maharashtra and Jammu Kashmir (Department of Tourism) for two weeks including journey days from Bombay-Srinagar-Bombay at Rs. 300 per adult and Rs. 250 per child. The rates cover boarding and lodging and an extension sightseeing itinerary which including a visit to Shankaracharya temple, Gulmarg (The meadow of Flowers), Mughal Garden i.e. Chashmashabi, Nishat and Shalimar gardens and a trip to Pahalgam. The tourist participating in the first tour this season will leave Bombay on 15th May 1965 accompanied by a Tourist Officer of this Directorate and return on 30th May 1965. The next tours are scheduled from 5th to 20th June, 25th June to 10th July, 15th to 30th July 1965 respectively.

Bombay-Goa Package Tour.—The Bombay-Goa-Bombay Package tour by ship will be leaving Bombay on May 15 and returning on May 19. Charges are Rs. 135 per adult and Rs. 105 per child.

Poona-Goa-Poona Package Tour.—The Poona-Goa-Poona Package tour will be leaving by road from Poona on 1st May and will be returning on 5th May 1965. Charges are Rs. 115 per adult and Rs. 80 per child.

Poona-Aurangabad-Poona Package Tour.—The Poona-Aurangabad-Poona tour by road will be leaving Poona on 7th May and returning on 9th. The charges are Rs. 60 per adult and Rs. 40 per child.

Bombay-Aurangabad-Bombay Package Tour.—The Bombay-Aurangabad-Bombay Package Tour is scheduled for May 14 to 16, 1965. The charges are Rs. 67 per adult and Rs. 40 per child.

Nehru Memorial Fund

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed a 45-member State Regional Sub-Committee of the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund under the Presiden[illegible] the Governor, Dr. P. V. C[illegible] the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. [illegible] is Chairman of the Sub-Com[illegible]

The other members of the [illegible] Committee are: the Ch[illegible] Maharashtra Legislative C[illegible] the Speaker, Maharashtra L[illegible] lative Assembly; Shri D. S. D[illegible] Minister for Home; Shri [illegible] Wankhede, Minister for Fi[illegible] Shri S. B. Chavan, Minis[illegible] Irrigation and Power and [illegible] ings and Communications; [illegible] K. N. Dhulup; Shri V. B. G[illegible] Shri P. K. Atre; Shri [illegible] Goray; Shri Bachhraj [illegible] Shri J. R. D. Tata; Shri [illegible] Bhogilal; Shri P. B. G[illegible] Shri S. M. Dahanukar; Shri [illegible] Mody; Shri R. A. Pa[illegible] Shri Lalchand Hirachand; [illegible] G. V. Puranik; Shri B[illegible] Somani; Shri Arvind M[illegible] Shri R. G. Saraiya; Shri [illegible] Fazalbhoy; Shri Shapoorj[illegible] lonji; Shri G. R. Jolly; [illegible] Ramprasad Khandelwal; [illegible] S. A. Nathani; Shri [illegible] Gandhi; Shri M. M. [illegible] Shri B. A. Khimji; Shri A[illegible] Shri S. M. Joshi; Shri V[illegible] rao Patil; Shri B. D. Ga[illegible] Shri Madhav Apte; Shri S[illegible] L. Kirloskar; Shri Baburao [illegible] wate; Shri Manoharbhai [illegible] Smt. Gulestan Billimoria; [illegible] Fatima Ismail; President, M[illegible] shtra Chamber of Com[illegible] President, Indian Me[illegible] Chamber; President, All [illegible] Manufacturers' Association; [illegible] President, Bombay Chamb[illegible] Commerce and Industry.

Smt. Malati Tamba[illegible] Deputy Secretary, General A[illegible] stration Department, [illegible] as Secretary to the [illegible] Sub-Committee.

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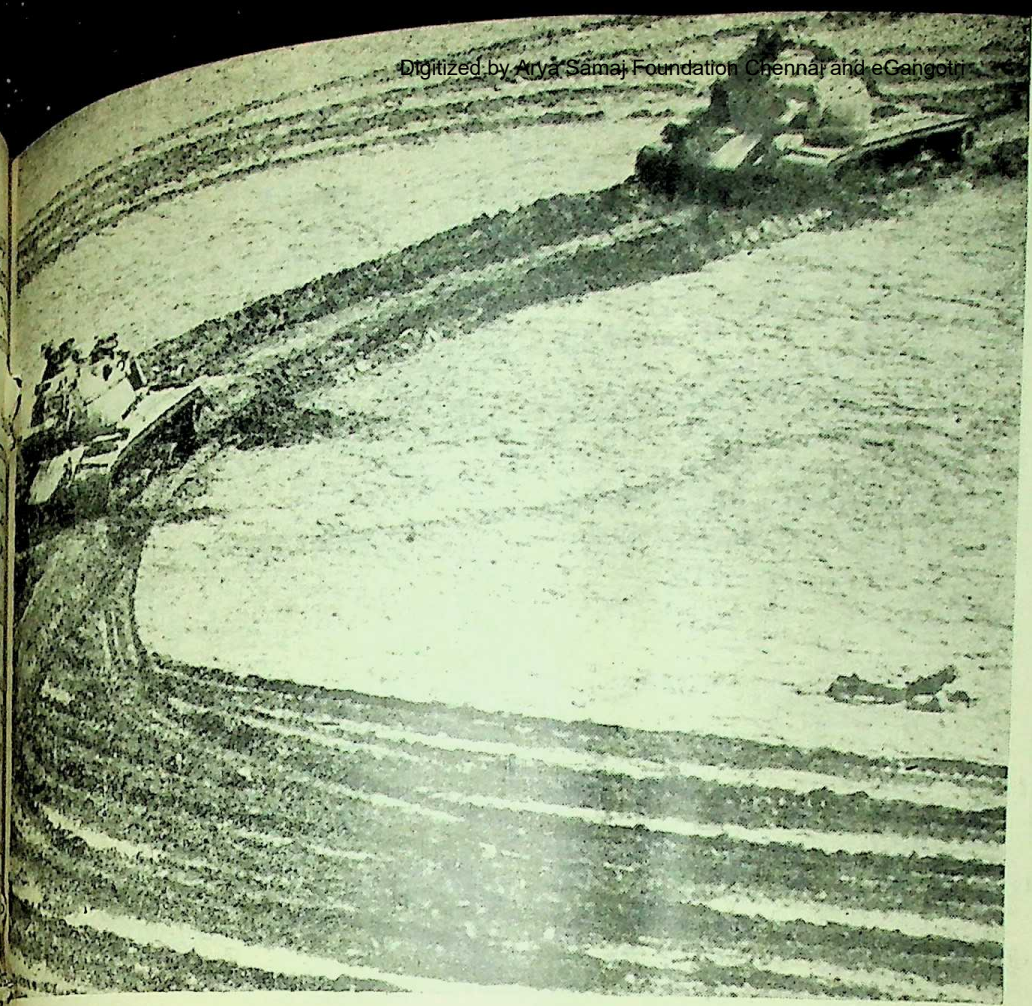

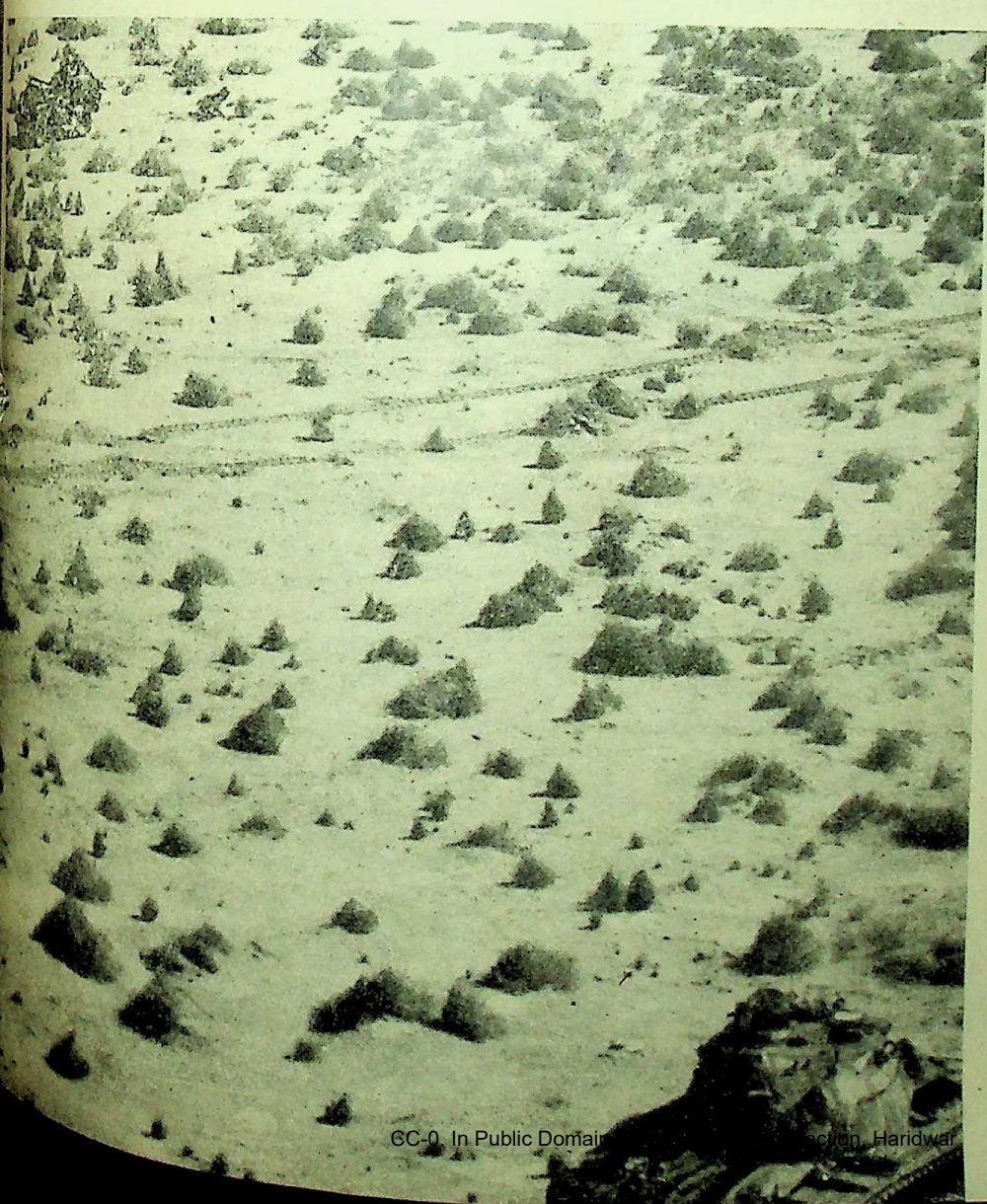

PAKISTANI AGGRESSION IN THE RANN OF KUTCH

The regular armed forces of Pakistan invaded the Indian territory in the Rann of Kutch on April 9 last. The Pakistani forces were phalanxed by American tanks and guns. The attack was resolutely repulsed by the Indian police patrols on the border. The Government of India took immediate steps to defend the Kutch border and the entire area was put under operational control of the armed forces. On April 25, Pakistan launched a massive attack on Biar Bet which was repulsed by a small battalion of our jawans.

The Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, said that the Indian Forces were put on the alert. The Prime Minister also announced that India would never bow down to the threat of aggression and declared that the country would fight the aggressors with all her might. The pictures on this page show the tanks used by Pakistani forces. Some more pictures can be seen on the following pages.

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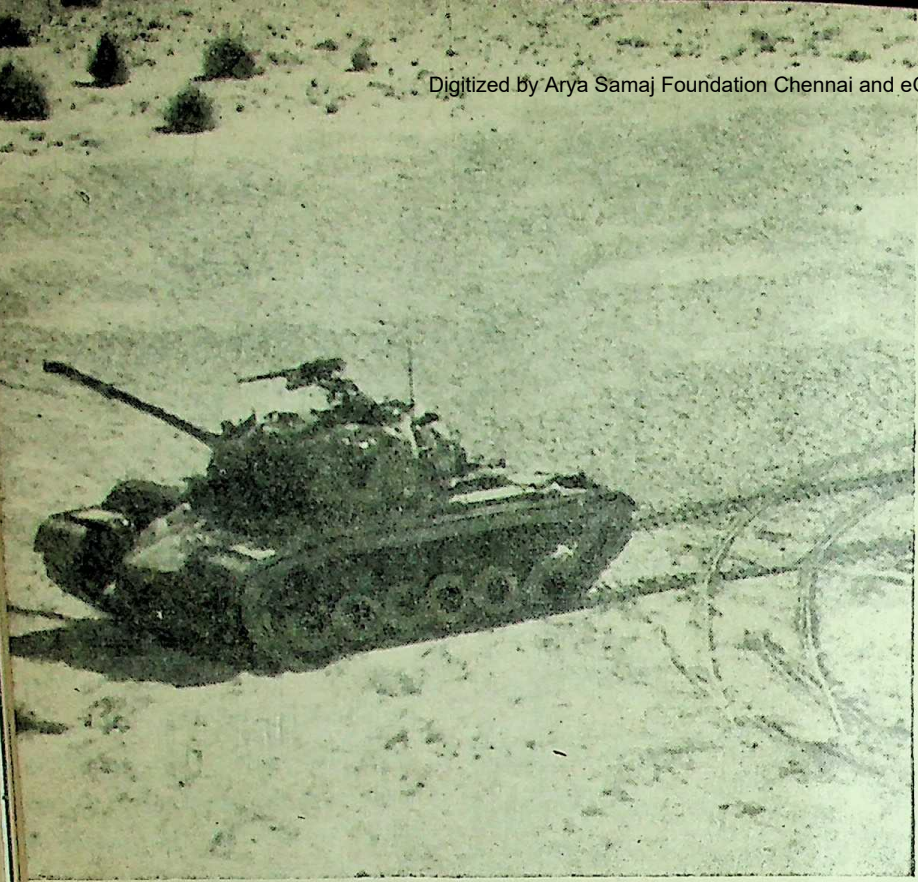
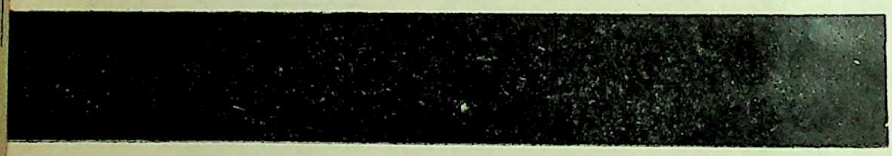
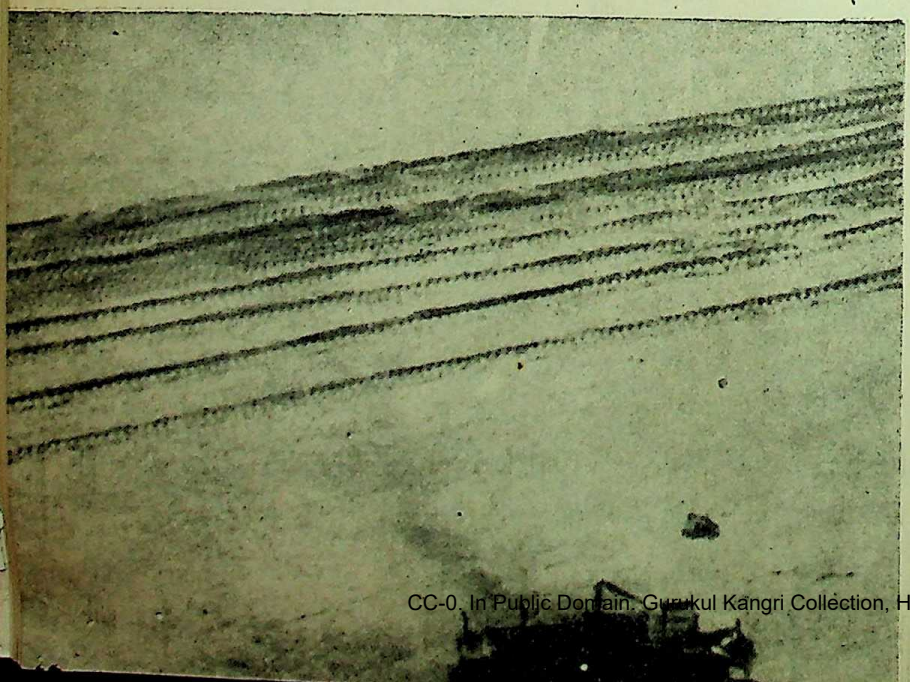


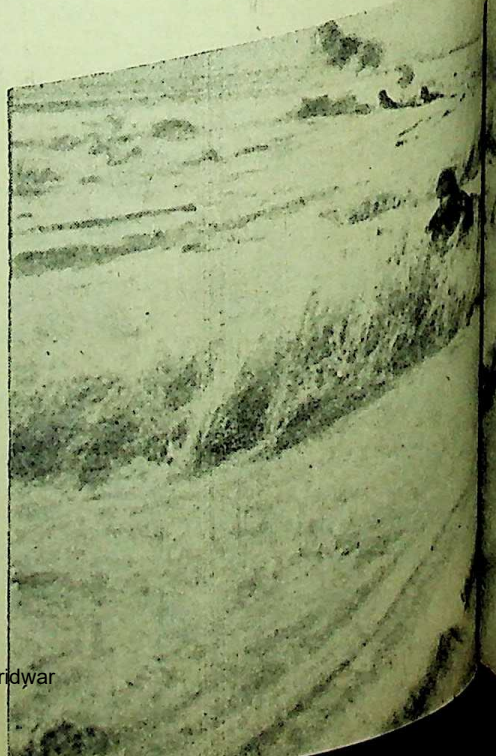
A Pakistani Patton tank photographed by Flying Officer U. Barbara of the IAF on April 26, 1965, on Indian territory between Biar Bet and Point 84 in the Kutch area. This tank was part of a force of tanks and troop carrying motor vehicles which were spotted by the pilot.

In the arid featureless low-lying stretch, digging-in is the only effective device against the hostile guns and armour of the forces.



A Pakistani troop carrying truck burning after being hit by Indian fire in the Kutch area. This photograph was taken by an IAF aircraft.





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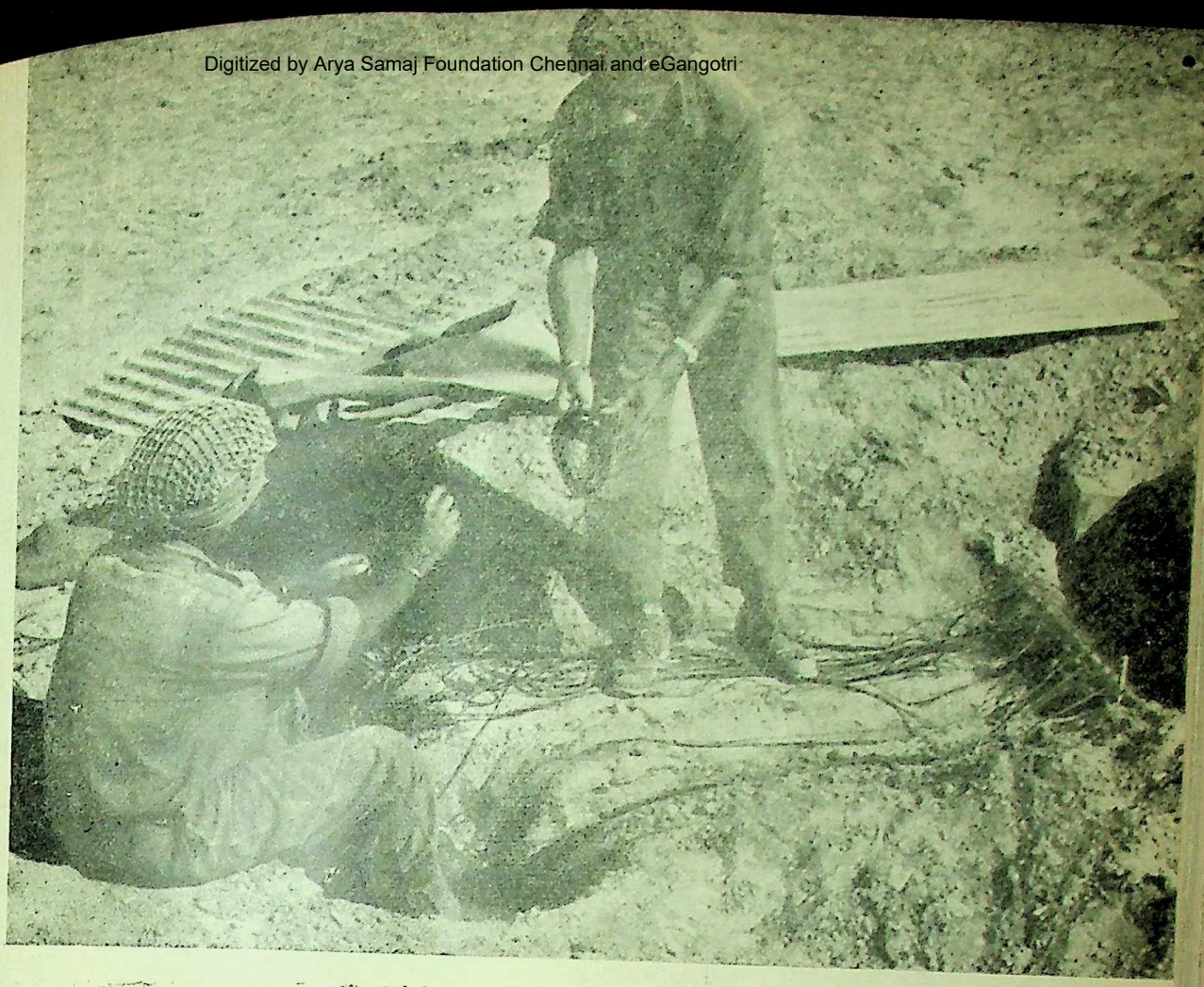
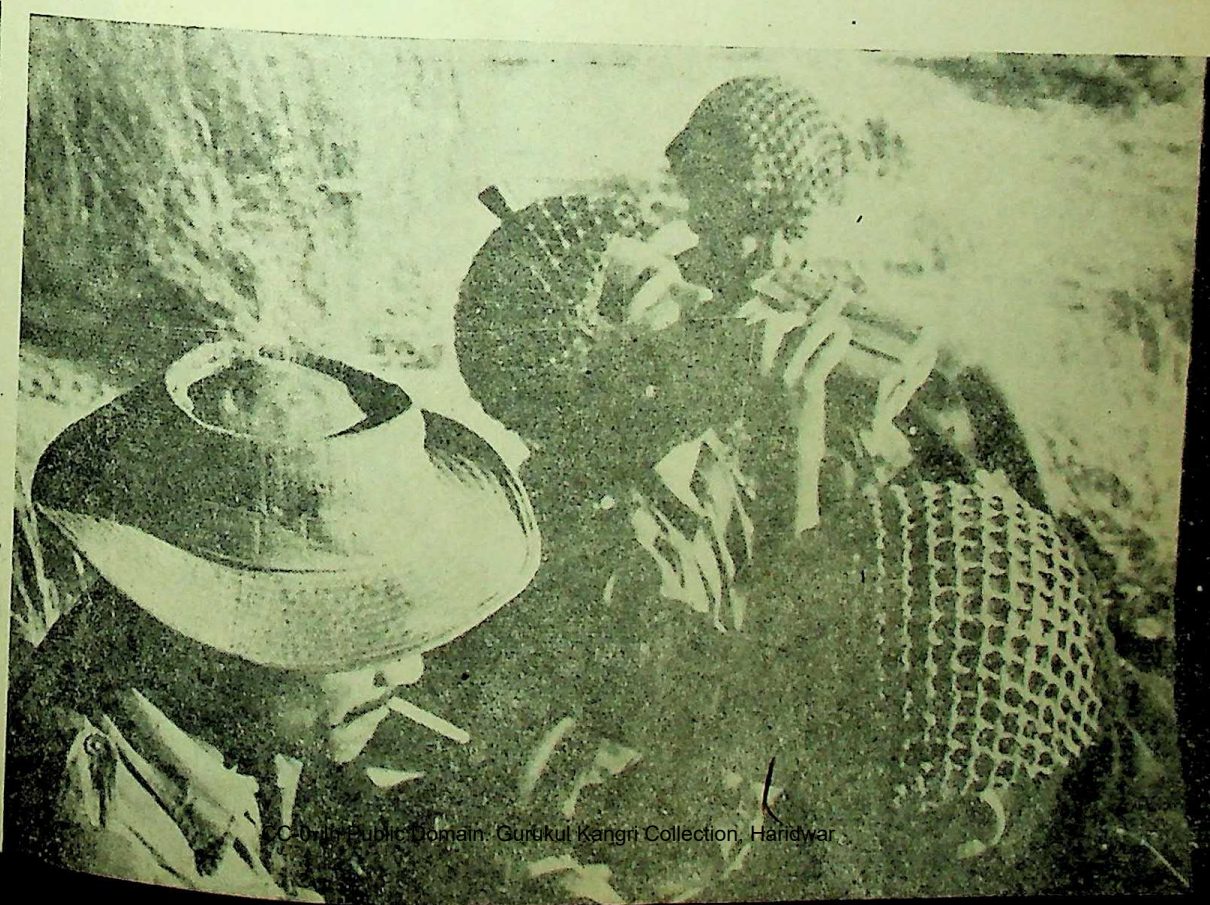


Signalmen check up the vital telephone lines which link the various posts with the base in the Rann.

Jawans rest and relax for a while during a routine day patrol in the Rann of Kutch.



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awans cleaning and oiling weapons during a lull in the fighting
t the Kutch border where the Pakistan regular forces have attacked.

Late afternoon sun and loose dust silhouette a section of our troops returning from a patrol in the Rann.

Flying Officer U. Barbar
IAF pilot, who risked h

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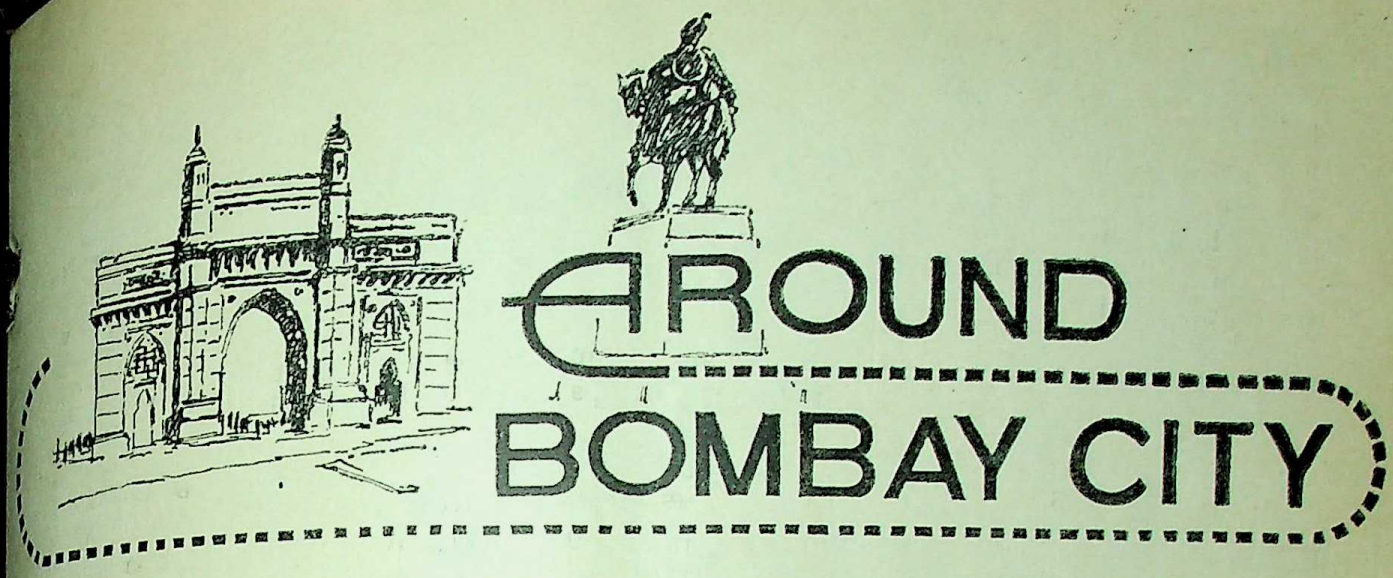


THE Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian praised at Bombay recently the Lions Club of East Bombay for embarking on a laudable "Donate Your Eyes After Death" campaign.

Inaugurating the donate your eyes and the blind art and crafts exhibition organised by the Lions Club at the Jehangir Art Gallery, the Governor appealed to the people to come forward to donate corneas for the humanitarian cause.

Mentioning the good work done by the blind at Workshop, the Governor said that their work should be duly appreciated by the society. The Governor was introduced to three blind persons who regained their sight by corneal grafting.

Seven blind institutions in the city including the Andh and Anath, Shree Ashram, Andheri, the Dadar School for Blind have participated in the exhibition.

Earlier, Lion Bejan Daver, President, Lions Club of East Bombay, welcomed the guests.

Shakti Dal

The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, inaugurated at Bombay recently the one-week function of the Shakti Dal.

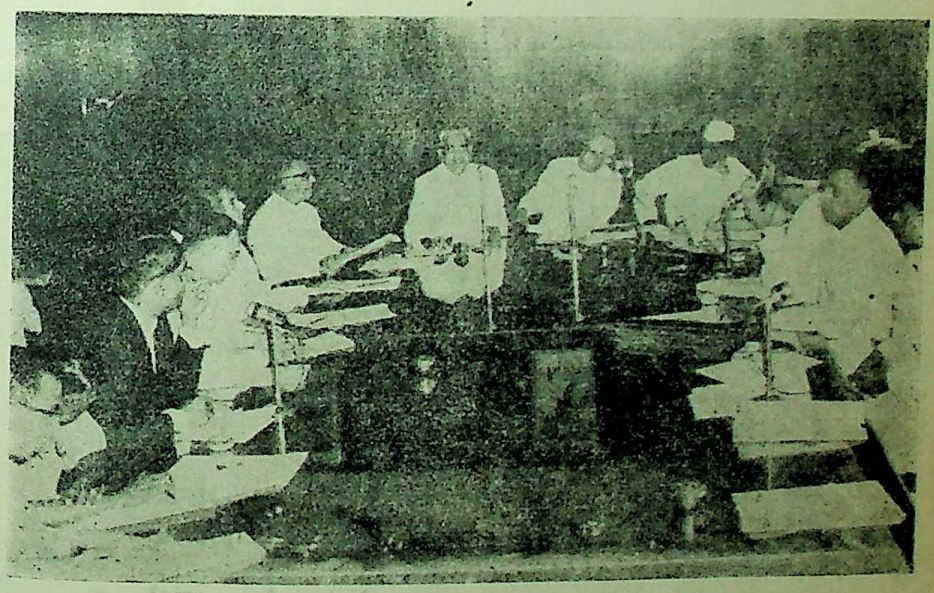
Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Cherian, praised the activities of Shakti Dal and said that the country was facing today a threat from the neighbouring countries like Pakistan and China.

We should build up our defence so strong so as to throw out any agression from the Indian soil, he said. Earlier, Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa welcomed the Governor. Smt. Poornima Pakvasa proposed a vote of thanks.

Chhatrapati Shivaji—an epoch-making figure

Chhatrapati Shivaji was an epoch-making figure who rose in response to the challenge of the times and came to signify a resurgent national will to assert itself once again and to play its appointed role in the stage of history, said Maharashtra's Governor, Dr. P. V. Cherian, at Bombay recently.

The Governor who was inaugurating the souvenir 'Shiv-smriti'



The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, presided over the first meeting of the Maharashtra State Regional Sub-Committee of the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund held at Sachivalaya on May 9, 1965. Picture shows among others Shri V. P. Naik, the Governor and the Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai.

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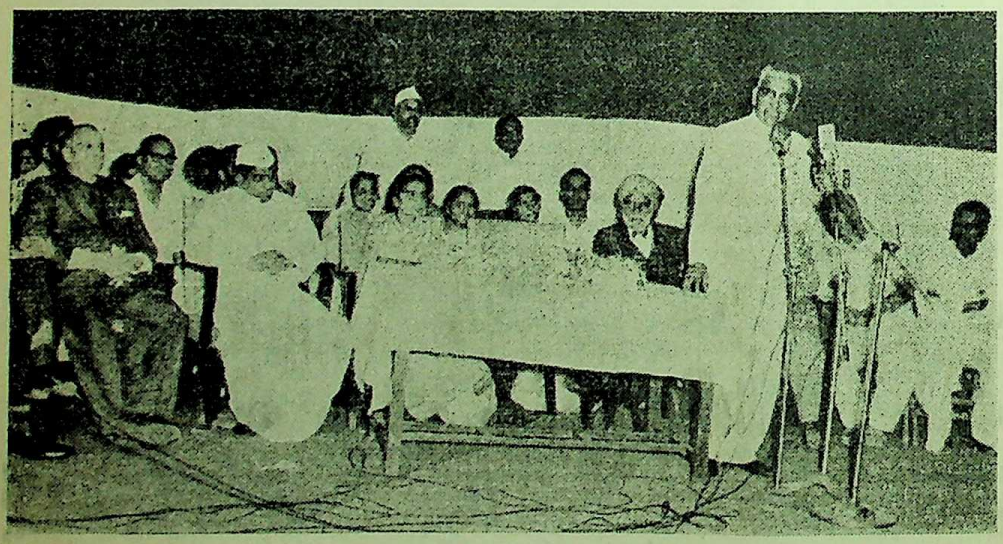
The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, inaugurating the Third Annual Conference of the Presidents, Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishads and Divisional Commissioners at Sachivalaya. From l. to r. are the State Minister for Rural Development, Shri G. B. Khedkar, the Union Minister for Community Development, Shri S. K. Dey and the State Deputy Minister for Rural Development, Shri D. S. Jagtap.

published by Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Jayanti Utsav Samiti, declared that there was no need to limit Shivaji's role to that of Maratha warrior and said that he was much bigger personality than that and we should not ignore the main springs that fed him and made him a national hero.

Shivaji's greatest achievement, he said, was that he could coniure up a vision of nation united, dedicated and free and made it worth-while for his men to fight and die for that ideal. Shivaji refused to be diverted by a man's religious background but history made it necessary for him to fight with the Muslim powers, he added.

In the morning the Home Minister garlanded the statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji at the Gateway of India. Many 'Suvasinis' performed "arti" of the great hero on the occasion.



The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, addressing a public meeting at Gateway of India, Bombay on May 1, 1965 on account of Maharashtra Day.

Seminar of Apprenticeship Training

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, inaugurated the seminar on Apprenticeship Training, at Bombay, recently.

The seminar had been jointly organised by the Indian Engineering Association (Western Region) and the all India Manufacturers Association. Delegates from various industrial concerns and representatives of States and Central Government participated in the seminar.

Speaking on the occasion, the Chief Minister said that he would like the employers to create an atmosphere which would not only convert an apprentice into a skilled craftsman at the end of the training period but also an enlightened and responsible citizen dedicated to his work in the service of the nation.

Shri Naik declared that the State Government proposed to build hostels for apprentices, two in Bombay and one in Poona. Such a measure would attract the youth from

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The Chief Min... Shri V. P. Naik, inaugurating the Third Annual Conference of the Presidents, Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishads and Divisional Commissioners at Sachivalaya. From l. to r. are the State Minister for Rural Development, Shri G. B. Khedd... the Union Minister for Community Development, Shri S. K. De... and the State Deputy Minister for Rural Development, Shri D. S. Jagtap

...ticeship Train... ...ister of Ma... ...Naik, inaugura... Apprentices... ...y, recently.

...ad been joi... ...dian Enginee... ...rn Region) ... ...ufacturers A... ...from var... ...and repres... Central Gov... ...in the semina...

...e occasion, ...d that he wo... ...yers to cr... ...hich would ... apprentice ... at the end of ... also an en... ...onsible ... ...ork in the c...

...ed that the S... ...sed to build ... two in Bo... Such a me... youth from ...

...s of the State to receive the ...ning, he added.

The Chief Minister pointed out ...t a great difficulty was being ...perienced in getting suitable ins...ctors and appealed to the ...ployers to release as many ins...ctors as possible for part-time ...ning.

...nnamwar Nagar inaugurated

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. ...ik, inaugurated at Bombay, ...ently the first phase of the new ...ship Kannamwar Nagar com...ising 1,000 tenements at Vikhroli ...the Eastern Express Highway ...structed by the Maharashtra ...using Board.

This colony has been named ...the memory of the late Chief ...ister, Dadasaheb Kannamwar. ...s housing project will comprise ...0 tenements estimated to cost ...2 crores and 58 lakhs.

Among those present on the ...sion included Shri N. M. Tidke, ...ster for Labour, Smt. Vatsala ...Smt. Thrity Taleyarkhan, ...sons and daughters-in-law of ...late Shri M. S. Kannamwar ...High officials.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri ...k paid glowing tribute to the ...Shri Kannamwar and said that ...as in the fitness of the things ...the colony was being named ...er him, who had ceaselessly ...ked for the betterment of the ...ple's lot. Shri Naik expressed ...faction that the Maharashtra ...using Board was providing houses ...the growing population of the ...Housing is a primary need ...it must be provided first to ...en and his family, he added.

Shri Naik said that it was a great ...when they had dedicated them...es for great national cause and forgot their grievances and hardships.

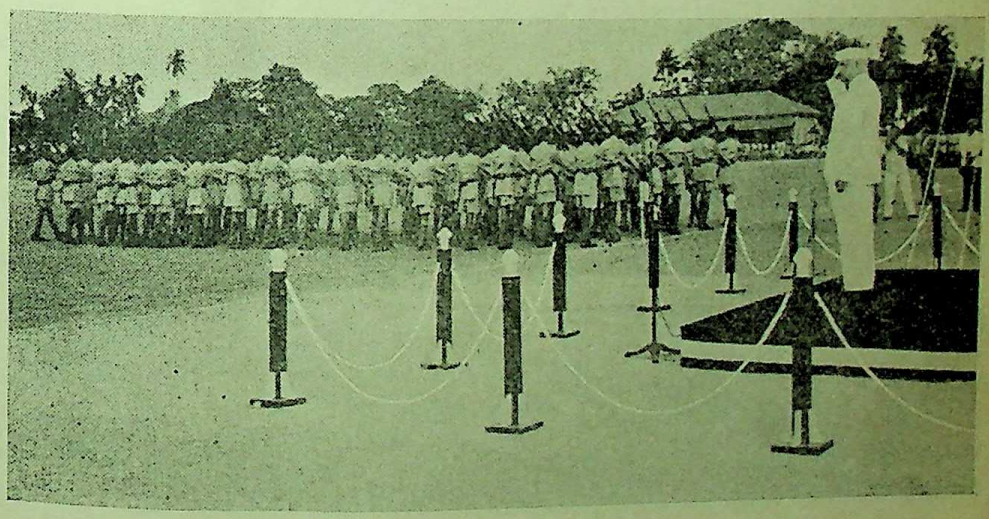
The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, inaugurating on May 1, the Dadasaheb Kannamwar Nagar, a new colony constructed by the Maharashtra Housing Board, at Bombay. Also seen in the picture is the Minister for Housing, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan.

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Housing, said that this would be the longest colony in India when completed. All modern facilities were being provided to the tenants of the colony. The Maharashtra Housing Board and Vidarbha Housing Board had constructed, in all, 1,10,000 tenements since their inception throughout the State, he added.

Maharashtra Day Celebrations in Bombay

As part of the Maharashtra Day celebrations in Greater Bombay, cultural programmes were organised at Chowpatty, Shivaji Park and Nare Park.

The Programme at Chowpatty comprised devotional songs by Gopinath, martial songs by Milind Kala Niketan, "Iye Marathichiye Nagari" by Bal Rangbhoomi, Bharat Natyam by Kumari Maithili, "Panchkanya"



The Governor, Dr. P. V. Cherian, taking salute at the Ceremonial parade organised at Shivaji Park, Bombay on May 1 as part of the Maharashtra Day Celebrations.

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a Nritya-Natya by Shri Swami Samartha Sangeet Vidyalaya, "Lok-nritya" by Prawara Adivasi of Shahada, Dhulia District, and "Karbhari Mi Mumbaila Yete" by Shahir Dada Kondke and Party.

The programme at Shivaji Park comprised devotional songs by Veena Bhakti Mandal, Poona, martial songs by Shri Datt Sangeet Vidyalaya, Kathak dance by Kumari Shashi and "Maratha Sardar" by Bhau Bapu Narayangaonkar.

The Nare Park programme included devotional songs by Namsankirtan, Abhang and Lavni by Smt. Sulochana Chavan, Nrityageets by Shri Balakram Warlikar. "Maharashtra-che Vyaktivaibhav" by Vishva Sangeet Academy and martial songs by Shri Sharad Muthe and Party.

Shivaji Jayanti was observed with great eclat throughout the State on May 3, 19[illegible]. Picture presents a view of a big procession headed by the Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai taken out at Bombay on the occasion.

Fourth Plan of Bombay Division discussed

At a meeting held at Sachivalaya, at Bombay recently the schemes in the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the Bombay Division at divisional level were discussed and some schemes adopted. Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister for Agriculture, who presided, gave his valuable guidance in the discussions.

Shri Sawant stated that priority would have to be given to agricultural schemes while chalking out the Fourth Plan. Although the State was deficit in rice and wheat, it would be possible to achieve the target in the Fourth Plan, he added.

The Minister laid emphasis [illegible] schemes for encouraging agricul[illegible] rists to take up subsidiary indus[illegible] like poultry-keeping, dairy deve[illegible] ment, fisheries, etc.

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Mi[illegible] for Education, who also spoke [illegible] the occasion, stressed the need [illegible] giving special attention to Ad[illegible]

The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, speaking at the public meeting held at the Gateway of India, Bombay on account of Shivaji Jayanti.

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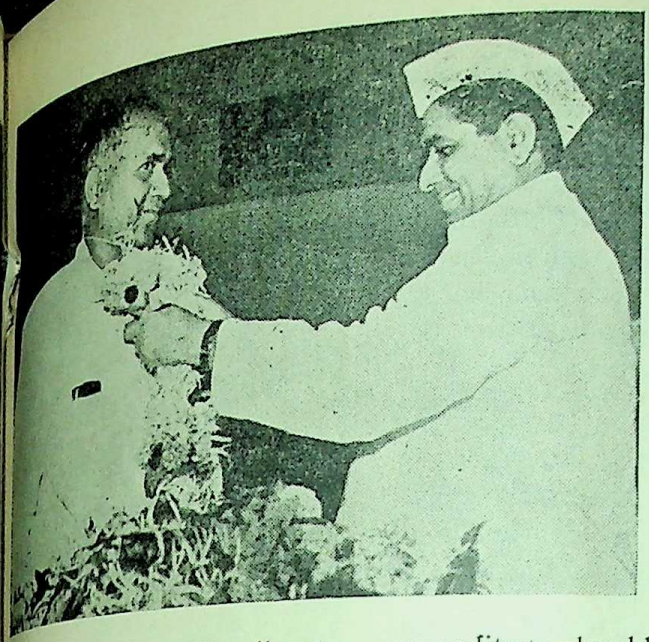


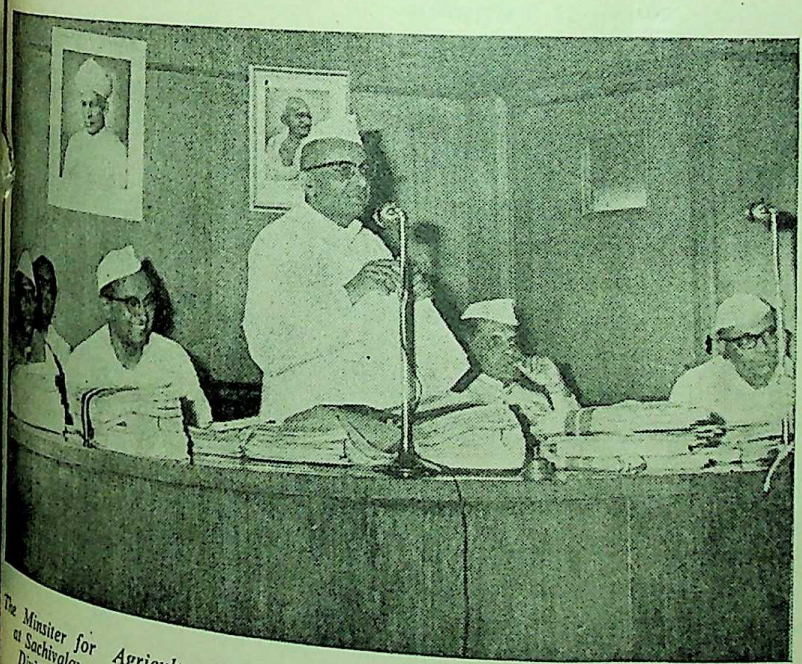
The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, felicitating Shri T. J. Nalavade of Bombay in a meeting held in his honour on account of his appointment as J. P.

and backward classes while allocating the funds in the Fourth Plan.

Among the schemes recommended for inclusion in the Fourth Plan of the Bombay Division was a scheme to establish a divisional workshop for the maintenance and repairs of agricultural machinery, viz., tractors, bull-dozers, etc. It was suggested that for the present a workshop would be established for the whole division, costing Rs. 24·24 lakhs. It was however proposed that this expenditure should be increased up to Rs. 80 lakhs.

Belgium children's donation for Gujarat school

Shri Shantilal Shah, Minister for Public Health, received at Bombay, some days back, two cheques for one lakh Belgium francs (Rs. 10,000) from the Consul-General of Belgium, Mr. Albert Anstens, for a multipurpose agricultural school at Nikhora in Gujarat.



The Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Sawant, addressing a meeting held at Sachivalaya to consider the Fourth Five-Year Plan allocations for Bombay Division. Others in the picture are from l. to r. Sarvashri D. N. Padvi, M. D. Chaudhari, Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan and H. G. Vartak.

The amount was collected by the children of six schools in Belgium. The idea of collection was mooted through Mr. G. Maquet of the Council on World Tension.

The Minister thanked the organisation called the Council on World Tensions for the donation. He handed over the amount to the school authorities and expressed appreciation of the idea of the scheme which would go a long way in fostering the bond of goodwill between the youth of the two countries.

Prof. J. C. Daruvala, Hon. Executive Director of the Council on World Tension, gave an account of the scheme.

U. S. ophthalmologist visits Government Eye Bank

Dr. William Richards, Chief of the Ophthalmic Department of a San Francisco hospital in the United States of America, visited the Sir Jamshetji Duggan Government Eye Bank in Bombay, recently. The main purpose of the visit which was initiated by the U. S. Government was to survey and study the possibilities of research in Ophthalmology with special reference to clinical material of complicated cases of corneal opacities for transplantation of plastic artificial cornea.

Plastic cornea is used in the complicated cases of corneal opacities where usual type of human corneal grafting fails. This is an extensive project wherein a cornea will have to be prepared out of some special inert plastic material.

Dr. Richards was taken round the eye bank by the Honorary Medical Officer in charge of the bank and was shown various corneal grafting cases on whom successful operations have been performed. He expressed

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satisfaction over the excellent work done by the eye bank.

Pandit Jagannathbuwa honoured

"The idea behind granting monthly honorarium to artists, literatures and other persons who have made praise-worthy achievements in different fields of life, is that it should help the artists to advance their art and to pursue their vocation without facing any financial difficulties," said Shri Balasaheb Desai, Minister for Home, while speaking as President, at a function held at V. J. T. I. on May 2, to honour Pandit Jagannathbuwa Purohit *alias* Gunidas, a reputed musician.

The function was organized by pupils and admirers of Pandit Jagannathbuwa to honour him for having received a monthly honorarium of Rs. 400 by the Government of Maharashtra.

The Home Minister further said that Government of Maharashtra had granted an honorarium of Rs. 400 per month to Pandit Jagannathbuwa Purohit in appreciation of his valuable services in the field of Indian music and observed that Government granted the honorarium so that Pandit Jagannathbuwa would in his old age be able to pursue his art without worrying about his means of livelihood.

Portrait of Dr. Kailas unveiled

Glowing tributes were paid to self-less social, political and cultural services rendered by Dr. N. N. Kailas, Deputy Minister for Education, at a function organised by the various social and cultural organisations of 'C' Ward to celebrate Maharashtra Day when Shri T. S. Bharde unveiled oil portrait of Dr. Kailas, Shri B. A. Khimji, President of the B.P.C.C. presided.

Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, who unveiled the portrait said that Dr. Kailas's spirit of self-less service was in keeping with the Indian tradition. But such a devotion to the social service had been very rare at present. It was creditable to Dr. Kailas that though he was in power he maintained an ideal character and utilised his power for the welfare of the people.

Shri B. A. Khimji recalled the services rendered by Dr. Kailas in the field of Public Health, Co-operation and irrigation before and after he became the Deputy Minister.

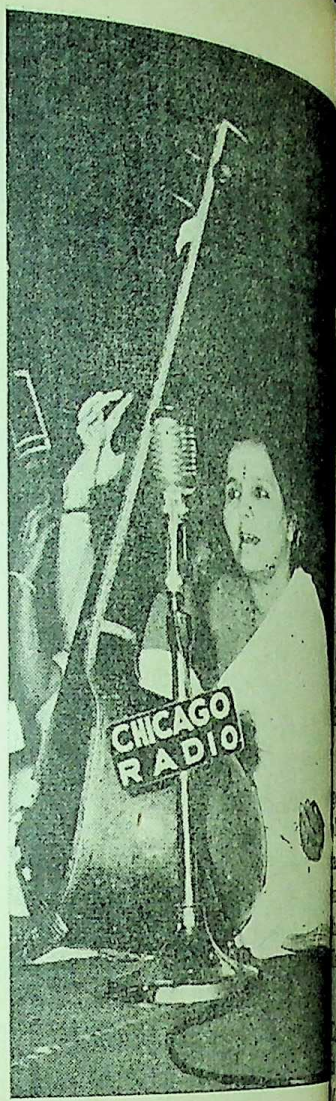
In reply Dr. Kailas said that the social worker should not be enamoured of high position and power. He stressed the need for moral and religious education in the schools. Social education would produce future citizens with high sense of morality and character.

Grand Shivjayanti celebrations

The Home Minister and the Chairman of the Shiv Jayanti Celebration Committee, Shri D. S. Desai has in a statement, commended the people and various institutions for participating in the Chhatrapati Shivaji birth anniversary celebration on a grand scale with great enthusiasm, this year.

Shri Desai, in his statement, says that all the people belonging to various sections of society from Bombay and Maharashtra voluntarily responded to his appeal for celebrating on a large scale the birth anniversary of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

Shri Desai further says "Shivaji was a symbol of bravery, valour and unity of the nation. This year, Shivaji's birth anniversary has added significance and therefore it is but natural to remember Shivaji at a time when Pakistan has invaded our country. During



The celebrated classical singer, Smt. [illegible] Varma, giving a performance at Shi[illegible] Park, Bombay during the cultural programmes organised on May 1.

the celebrations, people h[illegible] unequivocally condemned the Pa[illegible]stani aggression and expre[illegible] their firm determination to [illegible] with the aggression squa[illegible] Shivaji's birth anniversary [illegible] celebrated throughout the S[illegible] with great enthusiasm. Pe[illegible] have paid their tributes to [illegible] memory of Shivaji with a view [illegible] preserving our hard won free[illegible] and maintaining solidarity".

"As President of the celebra[illegible] committee, I congratulate the p[illegible] of the State, particularly of the [illegible] of Bombay, on celebrating Sh[illegible] Jayanti on such a large [illegible]

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...nd also taking out a huge ...rocession on that day."

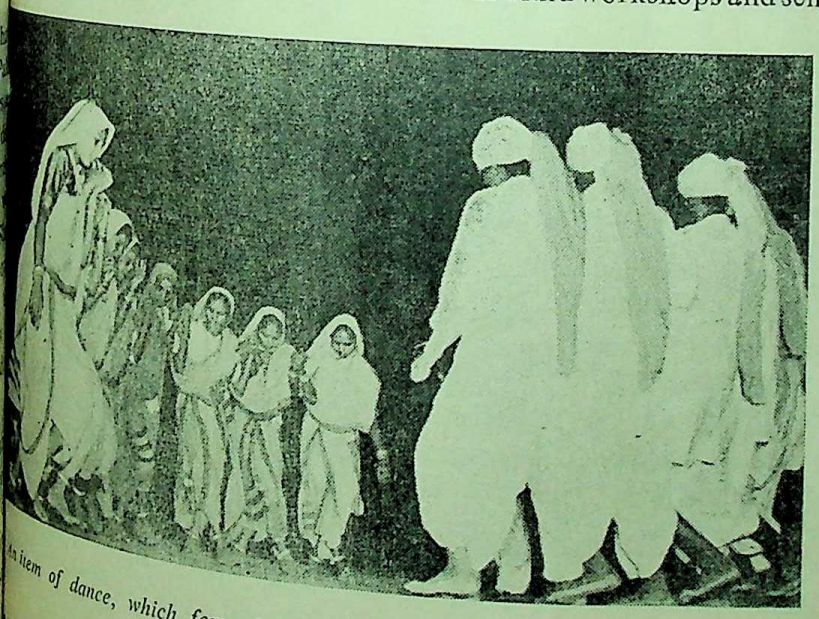
...T. S. Agency's donation for blind

...Society should do its best with ...evotion and faith towards the ...lind, said Shri Shantilal H. Shah, ...Minister for Health, while presiding ...ver a function of presenting a ...heque of Rs. 4,77,000 by the ...Vocational Rehabilitation Admini...ration, an agency of United States ...Government, to the Tata Agricul...tural and Rural Training Centre ...for the Blind at Phansa and in...auguration of a talking book pro...ject at the Workshop for the Blind, ...at Worli. He highly praised the work ...of the National Association for the ...Blind.

The blind, Shri Shah said, were ...getting jobs in the city but the pro...blem of poviding jobs to the thou...sands of blind in rural areas would ...only be solved by the projects like ...the Tata Agricultural and Rural ...Training Centre for the Blind.

Earlier Mr. Milton C. Rewinkel, ...Consul-General for the United States ...Bombay, presented the cheque to ...Mrs. Quinee H. C. Captain, pre...sident of the National Association ...for the Blind and inaugurated the talking book project. He also presented the tape-recorded cases to the various blind workshops and schools.

Another item of folk dance presented at Chowpatty, Bombay on May 1 on account of Maharashtra Day Celebrations.



An item of dance, which formed part of the cultural programmes organised at Chowpatty Bombay on May 1.

Mr. Rewinkel said that United States Government by donating the amount had proved that it was interested in human welfare. The talking books are recorded tapes which last for 21 hours and would help, especially the high school and university blind students and also the illiterate in the rural areas.

Labour Research Institute inaugurated

Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, stated that the Labour Research Institute would be highly useful to the sound Trade Unionism and the Trade Unions and play a vigorous and dynamic role in industrial relations of our society, while inaugurating the Labour Research Institute at Bombay on April 27.

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The Minister said that with the growing industrialisation, the trade unionism would not only expand but would take deeper roots. The trade unions of the modern times were in dire need of technical advice to undertake the vast field work, he added.

Aid to Marathi film industry

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, assured at Bombay on May 9 maximum possible assistance to the Marathi film industry for its development.

Shri Naik, who was inaugurating a gathering of the Marathi Film Personnel at the D'Silva High School, said that the State Government had made necessary provision for giving assistance to the industry in the Fourth Plan. The Government had also decided to construct up-to-date studios and also theatres for Marathi films. It had been also decided to help them in securing modern theatres in Bombay for exhibitioh of Marathi films, he added.

Shri Naik said that in the development plan of Greater Bombay, some space would be reserved in different areas for the construction of theatres.

Though the Marathi film industry had a glorious past its condition had not been satisfactory now, the Chief Minister said and added that he was aware of the difficulties which the film industry had to face today. Marathi films did not get modern theatres in Bombay for exhibition. The producer seldom got his invested money back, leave aside profit. Moreover Marathi films had a limited market, Shri Naik added.

The Chief Minister said it was the experience of the producers that social and educative films had failed to get popular support. It was, therefore, the duty of society and the Government to help such films.

Shri Naik hoped that the gathering would study all these aspects thoroughly and find out a solution. He suggested that they should establish an institution on co-operative lines to solve their problems as it was easy for the Government to give assistance to co-operative institutions than to individuals. He also suggested that the gathering should appoint a committee to study their difficulties.

Shri V. Shantaram, well known producer, presided over the function.

20,000 tenements more this year

A programme of nearly Rs. 12.50 crores for housing activities in Maharashtra has been provided for the current year 1965-66, for both Plan and non-Plan schemes, inclusive of subsidised housing schemes and loan schemes like low income and middle income group tenements. The entire programme will be spread over different parts of the State including Marathwada. The full demand of nearly Rs. 80 lakhs made by the Vidarbha Housing Board is included in the programme. This was revealed by Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Housing in Bombay on May 8.

The Minister added that this amount would include loans from the Life Insurance Corporation and will be utilised on construction of low income and middle income group housing schemes. He, however, expresssed his concern at the rising rate of interest on Life Insurance Corporation loans, which now may be in the neighbourhood of about 7 1/2 per cent. as against 5 1/2 per ce[illegible] today, as it is, quite high.

The Minister revealed that [illegible] proposed to make a representa[illegible] to the Union Finance Mini[illegible] for allowing concessional rates [illegible] housing schemes as otherwise [illegible] rental under the loan hou[illegible] schemes like those for fa[illegible] earning up to Rs. 500 per mo[illegible] or up to Rs. 1,200 per mo[illegible] in the low income and mid[illegible] income brackets would [illegible] by the rentals precipitately ri[illegible] He further said that more th[illegible] 20,000 tenements would be co[illegible] structed in the course of the ye[illegible] inclusive of some spill-over work[illegible]

The Minister said that in t[illegible] course of the last year, that [illegible] 1964-65, good progress was ma[illegible] in spite of the fact that [illegible] Maharashtra Housing Board, [illegible] other departments and statut[illegible] bodies, suffered from great sho[illegible] age of cement and as on 1st A[illegible] 1965 nearly 18,000 tenements [illegible] Maharashtra had either be[illegible] completed construction or w[illegible] under construction, includ[illegible] completion of the first ph[illegible] of India's biggest housing co[illegible] at Vikhroli, namely, the Kann[illegible] war Nagar Colony which w[illegible] opened by Shri Vasantrao P. N[illegible] Maharashtra's Chief Minister, [illegible] Maharashtra Day, May 1.

The other programmes un[illegible] taken in the course of the [illegible] comprised of construction [illegible] Thana, Poona, Chinchwad, M[illegible] gaon, Kirloskarwadi, Sho[illegible] Dhulia, Aurangabad and K[illegible] karanji outside Greater Bo[illegible] and within Greater Bombay [illegible] Kurla (3,700 tenements), [illegible] Koliwada (850), Chembur (1[illegible] Ghatkopar (1,300), Vikhroli (4[illegible] Goregaon (1,425), Andheri (1,[illegible] Kalina at Santacruz (286), B[illegible] (168) and along the Western Ex[illegible] High Way (704).

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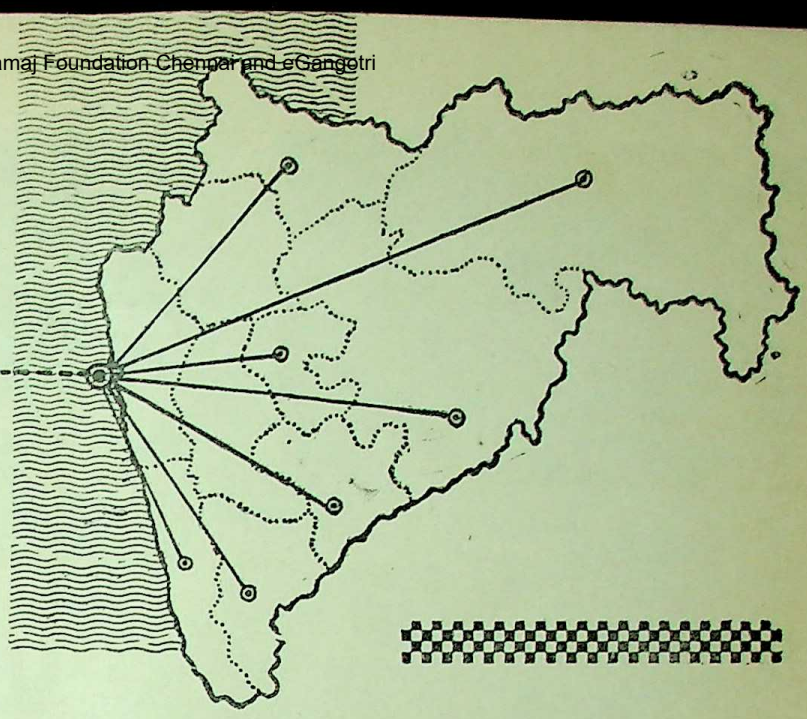
NEWS FROM DISTRICTS



POVERTY could be removed from the country by utilising skillfully the available resources and not by borrowing money or by legislation, observed the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, while performing the bhoomipuja of the Rs. 1·49 crore Dnyanganga irrigation project at Gerumatergaon, about 28 miles away from Khamgaon in Buldana district recently. Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, presided. About 10·850 acres of land would be irrigated by the project and nearly 19 villages in Khamgaon taluka would be benefitted from it.

The Chief Minister said that agriculture in Maharashtra mostly depended on the vagaries of the monsoon. The Government was doing its best to conquor nature, he said adding that only 6 per cent. of the land in Maharashtra was under irrigation at present. Even by utilising the available resources, at the most 26 per cent. of the land in the State would come under irrigation, he added.

Shri Naik said that during the last 15 years, the Government had decided to spend Rs. 2,000 crores for various irrigation projects. In the Fourth Plan a provision of Rs. 275 crores had been made for irrigation schemes, he said. Besides, 25,000 wells would be dug every year for irrigation purposes.

The Chief Minister expressed his gratitude to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the co-operation that Government rendered to Maharashtra for the Bagh, Tapi and Pench river projects.

Earlier, Shri M. A. Vairale, Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, welcomed the guests. Shri M. D. Kale, Superintending

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, accompanied by the Minister for Rural Development, Shri G. B. Khedkar and the Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri M. A. Vairale, inspecting the sample of jowar collected at the purchasing centre at Undri, Buldana district

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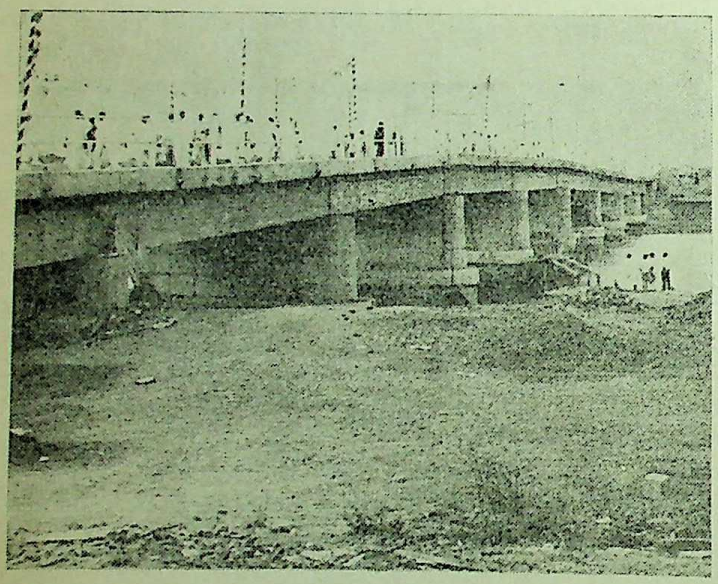
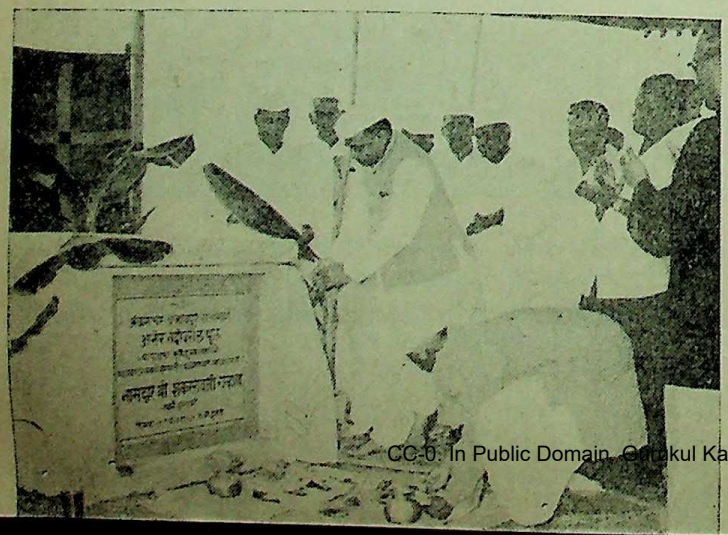
A view of the bags of jowar collected at Undri in Buldana district



A view of the Rupees-11 lakhs Saikheda bridge in Niphad taluka, which was inaugurated by the Minister for Buildings and Communications, Shri S. B. Chavan



The Minister for Buildings and Communications, Shri S. B. Chavan, performed Bhoomipoojan of a bridge on Ankleshwar-Burhanpur road in Akola district

Engineer, Akola Irrigation Circle, proposed a vote of thanks.

Nagpur Division's good progress

The fifth anniversary of Maharashtra was celebrated at Nagpur with great enthusiasm. A combined police and home guard parade was organized at the Kasturchand Park, Nagpur. The Divisional Commissioner, Dr. M. N. Desai, took the salute and inspected the parade.

The Commissioner said that despite the national emergency and other calamities which Maharashtra had to face, the State had registered quite satisfactory progress in the various fields including defence and development. He added : "On this auspicious day, let us assure the nation that the people from Maharashtra are with them all in the work of protecting the integrity and liberty of the nation." During the last five years, he said that the progress of the Third Five-Year Plan Schemes in Nagpur Division was satisfactory and the expenditure to the tune of 70 per cent out of the total outlay allotted for the Division had been incurred so far. He expressed confidence that Nagpur Division would achieve fully the Third Plan targets.

Maharashtra Day Celebrations in districts

The fifth anniversary of Maharashtra was enthusiastically celebrated at Buldana. The Collector, Shri B. R. Satarkar, took the salute at a combined parade by the police, homeguards and special reserve police force at the parade ground.

The police gave P. T. demonstrations. The sports and games were also organised.

On the Maharashtra Day, at Wardha, a combined parade and impressive march-past by the

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The Minister for Buildings and Communications, Shri S. B. Chavan, inspecting the Karwand Bandhara in Dhulia district

The Minister for food and Civil Supplies, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, capping the head of a progressive farmer from Bhum in Osmanabad district by a turban in token of honour for giving the largest amount of jowar

The Minister for Education and Forests, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, inspecting a nursery of the Forest Department in Chandrapur district

and homeguards were held at the police grounds. The Collector, Shri H. G. Dange, took the salute.

At night, a programme of national songs, powadas and martial songs was organised at the open air theatre of the Wardha New English High School.

The Maharashtra day was celebrated at Bhandara with great enthusiasm. In the morning, the Collector, Shri K. G. Ayachit, took the salute at a combined parade of police and homeguards and inspected the parade. A. P. T. show by the police was also organised on the occasion. The District Superintendent of Police, Shri V. K. Saraf, and the district homeguards commandant, Shri Manohar Padwad, accompanied the Collector during the inspection of the combined parade.

In the evening, a cultural programme was organised in the Jakatdar Kanya School in which local schools put up on variety entertainment programmes. A kavi sammelan of the local poets was also held. Similar programmes were also organised at various important places outside Bhandara in the district.

'AGRISCO' Conference inaugurated

With a view to developing the agriculture in the State and especially improving the economic condition of farmers it was imperative that results of various agricultural research reached the agriculturists without delay, observed Shri P. K. Desai, Minister for Agriculture, at Poona, recently.

The Minister was inaugurating five-day 'agrisco' conference organised by the Agriculture Research Institute. The conference, held at the Agriculture College, is being attended by agricultural

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experts from America and Japan and from the State Agriculture Department.

The Minister said that the conference should suggest effective and practical measures to increase farm production. He was aware of the importance of agricultural experts in planning and implementation of the Five Year Plans.

The Minister urged the conference to pay special attention towards modernisation of agriculture, development of agricultural and allied industries, fertilizers and manures, etc.

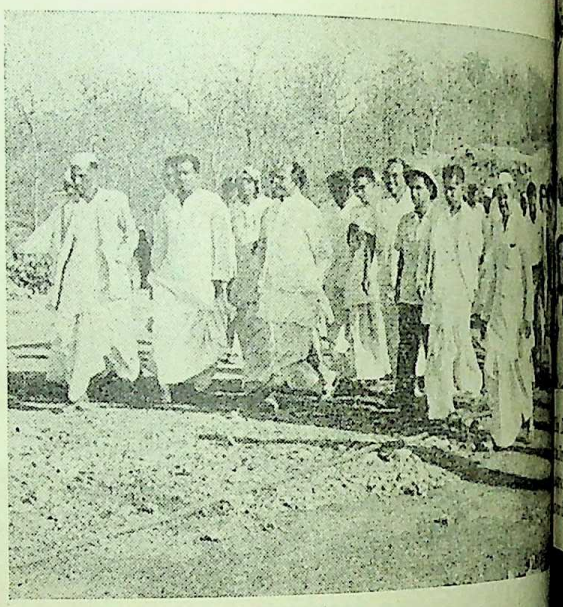
The Minister for Urban Development, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, speaking at a meeting of Presidents and Chief Officers of Municipalities in Thana district held at the Municipal Hall, Thana

Bhoomipoojan of Aneri river bridge

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Buildings and Communications and Irrigation and Power, performed 'bhoomi puja' of a bridge, which will be constructed on the Aneri river on Ankleshwar-Burhanpur road, in Dhulia district.

The bridge will cost Rs. 12·60 lakhs. After completion of the bridge the regular communication between Jalgaon and Dhulia districts will be possible.

Referring to the water supply scheme in the district, Shri Chavan advised the Zill Parishad to undertake small irrigation schemes and encourage agriculturists to make use of lift irrigation.

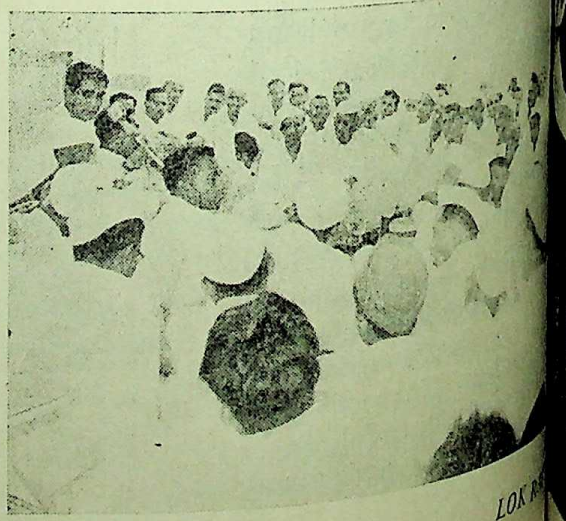


The Minister for Labour, Shri N. M. Tidke, inspecting the Managad irrigation project under the Salekasa Adivasi Panchayat Samiti in Bhandara district

Do not sell jowar at higher rates

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, told the agriculturists that it was necessary that they should sell surplus jowar to Government at the fixed rates. If attempts were made to sell jowar at a rate higher than the fixed rate, Government would take suitable steps against such agriculturists, he warned.

The Minister was inaugurating a new building of Panchayat bhavan



The Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri M. A. Vairale, inaugurating a camp of Sarpanchas from Telhara Panchayat Samiti

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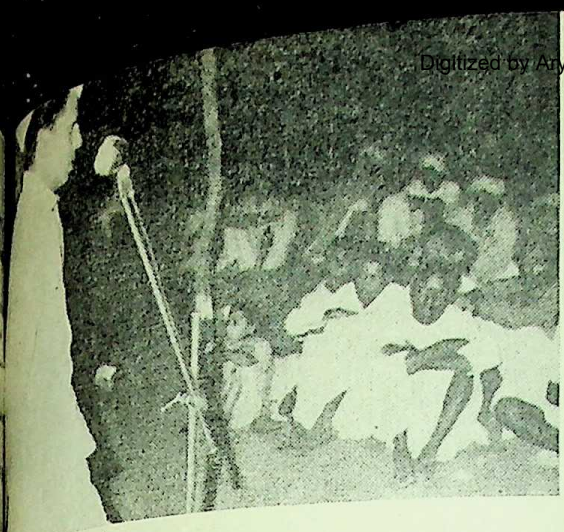
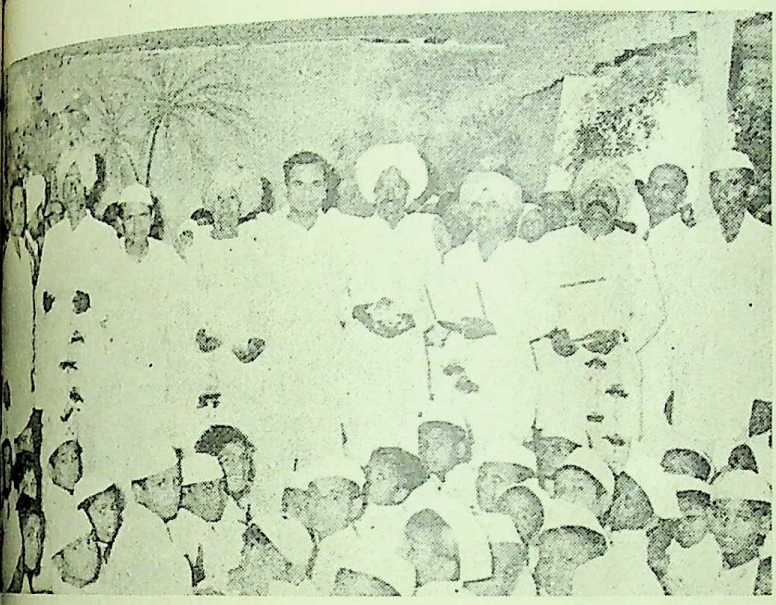
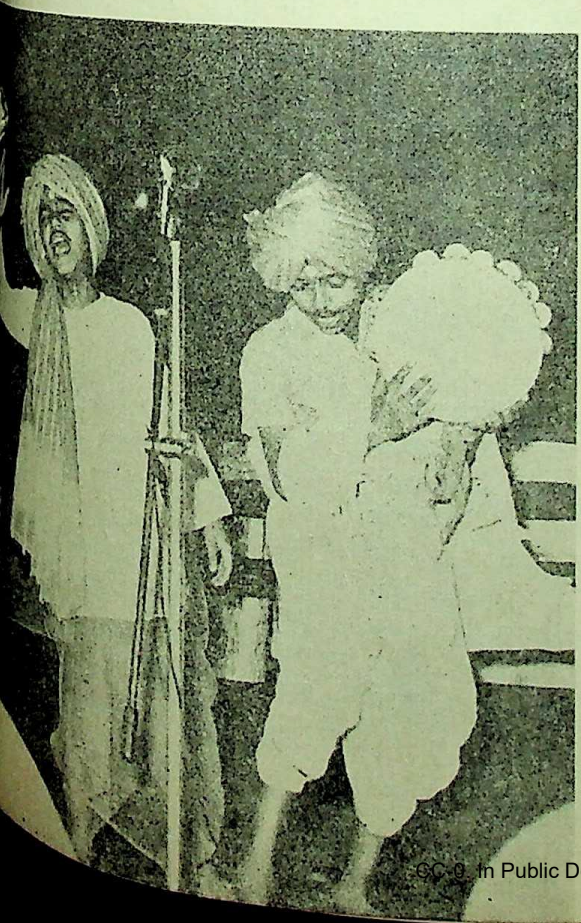


The Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, Shri D. N. Padvi, speaking at the Adivasi Sammelan at Kotgul in Chandrapur district



Deputy Minister for Co-operation, Shri B. J. Khatal, was the chief guest at Jowar Procurement Day Celebrations at Sasure in Pathardi taluka of Ahmednagar dist. Picture shows the Deputy Minister flanked by the farmers who won the coveted prizes in the form of turbans and certificates for giving largest amount of jowar



A cultural programme was arranged at the Hindi More Bhavan, Nagpur as a part of the Maharashtra Day Celebrations on May 1. Picture shows an item of Powada being presented during the programme

at Nagardhan in Nagpur district recently. Shri Wankhede said that it was Government's responsibility to supply foodgrains to the people and all should view the food problem from the humanitarian angle.

Reviewing the food position in the State, Shri Wankhede stated that the Government had to resort to monopoly purchase scheme as people to undergo great hardships last year. Compared to prices fixed by other States and the Centre, those fixed by the Maharashtra Government were higher. In the interest of society, the agriculturists should sell their surpluses in jowar and rice to Government. If they acted otherwise, the Government would be compelled to take action against the defaulters, he pointed out.

Foodgrains Procurement Drive

Buldana district has fulfilled 60 per cent of its foodgrains procurement target by collecting about 1·20 lakh quintals of jowar as against the target of two lakh quintals, uptill now.

Thana district has collected 1,81,248 quintals of rice and 770 quintals of Kani up to April 25. Co-operative societies in the district have collected 98,841 quintais of paddy.

In Satara district, 39,638 quintals of jowar and about 7,907 quintals of paddy have been purchased up to April 24.

Development of forests

At the conference of the forest officers, recently held at Chikalda in Amravati district, a committee under the chairmanship of Shri R. A. Patil, Deputy Minister for Forests and Revenue, was appointed to go into the question of afforestation and development and conservation of forests in the State. The

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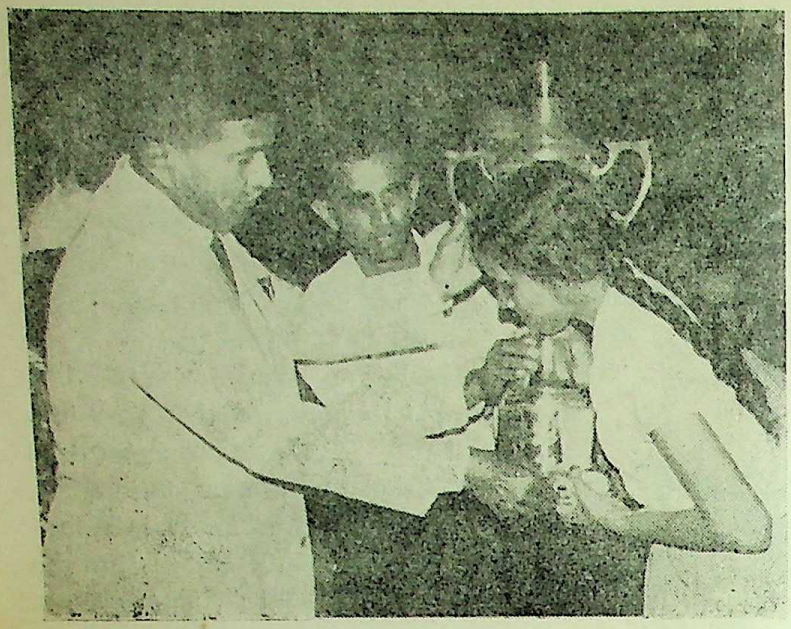

The captain of the winning team from Bombay, Kumari Jayashri Vaishampayan receiving a trophy in the Fourth Maharashtra State Kho Kho tournament held at Nasik

committee will also consider the problems of the employees of the Forests department. It will prepare its report within three months.

Shri D. N. Padvi, Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, and officials of the Revenue, Forests and Social Welfare Departments are members of the committee.

The committee will also consider the question of giving Government assistance to the backward people of the forest areas.

Morna dam in Akola district

Shri M. A. Vairale, Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, visited the Morna dam site and pick-up weir, in Akola district recently.

The Morna dam would cost Rs. 1,09,71,000 and irrigate 13,000 acres of land. The length of the dam is 2,370 feet and it would be completed by 1968. The construction of the pick-up weir of this dam is in full swing and it is expected that it would be completed by 1966.

The Deputy Minister also visited the site of the dam to be build at Wari and Wan river in Akot taluka. The dam will cost Rs. 1 1/2 crores and would irrigate about 13,000 acres of land. The survey of this dam would be completed by the end of this month.

Saikheda bridge inaugurated

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Buildings and Communications, Irrigation and Power, said at Saikheda in the Niphad taluka while inaugurating a bridge on the Godavari river that it was very difficult to make any progress in the field of agriculture and improve the economic conditions of agriculturists unless the land was irrigated and the villages were electrified. The State Government had, therefore, proposed to spend Rs. 400 crores on irrigation in the Fourth Plan, of which about Rs. 150 crores would be raised through co-operatives. He assured the people that no regional consideration would be given in formulating the developmental Plans.

The construction of bridge which cost about Rs. 11 lakhs will connect six surrounding villages. There will be regular communication between Sinnar and Dindori even in the monsoon seasons. The foundation stone of the bridge was laid by Shri D. S. Desai, Home Minister of Maharashtra, in 1960, the then Minister for Buildings and Co nications.

Referring to the demand Karanjvan dam, the Minister that since the dam would Rs. two crores, the State Go ment would have to get appro the Central Government. As as it was approved by the Ce Government the construction the dam would be taken in hand.

Irrigation projects in Maharash

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister Irrigation and Power, stated irrigation schemes costing to Rs crores would be implemented Maharashtra State.

The Minister who was speak at a meeting held at Balw in Dhulia District recently to dis the irrigation problem, said Government would try to reha tate those farmers whose would be submerged under irrigation projects. Shri C. A. Pa M. P., presided.

The Minister also declared o school building at Velhane Junavane costing Rs. 18,000 Rs. 24,000 respectively. Speak on these occasions, Shri Ch urged the intelligent to use knowledge for educating the and needy.

Agricultural programmes

Inaugurating a three-d grampanchayats shibir of Pa panchayat samiti at Kondha Bhandara district recently. Sh B. Khedkar, Minister for Re Development, called upon the panchas to chalk out agricul development plans for their gr panchayats so that the gram chayat would understand the i tance of planning. The Mi pointed out that the increase agricultural production would

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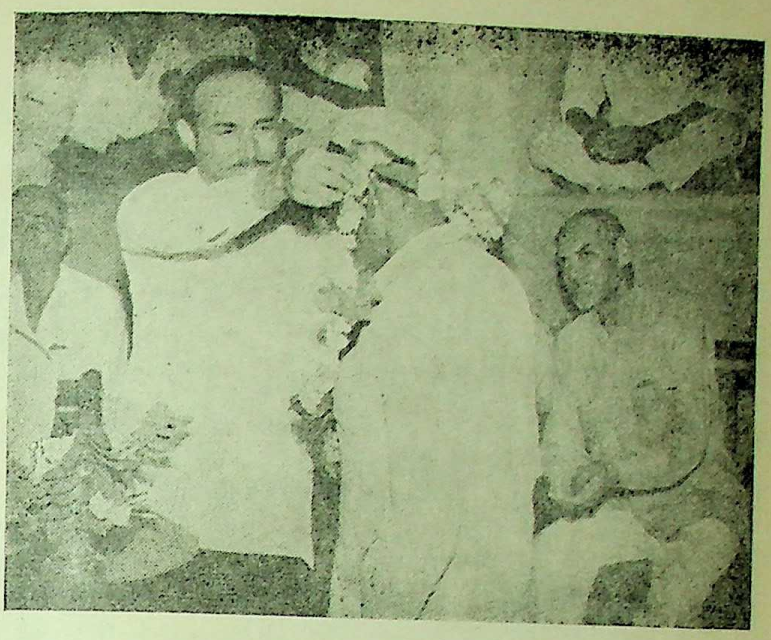

Shri Pandoo Waghmare was felicitated by the Collector of Nasik, Shri Kapoor, in a prohibition meeting

Fourth Five-Year Plan of Buldhana

The Government of Maharashtra has fixed the ceiling of the outlay of Fourth Five-Year Plan for Buldana District at Rupees twelve Crores and forty-two lakhs.

Out of this outlay on amount of Rupees Two crores and thirty-six lakhs has been earmarked for Agriculture. A little over 29 per cent of the outlay has been allotted for power and 17 per cent for irrigation.

A Committee of the cross section of the people from the district with Shri M. A. Vairale, Maharashtra's Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power as the Chairman was set-up for formulating the details of the plan of the district.

Procurement in Thana

One lakh sixty-five thousand eight hundred ninety-three quintals of rice and ninety-one thousand six hundred ninety-eight quintals of paddy have been collected in Thana District under procurement campaign upto the week ending April 11.

Sound administration necessary

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Urban Development, stated at Thana on April 11 that the Government was considering the proposal asking all municipalities in the State to prepare their respective urban development plans for allotment of funds which might be integrated in the Fourth Plan.

He was addressing a joint meeting of the presidents and the chief officers of municipalities in the Thana District. Shri H. G. Vartak, Deputy Minister for Health, presided. The Minister described unification bill as an unusual one and said that it was prepared after a detailed study of working of Local Self-Government in foreign countries. Under the new set-up the standing and other committees would have statutory powers besides overall controlling and supervisory powers of the president. The new pattern would bring stability and soundness in administration which would expedite the execution of plans, he added.

Referring to water supply problem, he said water supply schemes of all the municipalities were ready and they would be taken up immediately at the beginning of the Fourth Plan period, the Government was giving serious thought to the problem and necessary financial assistance would

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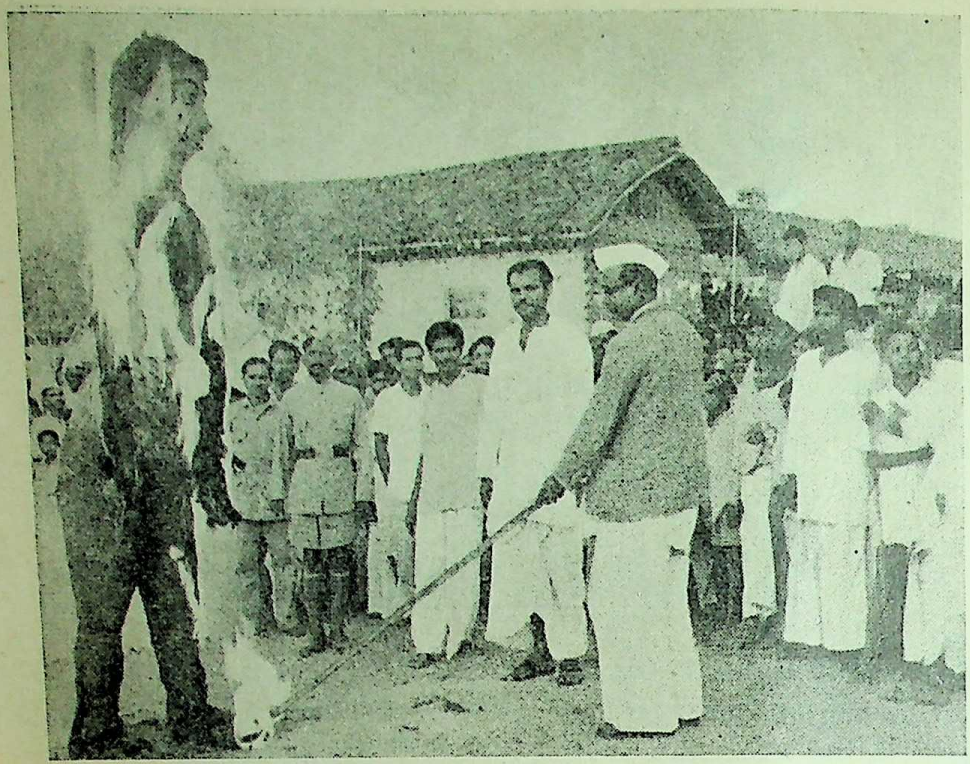

An effigy of the monster of alchoholism was burnt at the hands of the Minister for Prohibition, Shri S. V. Sonavane, at the time of the concluding function of the Prohibition Week in Bhandara district

be made available without any difficulty.

Dr. Zakaria clarified all apprehensions of members participating in the discussion and assured them that their difficulties would be given due consideration while amending the bill at the select committee level. He, however, regretted that most of the municipalities did not respond to questionnaire circulated to them before presenting the bill to Assembly.

Presidents of the eight municipalities in the Thana District attended the meeting and participated in discussion.

New device of family planning

Shri H. G. Vartak, Deputy Minister for Public Health, said at Thana recently that the use of 'leepage loop' the new *intra-uterine* contraceptive device of family planning would popularise the family planning movement in the country. This new method of family planning had been recommended by the Indian Council of Medical Research, he added. Shri Vartak was inaugurating a two-day camp of family planning organised by the Stree Hitkarini Sanstha.

The Deputy Minister said that the State Government would endeavour to bring down the growth in population in the State by 50 per cent. in the coming 10 years. Smt. Kusumtai Choudhari, chairman of the Sanstha, presided. Dr. P. D. Bhave, Director of Public Health, also spoke.

Jowar procurement in Bhir

The efforts of the Maharashtra Government have made history in providing food-grains to the 3 crores and 95 thousand population inhabiting in the State. Against the Central Governments policy of working the wheat zones which have treated barriers in free movement of food-grains the State Chief Minister's declaration of collecting jowar by monopoly purchase on 1st M 1964 made a land mark in the of soliciting active co-operation the farmers in solving the S acute food problem.

The situation was critical. T were no encouraging signs and working of the scheme re great tact of the part of the Go ment officials in handling hoarders, black-marketeers and farmers who wanted their r The leadership was on trial.

The Apex Marketing Co-oper Society, Maharashtra provided technical know-how and in fi in handling the business. S and the equipment for ascerta the price were provided, the gra were appointed and all had to w smoothly. Storing facility also to be arranged for. Gunnybags many minor things were lo after by the Apex Marketing So in co-ordination with the offici the Co-operative Department the Marketing societies in the dis In the brief the co-operative ment was geared to meet challenge effectively and speed

This was not enough. Procure of Jowar was itself a problem farmers were sceptic and h The Jowar was purchased at th of Rs. 45 per quintal and w sold later at the rate of Rs. 5 quintal. There is no reason f 20 per cent profit to the purchasing agency. Anti-prop worked. But the farmer to own time to be convinced. Hi the local dealer, the adtya or (tout) took all the incidental un-noticed by the farmer and the slump price (Rs. 35 per or even less) during the s even the payment was delayed Government offered more pr sold it at reasonable price the mechanism had to be w and paid for.

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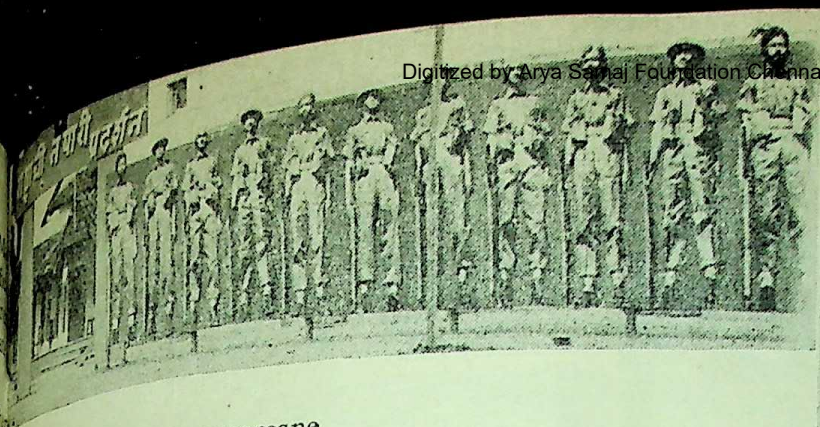

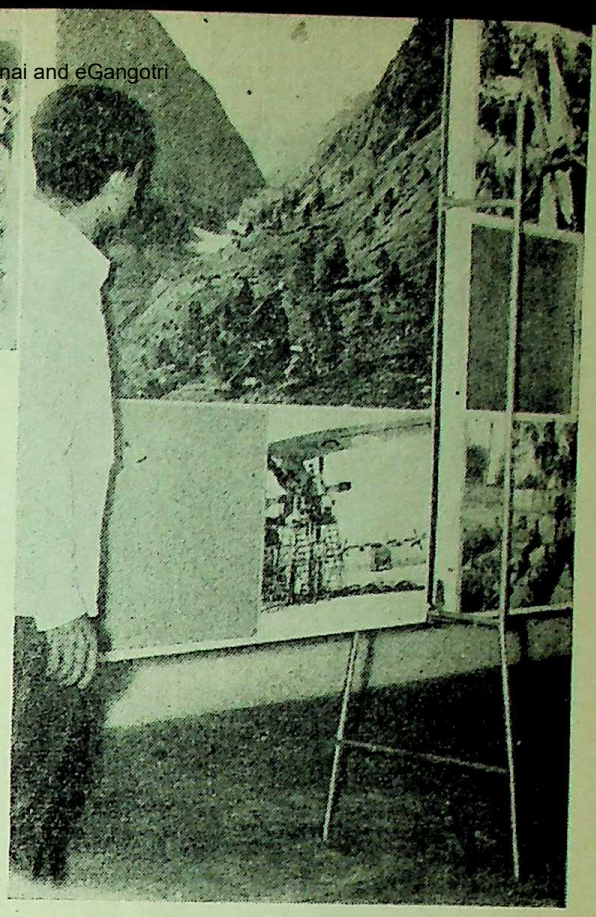

A view of the main entrance and also an inner section of the "Nation Prepares Exhibition" organised by the Union Information and Broadcasting Department at Bhandara during the third week of April last

Over 150 prominent sugarcane ivators from all over the district ticipated in the one-day rally at ch a decision was taken to in- se sugarcane cultivation in view creasing irrigation and other lities.

Shri Tidke impressed upon the ivators that they should remove impression from their minds sugarcane cultivation could be possible from canal water. asked them to utilise well water other water sources wherever sible as it had been found that without canal irrigation, sugar- cultivation was being under- en with the help of water in other ricts.

The Minister called upon the ivators to give a serious thought the production of finished produc- s from raw materials.

collection in Ahmednagar district

A record quantity of nearly 00 quintals of jowar was collec- under the Monopoly Purchase me in Ahmednagar during the of Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, ster, Food and Civil Supplies, five talukas of the district, ply, Kopargaon, Newase, She- , Ahmednagar and Srigonda. ands of farmers and small ulturists participated in the rammes at all these places, a result of which the total ection of Ahmednagar district ut up to nearly 3 lakh quintals, by helping the district to me one of the foremost in ar collection.

The Collector of Bhandara taking salute at the Maharashtra Day Police parade held at Bhandara on May 1

A view of the newly constructed Bus Station at Sangli, which was recently inaugurated by the Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai

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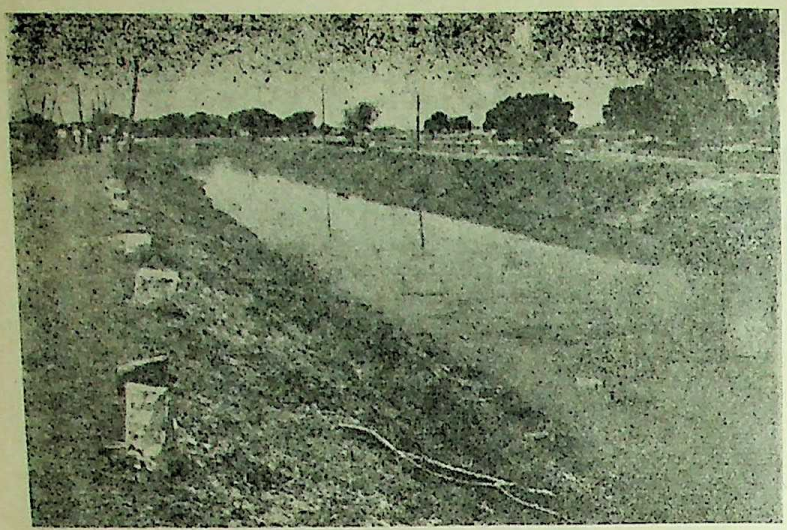

The normal functioning of the canal Gangapur dam was restored on May 1, 1965 the damaged dam was repaired. Picture shows the canal carrying water as usual

The Minister congratulated the agriculturists on their great enthusiasm and declared that Poona Division was rapidly picking up strength in collections and had reached 6 lakh quintals among all its districts, with Ahmednagar and Sholapur leading. Marathwada Division is, however, still leading with 8 lakh quintals, he added.

At Kopargaon 5,000 bags, Newase 15,000 bags, Ahmednagar 6,000 bags and Srigonda 20,000 bags were the collections made during the Minister's visit through the length and breadth of this district.

At every meeting, he inspected the godown facilities and assessed the people of the area that the stocks required by them would remain in their areas and they need have no apprehension that anything more than the surplus would be sent elsewhere in the State.

Shri Taleyarkhan distributed 'phetas' and certificates to a large number of agriculturists at various meetings for outstanding performances given by them. He impressed upon the bigger agriculturists in particular to give their remarkable surplus to the maximum extent they could in order to help the scheme which was meant for feeding the poor people of the State in different districts.

Co-operative movement —A way towards socialism

The co-operative movement was the basis of socialist society and it aimed at achieving all round progress by mutual help observed Shri S. K. Dey, Union Minister for Co-operation and Community Development, at Buldana on May 6.

The Union Minister was speaking at the inauguration of a two-day conference of co-operative workers of the eight districts of Nagpur division. About 500 representatives attended the conference.

Shri Dey praised the working of the Panchayati Raj in Maharashtra and said that the State had also been on the forefront in the co-operative movement.

Shri M. B. Kakade, Chairman of the Buldana District Co-operative Board, welcomed the guests.

The Union Minister also addressed a meeting of the Zilla Parishad officials and office bearers.

All the villages in the Buldana district have been covered by the co-operative movement. There are 900 co-operative societies in the district, of which 79 are agricultural societies.

Rs. 100 crore schemes for Nagpur division

At a meeting of the Ad[illegible] committee held at Nagpur on M[illegible] 6, yesterday, under the Chairmanship of Shri G. B. Khedkar, M[illegible] for Rural Development, it was [illegible] commended to include divisional level schemes costing Rs. 100 crore in the Fourth Five-Year Plan for eight districts of Nagpur division.

Among the schemes recommended are setting up of a medical co[illegible] a rural university, seven co-operative sugar factories, several agricultural processing industries and thermal power station of 100 [illegible] at Koradi near Nagpur.

The meeting was attended by Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister [illegible] Finance, Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, Shri S. V. Sonawane, Minister for Prohibition, Shri M. [illegible] Vairale, Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power and Dr. M. [illegible] Desai, Divisional Commissioner.

Adopt mechanised fishing

Inaugurating the first conference of fishermen of Malvan taluka of Ratnagiri district at Malvan on May 8, Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Agriculture, exhorted the fishermen to adopt mechanised fishing which the Government helped to 100 per cent by way of subsidy [illegible] loan.

The conference was called to find ways and means for bettering the economic conditions of fishermen of Malvan taluka who were amongst the most backward in Maharashtra State.

Shri Savant in his inaugural address advised the fishermen to form co-operative societies and raise capital through their own meagre sources with the help of co-operative unions and banks.

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FROM FAR AND NEAR

PRIME Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, has declared that India would never tolerate the forcible occupation of her territory by Pakistan. He wondered whether President Ayub Khan realisd the implications of the use of force by Pakistan on India's border.

"Such arbitrary and irresponsible action must stop forthwith. We want to avoid as far as possible a major conflagration and are prepared for talks if Pakistan even now adopts a reasonable attitude" declared Shri Shastri. It is hoped that sense would dawn on Pakistan after Shri Shastri's firm declaration.

London Sikhs offer

Young members of the Sikh community in London and near about towns have offered to return to India to defend their motherland.

The offer was recently made to the India High Commissioner in London Dr. Jivraj Mehta by a Sikh Delegation at the India House.

The membes of the delegation told Dr. Mehta that they were prepared to offer their services in whatever form the High Commissioner thought best—from raising funds in England to joining Indian Armed Forces.

Historic proof for Kanjarkot

An invaluable historical document which proves without any shadow of doubt that not only Kanjarkot but also Rahim-ki-Bazar in Pakistan territory was a part of former Kutch State, has been traced in old records of Gujarat Government at Dhrangadhra.

The search has been made by Shri Devashankar Mehta, a scholar of Gujarat.

This document is an original agreement between the rulers of Sind, Kutch and Dhrangadhra signed in 1790, by Gulamsha Kaleda, ruler of Sind, and Godji, the ruler of Dhrangadhra and Rana Rao Deshali, Maharao of Kutch.

★ *Historic proof for Kanjarkot*

★ *Indians for Chandra Prabat*

★ *Rocket launched from Thumba*

★ *Visva Bharati's objectives*

★ *Hanoi on Viet Nam peace*

★ *Arabs and Israel*

★ *A rival U.N.*

India and Nubian Monument

India will make a substantial contribution to the UNESCO's international campaign to protect the monuments of Nubia in the United Arab Republic from the rising waters of the Aswan Dam.

India will contribute Rs. 28 lakhs in the shape of goods, material and services. Shri Vrioni, Director of the Department of Nubian Monuments, UNESCO, is expected to visit India towards the end of this month to examine the various types of goods and services the Government of India can make it available for the campaign.

Indians for Chandra Prabat

An eight-member Indian mountaineering team, led by Pilot Officer M.K.M Raju has left New Delhi with a view to conquer Chandra Prabat (22,073 ft.) in the Gangotri region of the Himalayas after receiving the national flag and the IAF flag.

Pilot officer Raju had his training in 1960 under the Everest hero Shri Tenzing Norgay. Since then he has participated in a number of minor expeditions. He was a member of the Panch-Chuli expedition and

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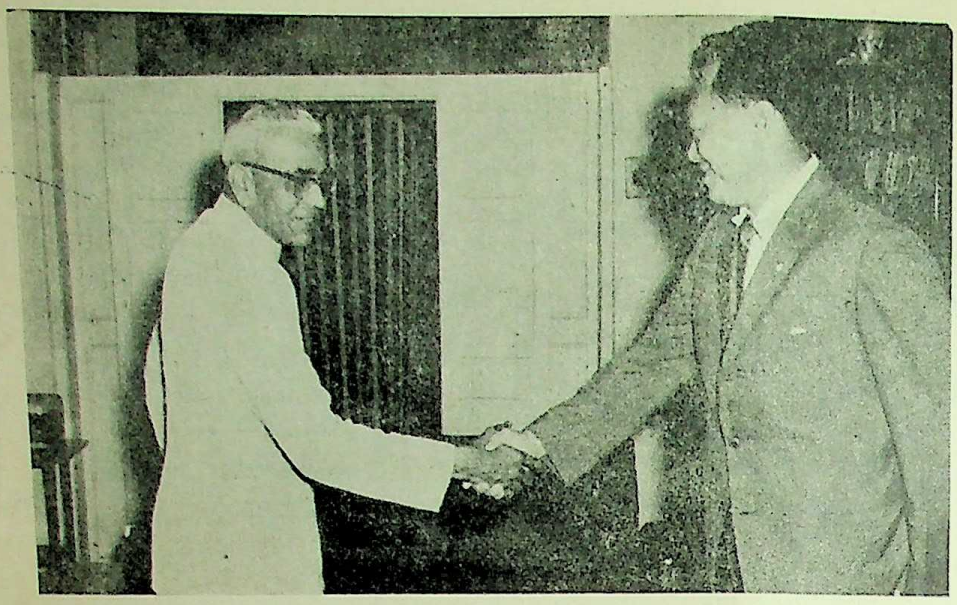

The Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, called on the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, at his residence in Bombay on May 9. Picture shows the Chief Minister greeting Mr. Yew.

the IAF trekking team which covered the Gangotri region in 1959. He is 28.

Six of the members are students from different universities and the youngest member is Shri M. R. A. Appremeyan, a 19-year old boany student from Osmania University.

Conserving Chapatis

The Food Research Laboratory in Bangalore has developed a process for making Chapatis and Parothas which will keep six months without spoiling.

Large quantities of these two items made at the Laboratory have been supplied to the Indian Everest expedition for tests at high altitudes.

The Laboratory has also developed pack rations that will be sufficient for three meals for five persons. The package complete with cigarettes and a match box, also has a shelf life of six months.

Radio and television for education

Nowadays Japan is making full use of radio and television for educational purposes. In Japan 48 radio and 100 television programmes are broadcaste every week to over 50,000 schools. It is estimated that some of the educational courses on television are watched by over half of Japan's senior pupils in elementary schools. In Britain, too, the impact of radio and television on schools has been considerable.

In India also 23 stations of All-India Radio broadcaste progrmmes for schools in different regional languages.

It is expected that with increasing popularity of radio and television education will be more easily imparted to millions of boys and girls in the country.

Rocket launched from Thumba

A two-stage unguided Centaur Rocket with two payloads—a D.C. probe payload for the measurement of electron density and a sodium payload for the measurement of wind data in the upper atmosphere—was fired from the Thumba equatorial rocket launching station.

Dr. H. G. S. Murthy, test director of the launching station said that the D. C. probe functioned very well and its data was recorded by the telemetry for three minutes. The sodium payload did not eject.

The rocket reached an altitude of 160 kilometres and the second stage impacted at 400 seconds.

National income—a record

According to the National Sample Survey assessment, the increase in the national income in 1964-65 stands at 6·7 per ent, which is a record.

Despite set backs in some of the major industrial sectors, the overall economic position of the country is hopeful.

The outlook for the future is equally encouraging. It is estimated that apart from the fact that the Third Plan capacities being built up in a number of sectors are expected to come to fruition towards the end of 1965-66, the Govenment has been going about mobilising production in a determined fashion.

Visva Bharati's objectives

The Estimates Committee of Parliament has stressed the need of preserving the distinctive feature of Visva Bharati, the University founded by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore.

The Committee has suggested that Visva Bharati should carry out an appraisal of the success so far achieved in realising the objectives for which the University was founded.

While there are facilities for studies in Arabic, Persian, Japanese, Chinese and Tibetan, the Committee has suggested that in view of India's close relations with South-East Asian countries, the question of imparting teaching in selected South-East Asian languages like Burmese, Malay, Thai and Indonesian in the Visva Bharati be considered.

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Radar for Army

The Defence Ministery's Bharat Electronics Ltd. designed, developed and delivered a particular type of radar for the army.

The production of radar equipment was one of the high-lights of the activities of the factory. Plans are afoot to make other type of radar for the army and also for meteorological and floor control purposes.

Indian scholar sacrifices his life

A thirty-five year old Fulbright scholar from Mysore was drowned in Louisiana, U. S. after rescuing eight year old dumb and deaf American child.

Shri Ambala Venkataram, a candidate for doctor's degree and assistant instructor in physics at Louisiana State Univesity jumped into a river when he saw a child waving its arms wildly in the water. Although he could not swim, Shri Venkatram was able to push the child safely into the hands of other rescuers. But he was himself pulled under by the current.

The University's International hospitality foundation and the international student office have started a memorial fund for Shrimati Venkatram and their two young children in gratitude for Shri Venkatram's bravery.

A week earlier, Shri Venkatram had passed his comprehensive examinations for his doctor's degree, which he was due to receive in June.

Hanoi on Viet Nam peace

The Government of North Viet Nam has once again declared that the only "correct" solution to the South Viet Nam problem lay in the implementation of the four-point-programme. The four points are : a return to the 1954 Geneva Agreement and the adherence to the "main stipulations" of the accord, total withdrawal of the U. S. forces from South Viet Nam ; acceptance of a blue print as may be framed by the South Viet Nam Libeation Front (political arm of the Viet Cong) on the political future of the peninsula; and acceptance of the ultimate reunification of the North and South.

The U. S. Government, as well as the South Viet Nam Government have rejected these conditions. They are not prepared to recognise or have talks with the South Viet Nam Liberation Front.

Arabs and Israel

The representatives of the Arab Heads of the State have once again resolved not to heed to "any appeal tending to recognise Israel or envisaging peaceful co-existence with it".

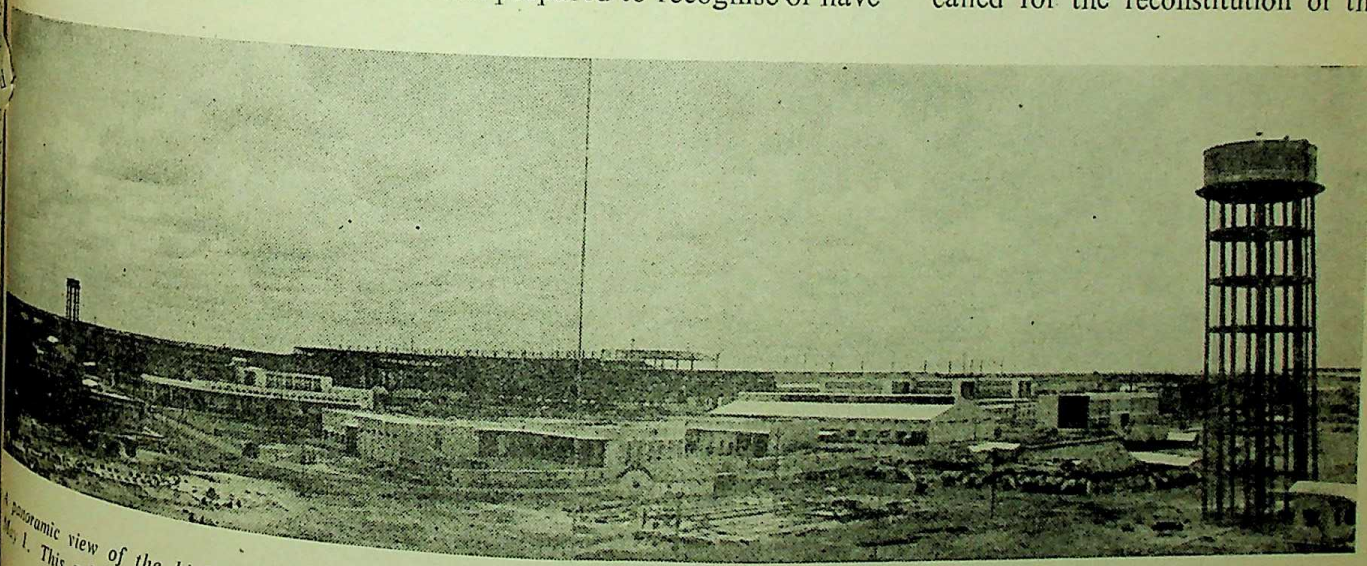
This action is in opposition to the recent suggestion made by President Habib Bourgmiba of Tunisia that negotiation with Israel for the purpose of co-existing with it, be started. The suggestion sparked off a violent controversy in the Arab world.

The Arab leaders characterised the suggestion for negotiations with Israel as a "violation of Arab unity on the Palestinian problem, a violation of the Arab League Charter and a criticism of the plans adopted by the Arab rulers and heads of State."

President Bourguiba was, however, not mentioned by name by the Arab leaders in their resolution.

Kenya on Viet Nam

The Government of Kenya has called for the reconstitution of the



A panoramic view of the high pressure boiler plant at Trichuri, which was inaugurated by the Vice-President, Dr. Zakir Hussein, on May 1. This public sector plant which has been set up with Czechoslovak collaboration and assistance, represents another remarkable advance in the production of heavy electrical equipment in the country.

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International Commission on the Viet Nam, comprising of India, Canada and Poland by taking representatives of the non-aligned Africas and Scandinavian countries an members to end the war in Viet Nam.

The Government statement said that the U. S. President's call for unconditional talks on Viet Nam smacked of "hypocracy". It came at a time when the U. S. was intensifying the bombing of North Viet Nam.

Russia buys American car

The Soviet Union has bought a 17,000 dollar (Rs. 81,000) worth American car—L'ncoln continental executive limousine. It is bought in the name of Soviet Foreign Minister Shri Andrie Gromyko.

The car, almost 20 ft. long, has among its other features, television. It is called "A Salon on Wheels".

It is the first of its kind ever purchased by "anybody in Russia".

It is one of the 70 manufactured this year. It has also AM and FM radios, a heating system, a cooling system and a vertical steering wheel for drivers who would be uncomfortable with the standard steering wheel.

A rival UN

During his recent visit to Indonesia, the Chinese Prime Minister, Shri Chou En-lai is reported to have said that China would "no longer insist" on becoming a member of the United Nations "now that Indonesia has quit the world organisation".

"Instead we are now considering a proposal to create a new world body which is progressive and revolutionary", Shri Chou said.

It is, however, understood that China and Indonesia are getting poor response from nations of the world for their project for the formation of the rival U. N.

Israel's seventeenth anniversary

Israel celebrated on May 6, 1965, the seventeenth Anniversary of its independence. The Prime Minister of Israel, Mr. Levi Ishkol, issued a message on the occasion, which runs as follows :

As the State of Israel enters upon the eighteenth year of its new life, its Government sends greetings to Jewry throughout the world. May the eighteenth year of Independence be one of life for the nation, one of consolation, of aliya and of construction !

The second decade of the revival of the State is approaching its end, we should direct our aze towards what lies beyond it. Again, it will be our duty, first and foremost to ensure the security of the State, the well-being of its inhabitants, the integrity of its frontiers and water the protection of its standing among the nations. By virtue of the self-defensive strength of the State, its economic and spiritual resources, with the aid of its mighty partnership with the people of Israel everywhere and with friendly countries in all parts of the world, we shall guarantee the continuing realization of the vision of the Ingathering of the Exiles, the home-coming of brethren and the development of the land.

We lift our eyes to all the great Jewish communities on earth and call upon them to identify themselves, in actuality, by settlement in Israel, with the strengthening of our historic and self-renewing Homeland. We will extend our help to them, as far as capacity allows, to invigorate their own independent and national lives in an attachment to the people of Israel in its land, to the Hebrew tongue, and to the cultural and social values of a nation that has won back its independence.

Chief among our thoughts on this Day of Independence will be the great Jewish community in the Soviet Union. Its severence from the body of Jewry and from the current of its national creativity rends the heart of every one of us. We shall ask and hope that the Soviet Union make it possible for the masses of the House of Israel within its bounds to join in the upbuilding of the future of the Jewish people in its Homeland and to live full Jewish lives in nearest touch with all the other congregations of Israel.

Our covenant with the entire Jewish people is today, as it always was, the very basis and foundation of our reconstruction. Let us pray that the coming years shall be years of strengthening of that covenant, years of its supreme and complete expression mass aliya to Israel !

All my blessings go out to you.

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पुस्तकालय
गुरुकुल काँगड़ी

June 1, 1965

Price 25 Paise

LOK RAJYA

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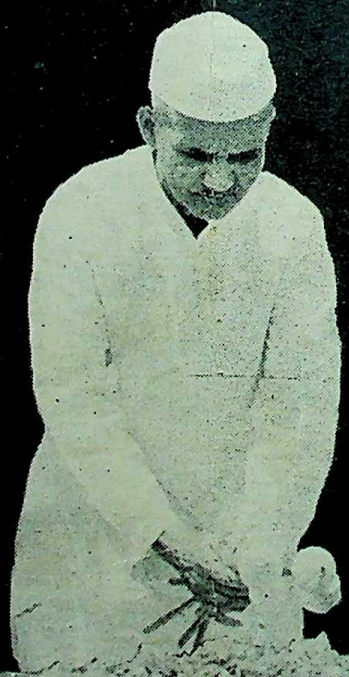
The people of India led by their Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, paid homage to the sacred memory of their beloved leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on his first death anniversary.



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Lok Rajya

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JUNE 1, 1965

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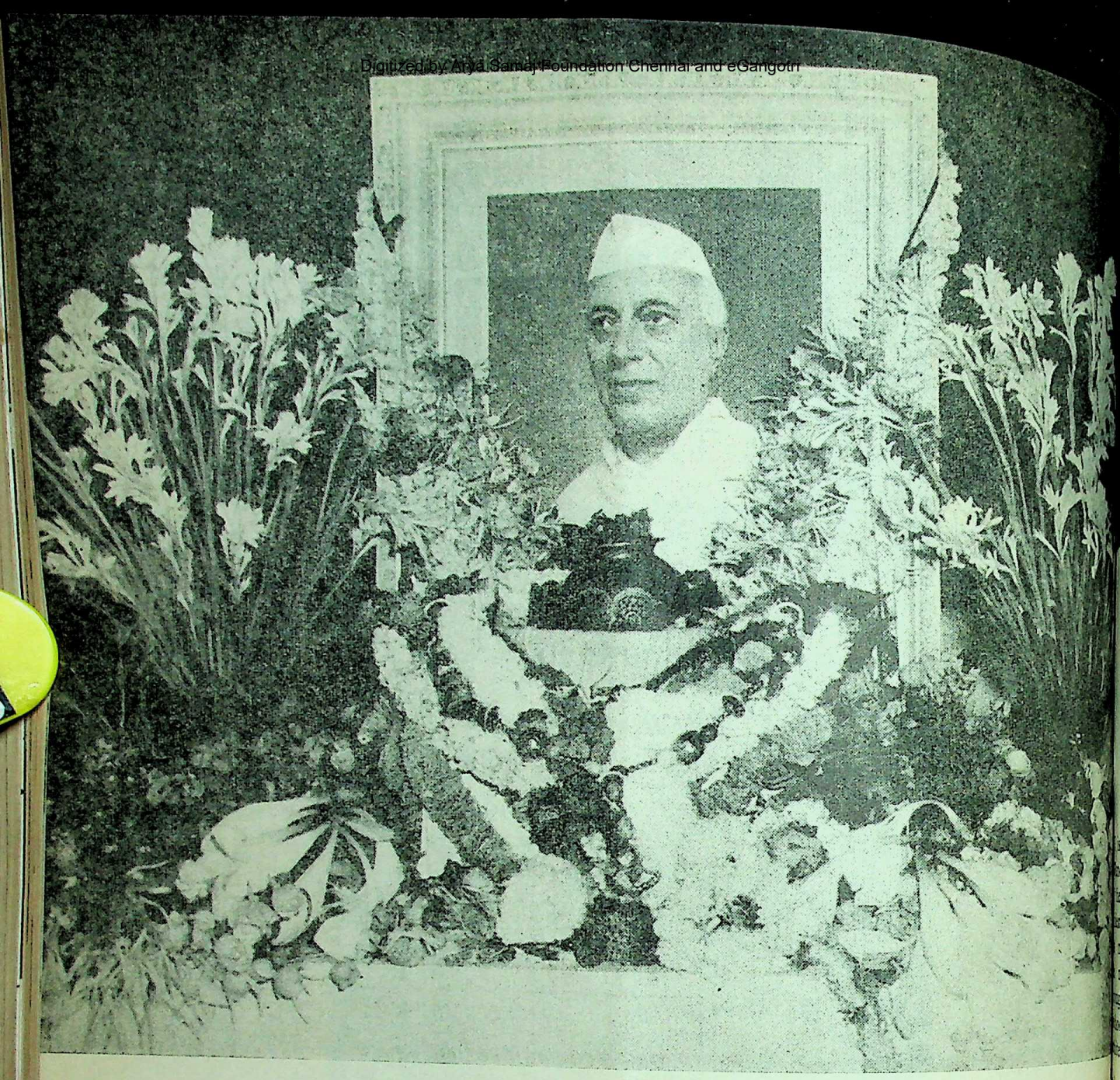

I have received so much love and affection from the Indian people that nothing that I can do can repay even a small fraction of it and indeed there can be no repayment of so precious a thing as affection.

Many have been admired, some have been revered, but the affection of all classes of the Indian people has come to me in such abundant measure that I have been overwhelmed by it.

To my innumerable comrades and colleagues, I owe an even deeper debt of gratitude. We have been joint partners in great undertakings and have shared the triumphs and sorrows which inevitably accompany them.

I wish to declare with all earnestness that I do not want any religious ceremonies performed for me after my death. I do not believe in any such ceremonies and to submit to them, even as a matter of form, would be hypocrisy and an attempt to delude ourselves and others.

— Jawaharlal Nehru

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Message on the First Nehru Memorial Week

PANDITJI—

ARCHITECT OF MODERN INDIA

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, in a message on the occasion of the first Nehru Memorial Week which was observed from May 21 to May 27, said that he had no doubt that the people of Maharashtra would make the week a great success by their enthusiastic participation and help completing the national reconstruction programme so dear to Panditji. The following is the text of the Chief Minister's message :

s admitted on all hands that ndit Jawaharlal Nehru was one e greatest men of our time. r his leadership, the country made great strides towards national goal of socialism ough planned and democratic ds. In fact, he was the great ect of modern India.

nditji's life was an ideal selfless described in the Bhagwad- The three prime principles of e were all-round national opment, international amity world peace. He worked for till the last moment of his life.

e first death anniversary of beloved leader is on May 27. citizens of this great country, must pay homage to the departed through constructive work. ditji would never have approved lamenting over the departed He taught us that the ideal to show respect for great men was to continue their work after their death. We have, therefore, decided to celebrate the Nehru Memorial Week from May 21 to 27.

I would like to invite the attention of the public to the important suggestions made at the meeting of the Maharashtra State Regional Sub-Committee of the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund held on May 9 under the chairmanship of Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra.

The week will be inaugurated on May 21 by holding public meetings in all cities, towns and villages in the State, to explain to the public the programme of the week.

Every village should plan certain programmes for the week, which should include both short-term and long-term works. Short-term works should be completed during the week, while the long-term works should be started on May 27 and completed by next year. Village link-roads should be given preference in the short-term programme. Similarly, where only single crop is taken, a programme of introducing a second crop may be undertaken. Donation of lands for playgrounds, schools, etc. for children may be obtained. Besides, it is suggested that the villagers should start a voluntary campaign for removing encroachments on public land.

Every village should think about the long-term development works to be undertaken in villages and a maximum number of villagers should participate in the programme, augmentation of agricultural production being its main plank. Accordingly, all farmers should endeavour to increase agricultural produce to the maximum extent possible during the coming harvest.

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In factories, too, the workers should strive hard for increasing production. Every one should remember Panditji's noble message to the country — Aram Haram Hai.

It is needless to say that every citizen of the country should donate generously to the Nehru Memorial Fund. The industrialists and manufacturers should donate at least the total amount of daily wages paid to the workers in their respective factories. This should be the minimum donation and if they afford to donate more, they are most welcome. We will be able to collect two crores of rupees if every citizen in the State contributes 50 paise each on an average. Receipts will be given to the donors through authorised institutions.

Especially youth and students should participate in large numbers in the programme organized in the towns and villages during this week. On the concluding day of the week, on May 27, every town and village should hold a public meeting and assess the work done during the week and also should plan the work to be undertaken during next one year. They should offer the works completed during the week to the memory of Panditji.

The Pandit Nehru Memorial Fund Trust has decided to set up an academy for higher education in science and technology. Such an academy would really be a fitting memorial to Panditji because he was very keen on the advancement of science and technology in our country. He believed that the development and prosperity of the country depended on its progress in the sphere of science and technology. This academy will be considered as the main memorial to Panditji. It will be our sacred duty to give every possible help to the Trust in setting up the academy.

It has also been decided establish Jawahar Bhavans in parts of the country. They will cultural and recreational centres children. Panditji loved children a great deal and hence no Nehru memorial will be complete unless it caters to children. All of whether working in factory or in Government or non-government organizations, businessmen or industrialists, technicians or scientists should consider it a sacred duty participate, with all our might erecting memorials to the departed leader.

Throughout his life Panditji worked for the comfort and happiness of the common man and delight in harness. We should, therefore not fail in paying back the debt of his gratitude. We shall repay this debt through incessant and constructive work for the development and prosperity of the country.

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Jawaharlal Nehru — The man

Three hundred and sixty-five days have rolled by since the fateful demise of our beloved leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who made it the mission of his life to steer not only the Indian people but the entire humanity out of the heavy odds and constant threats of war and destruction. He was the champion of peace and goodwill. This article, penned by one who knew him intimately, purports to pay a tribute to the sacred memory of our beloved Panditji on his first death anniversary.

— *Shri Sri Prakasa*

TIME and tide verily wait for no one; and a whole year has rolled by since the passing away of Jawaharlal Nehru, almost the last of the old guard who fought for the country's freedom against heavy odds, and that did its best to consolidate that freedom and keep it safe from harm when once it was won. Like individuals, nations and peoples have also their characteristics and idiosyncrasies. We by nature, are an unhistorical people; and so keep no track of dates and events, and forget all too soon even the most stirring incidents of our individual and national lives. At the same time, we have a further capacity of turning human beings into legends; investing them with miraculous powers; creating a halo around them; and enshrining

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their images in temples to worship them as veritable gods and goddesses for all time to come.

I have a shrewd suspicion that the innumerable deities scattered all over the land, are the creations of admirers out of the abundance of their love and devotion for individuals ; and so out of a no-God, came into existence one God who later became a Trinity, and is now a terrific multiplicity. Gandhiji was nervous lest he should also be started into a temple with stores of super-physical miracles that he might be supposed to have performed, but which he actually never did or could do, and so he changed his place of abode as soon as he thought of the danger of deification looming ahead. He moved away from one habitation to another time and again : had an Ashram at Sabarmati in Gujarat ; later at Wardha in Vidarbha ; and actually died in Delhi. The place where he was cremated, has come to be known as his *Samadhi*. Wreaths are being placed there by visiting dignitaries, and the place is kept up by Government at considerable expense to perpetuate his memory.

Gandhiji himself on one occasion said that as things are, he could easily become the prophet of a new religion in other words, a creed with its genesis, its sacraments and its ethics ; and the pious might even have made the Charkha as his *Vahan*—transport—as most of our gods have special vehicle to take them from place to place. After Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest figure on the Indian scene, was Jawaharlal Nehru. He was essentially human ; and so no stores of super-physical deeds and happenings could surround him as did even Mahatma Gandhi ; and though Allahabad was his home, he was so constantly on the move that he really had no special settled place as the scene of his activities. By nature, he was incapable of surrounding himself with a set of immediate followers and admirers giving themselves wholly to his service for sheer love. All great men have at least the characteristic of personal magnetism and the capacity to keep a number of persons together who do their bidding without cavil or delay, and who publicise them all over the place as a great hero—whether as a prophet or as a warrior.

Jawaharlal had not this peculiar characteristic though the other political leaders besides Mahatma Gandhi, like Mrs. Annie Besant, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajagopalachari or Rajendra Prasad had it. I learnt that Mahatma Gandhi often felt sad that Jawaharlal had not this company of human beings about him ; that he did all his work unaided himself ; and that he was of too individualistic a temperament to enable him to keep others closely tied to himself in bonds of service and affec- Since Jawaharlal's death, very large numbers of pers- have spoken and written about him. He seem- provide an inexhaustible theme for literary talents- others. He had become a legend in his own life-tim- and it is quite clear that people even after the large- twelve months, like to know more and more about h- because of which there is great pressure from edit- and publishers on those who knew him, to re- public more and more facts about him.

The great Cambridge historian, Lord Acton, said that power corrupts ; absolute power absol- corrupts ; and also that all great men are bad. T- may be generally true, but Jawaharlal was a gr- exception. He certainly wielded absolute power the land, but that did not corrupt him ; and he by means, was a bad man for he was essentially go- In fact, I find it difficult to imagine a Prime Mini- of a great country being so simple, so guideless, so tru- ful, so straight and so honest as was he. Lord Act- in his own way, was also a great man. He too w- neither corrupt nor bad. By great man, he obvio- referred to those who make themselves great at other- people's expense ; who in the pursuit of their ambiti- do not care for the suffering they inflict on other- and who exploit everyone to achieve their ends. T- is particularly true of warriors and men who ca- fire and sword everywhere. History has, general- speaking, talked only of such men as great, and so Lo- Acton rightly came down with a heavy hand on the- Jawaharlal was undoubtedly great, but was no warr- brandishing a big sword. He was scrupulously con- derate of other people's feelings and sentiments. H- exploited no one. Thus he was indeed unique.

It may perhaps be good to compare Mahatma Gan- and Jawaharlal Nehru, the two of our greatest men o- recent times, both good and of unimpeachable integri- Mahatma Gandhi was essentially a religious m- He believed in God who was the only One whom- said he feared, for he feared no one else. Relig- as such had no pull on Jawaharlal ; and he op- said that he did not fear even God in whose- existence, he had, I believe, serious doubts. Gan- was an ascetic denying himself many things. Jawah- liked all the good things of the Earth, and made- pretence that he did not. He lived well, he ate well- dressed well. In fact, he denied himself no- that even the richest and the most favoured of h- beings can hope or desire to have. Gandhiji fo- shy of official position and responsibility for it- clear that he could not be in executive authority-

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be able to keep his principles intact. Jawaharlal
powered power, and he would not leave it to the last
though his health was failing and his mind had
its strength and its resilience due to age and over-

Gandhi and Jawaharlal were terrific workers,
made 24 hours yield more of work than even
working persons make 72 or even more.
harlal worked alone, while Gandhiji worked in
Jawaharlal was a lonely figure but Gandhiji
Gandhiji helped to win freedom, and Jawahar-
worked as his lieutenant in the struggle. Gandhiji
when freedom was won, but Jawaharlal
and enthusiastically threw himself in the great
of consolidating that freedom. Gandhiji under-
his people and their psychology, which Jawaharlal
Gandhiji knew his country inside out. Jawa-
did not do so and so he made grievous mistakes.
late in life Jawaharlal started on a voyage of
of his own country which Gandhiji knew by
from the start. Gandhiji worked on the solid basis
own country's traditions and resources. Jawa-
constantly went abroad both for inspiration and
Knowing that we were not a law abiding
Gandhiji glorified non-co-operation. Realising
we were not physically bold, he tried to make us so
ching *Ahimsa* of a sort that could draw our inner

hiji knew that his people regarded shouldering
responsibility as selfishness, and escapism
That is why Gandhiji fought shy of office,
was always asking persons to run away from it.
Englishman was surprised at this, for he did not
attention on only the salary that a man got
working in office, but respected him for the respon-
that he carried and the heavy duties that he
We as a people have no such conception ;
is why we think as we do about men and affairs.
harlal in the background of his training, was really
Englishman. He thought as Englishman does.

felt happy in the company of English folks. He
as an Englishman. His tastes—both physical
intellectual—were those of a highborn English
His own people were strangers to him, they
certainly not to Mahatma Gandhi. Jawaharlal
as to how and why we thought and acted
did. He scrupulously observed the table manners
English regarding the holding of forks, knives
in right or left hand and being served his
from this side or that. He did not seem to worry
about similar conventions at meal time of his

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own people eating with his right hand or left as pleased him. I have found him carefully following the rites and ceremonies at a Christian Church Service, but fearfully bored and indifferent in a Hindu temple. He was often bewildered which Mahatmaji never was. Though so different one from the other, the two were strangely most closely associated in the country's service, and that was indeed good for us in every way.

But personally speaking, I have no need for great men except inasmuch as their lives and habits can help us to imbibe their qualities as human beings. Their greatness is their own, that cannot be imitated. Imitation of externals, which is all that most of us can do, and actually try to do so, lead us nowhere. Was Jawaharlal only great as other great men have been or had he some qualities which we ordinary mortals can also cultivate, and be in our own limited spheres as useful—may be even as great—as he was in the wide sphere of the world in which he functioned ? Yes, he had these qualities with which I was privileged to come in very intimate touch through 45 years of close comradeship with him in private and public life alike. One great thing about him was that he was at home everywhere and with everyone. Whether he was in the company of the mighty rulers of the world or of personal associates or of admiring women or dotting children, he always made himself as one with his immediate company. He was at heart a simple man with a childlike nature. He had no pretensions, and no one could ever get him to speak about himself. He made light of his own achievements if anyone should refer to them. To the last, he romped about as a child ; and his childishness, even if other should think that it was undignified for a person of his position, particularly attracted me. This virtue we can all create. We have no need to put on masks as most of us do. We can all really be if only we sincerely want to be so, as truthful and straight-forward as he was.

Then Jawaharlal was a most trust-worthy person. He always meant what he said. Whether it was a small thing or a big thing, he always fulfilled what he undertook to do. We in our country make promises easily, and as easily forget them. That was not his way. He was a most responsible man, never saying what he did not mean, and always doing what he said he would do. That is another virtue that we can also cultivate and be the better for it. In fact, all the confusion that we see in our life in all its spheres—domestic, social, economic or public—is due entirely to the fact that no one can trust anyone else ; and no one is sure

(continued on page 14)

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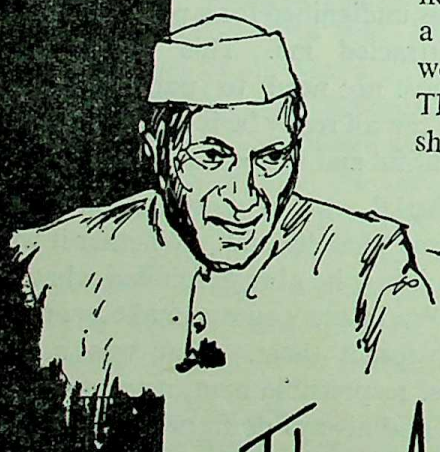
— *M. C. Chagla*
Union Minister for Education

NEHRU was not merely a great Prime Minister ; to my mind he was the maker of modern India. His outlook was that of a scientist and a sage. He wanted the country to march ahead to take its place among the advanced nations of the world. Although he looked ahead and looked towards the future, he was ever conscious of the great spiritual and cultural heritage of our country. He said, " We can never forget the ideals that have moved our race, the dreams of the Indian people through the ages, the wisdom of the ancients, the buoyant energy and love of life and nature of our forefathers, their spirit of curiosity and mental adventure, the daring of their thought, their splendid achievements in literature, art and culture, their love of truth and beauty and freedom, the basic values that they set up, their understanding of life's mysterious ways, their toleration of other ways than theirs, their capacity to absorb other peoples and their cultural accomplishments, to synthesize them and develop a varied and mixed culture ; nor can we forget the myriad experiences which have built up our ancient race and lie embedded in our sub-conscious minds. "

Man of vision and imagination

But while he emphasised that heritage, he also realised that India had no future unless she became a modern nation. He had the vision and imagination to realise that without science and technology this country could not advance. To quote him, " The modern world is a world of science. Whatever sphere of life we examine, we find that we cannot live without the help of science. That is why we have determined that our country should progress in science. "



Nehru
The Architect of Modern India

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To this country, he gave stability and security. Many countries in Asia and Africa have become independent since the Second World War. But, there are few countries where there have been stability and security in the sense we have in India. Under his inspiring leadership, the country followed the path of orderly progress within the framework of a Democratic Republic. And this was entirely due to the fact that we had at the helm of affairs a man of the stature and vision of Jawaharlal Nehru.

Scientific outlook

One of his immediate tasks, as soon as he became the Prime Minister, was to give science and technology a proper status which is so well reflected in the Scientific Policy Resolution. It was under his pioneering guidance that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research grew to its present size and stature. He was the President of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research throughout the period of his prime-ministership. He was aware of the key role of science and technology in developing countries. He knew what scientific research meant to the country. He realized that it was only through science and technology that Indian economy can become self-contained and self-sustaining. He understood that it was only science and technology that could help India for a proper exploitation of its national resources.

Jawaharlal Nehru's concept of science was much more than that it was merely an instrument of social and economic progress. He appreciated the fact that science meant expansion of knowledge, but to him science meant much more than that. He wanted to emphasise the fact that it is only through science that this country could fight its superstitions and inhibitions and he knew that India could not progress so long as it had the shackles of their superstitions and inhibitions. "India must break with much of her past", he said, "and not allow it to dominate the present. Our lives are encumbered with the dead wood of this past ; all that is dead and has served its purpose has to go."

Man of culture

Essentially he was a civilised man, a man of culture and refinement. He was civilised because he possessed the qualities which go to make up the finest aspects of culture, tolerance, broad-mindedness and a rational outlook on life.

He was deeply interested in culture even in its narrower sense. He had a deep historical sense and while thinking of the future of India and its industrial and scientific greatness, he never lost sight of the great cultural legacy we have inherited from our forefathers. He, therefore, took vivid interest in all aspects of Indian culture ; in its dance and music; in its folksongs; in its literature; in its architecture and sculpture. The three Akademis owe their existence and their inspiration to him. He realised that international understanding could not be brought about merely by diplomatic notes and exchanges. The cultural image of India had to be projected into the world outside, and therefore, he always emphasised the necessity for cultural contacts between India and countries abroad especially countries in Asia and Africa.

Reverent agnostic

He was not a religious man. I think he himself admitted that he was an agnostic, but he was not an agnostic of the sneering type who sneers at everything. He was a reverent agnostic. Although he could not explain the mystery of the creation or of the universe, he had deep respect for the inexplicable phenomenon that surrounds us and, what is more, he had an abiding faith in the human spirit. He was no fatalist but believed that the human spirit could rise above and surmount all obstacles and solve all problems that confront it. Even though India was poor and its people were backward, he had an unfailing trust in their capacity to restore India to its pristine glory with an added dimension of the successful application of modern scientific and technological knowledge to its present day problems.

Men are mortal. Individuals pass away. But in the passing away of Jawaharlal Nehru, it was not merely the death of a great and illustrious son of India ; it was, in fact, the end of an Era.

It is only now when he is no longer in our midst that we can realise what his seventeen years of prime-ministership meant to the country and the world.

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JAWAHARLAL NEHRU...

Jaunting Jawahar is no more....
Amid the weeping millions
World's peace-making Colossus
Alas ! Is but mere ashes !
Heavens heaved and Gods mourned
Amid dark and dreary Space....
Rustling Ganges convulsed her mighty bosom !
Limpid Death, hung his head in shame !
And craved and begged death himself !
Lest Creation accuse him....a MURDERER !

Nations orphaned, amid a gathering gloom,
Earth destitute, sans the blooming rose !
Heavens, luminous with the brightest Star !
Realm of Gods, blessed as never before..
Universe spins serenely, with all his ashes in !!!

— V. G. DESHMUKH

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NEHRU — The Embodiment of National Liberation

— *V. K. Krishna Menon*

I DO not claim any nearness to Nehru as suggested. I had the immense privilege of his affection but it was no monopoly. Whatever relationship there was is a matter of history. It is not amenable to definitions. I have tried to know him intimately through my associations with him for thirty years and more.

Nehru projected his personality into the future and conferred dignity and integrity to the concept of national independence. We attained taller stature in the world because of his existence apart from whatever he did in the way or another. He was the Maker of Modern India, the leading architect of modern India.

Nehru and the world

As regards Nehru's contribution to World affair, he embodied in his personality the revolt of the subjected, the spirit of national liberation and the assertion of national personality and the opposition to racial arrogance and discrimination. As such he made this Indian approach to world affairs. We may call it by any name we like. He did not himself label it "non-alignment", or even the five principles (Panch Sheel). But that is what they were.

Nehru decided for our being a member of the Commonwealth because he understood its implications knew its uses and content and was not afraid of it. Those who opposed India's membership of the Common wealth had little first-hand knowledge of the realisation that it is a relationship of which we ourselves are the authors. It is no more to be regretted than our membership of the United Nations. Nehru did not regard India's membership of the Commonwealth as a bargain in a market place. He knew its utility. It is a great factor in our fight against racial issue between various countries and within countries. It speeded up the process which led to the liberation of colonial areas. Undoubtedly different members of the Commonwealth have different approaches to it but that is in the very nature of the Commonwealth. It does not mean and cannot mean subjection to Britain.

Nehru and the Chinese attack

The Chinese invasion of India brought the great sense of shock to Nehru. He had a shock not only with reference to India but also with refernce to Asia

> *A nation does not die. Men and women come and go, but the nation goes on. It has something of the eternal about it. And India certainly is that type of a nation which has something of eternity behind it, in its ideas, and in its growth.*
>
> —*Jawaharlal Nehru*

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and the world. It upset progress and it diminished the contribution that Asia can make to peace. It was the anti-thesis of the Five Principles. It was the big bully doctrine as against Panch Sheel. But it would be wrong to say that Nehru was "disillusioned" as some people say—when China attacked India. "Disillusionment" is the wrong word. We do not talk about disillusionment in regard to men with courage, integrity and dedication.

Humanistic base of socialism

Nehru's socialism had a deep Humanistic base. But his scientific approach to the kind of society which will help to end poverty and make for progress was no less remarkable. He believed that unless everybody had adequate quantity or share in goods and services produced, there could be no abolition of poverty and other evils too would not disappear unless poverty was banished. The crux of Nehru's socialistic policy was the insistence on economic self-sufficiency and that is hwy the public sector emerged with force during his regime.

Nehru's approach to socialism was peaceful. We cannot socialise a country in a peaceful way unless we work democratically. Nehru did not believe that socialism could or would be introduced by magic. It takes time. He was opposed to violence because he knew that there was no guarantee that the use of violence would bring his country nearer to the goal of socialism. But in spite of his peaceful approach to socialism he provoked considerable opposition to socialism.

Nehru and Indian economy

Nehru introduced mixed economy in the country as it was inevitable under the circumstances. We do not have a clean slate. He realised that it was wrong to expend our resources on nationalising existing industries when available resources were required for additional production. He would rather start new things than exhaust our limited resources on nationalisation of existing private sector industries. But in all these approaches his main aim was to affect social justice and not to get lost in doctrinaire niceties. He has set us on the road where the total reversal will be very difficult. It will not be permitted by our people.

The public sector by itself is not socialism occupies the commanding heights of economy takes into account, production and distribution it help a great deal. Nehru believed in a planned economy He knew that without a planned economy would not be achieved. India is not a poor but a country of poor people. So the rich his country have to be exploited with limited and priorities set. There is of course planning planning. According to him planned economy not necessarily a socialist economy because one plan for anti-socialism as well. Nehru's achiev in the realm of planning for a socialist India were way impressive but all these achievements possible largely because of the impact of his personality.

Nehru's concept of secularism

To Nehru secularism was really another name democracy. Secularism stood for the recognition a citizen as a citizen irrespective of his caste, creed or religion. In a country with so many and castes based on religious sanctions, was a necessity. Secularism does not mean but secularism is equality of another pattern as no equality is possible in a country like ours secularism. Nehru's secularism was opposed to tionalism and casteism and was thus a liberating The secular approach was also meant to create a of security among the minorities. Nehru attached great importance to it because he had seen non-secular policies of the British like representation had led to partition. But he was the first to introduce it in Indian life. It was who introduced secularism in our country while for the removal of untouchability. Nehru extended it and helped to make it part of the our Constitution.

A myriad-minded genius

Nehru, to some people, was a Gandhian But I do not agree with it. I think, it is diff label Nehru. He was too richly endowed a pers He was truly a versatile genius. We cannot call even a Nehruite.

It is not fair on the part of the people to define in such phrase. He was a myriad-minded and so defied all such definitions.

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Nehru: As I knew him

— *C. D. Deshmukh*
Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University

I FIRST met Nehru at Wardha, at the house of Jamnalal Bajaj in early 1939. I do not suppose he took much notice of the youngish Indian I. C. S. with whom he then shook hands on formal introduction. On my part too I carried away no vivid impression, except that of a handsome and lively personage.

I met Nehru again in September 1945. I was, then, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, being the first Indian to occupy that post. Nehru had come to Bombay and was staying with the Hatheesinghs, who invited me and Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis to dinner. I had just become President of the Indian Statistical Institute, and as was perhaps inevitable part of the talk at that dinner centred round this Institute. Nehru listened patiently and said enough to make us believe that in more favourable circumstances the Indian Statistical Institute and statistics in general would have in him a steadfast and understanding friend. This expectation, the future was more than amply to justify.

When the Interim Government was formed by Lord Wavell in May 1946, he offered the Finance portfolio to me and I imagine this was done after consultation with Jawaharlal Nehru. I shield away, and John Mathai became the Government of India's Finance Minister, to make room later for Liaquat Ali Khan.

In 1947 when controls were removed, with the somewhat dubious concurrence of the then Finance Minister, Shanmugham Chetty, I as Governor of the Reserve Bank regarded it as an unwise step, and in this connection Nehru called me to tea. He gave me a patient hearing, with a somewhat weary and almost blank expression. I imagine that decontrol would not have been adopted then but for Gandhiji's insistence, who regarded no price too high to pay for the nation's regaining its moral sensitivity, dulled and blunted by scarcities and inflationary pressures. In a few months it became clear that continued decontrol would mean untold hardship and suffering for the poor and the major controls were re-imposed, with some modifications.

Thereafter, I met Panditji now and then, more often during his first trip to the U. S. A. in October 1949.

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Those of us who had the good fortune to belong to Nehru's entourage had close opportunities of observing and appreciating Nehru's genial charm, his unassuming and yet highly impressive personality, his unfailing courtesy and consideration for others, and his quick grasp of general principles.

In September 1949, the pound sterling, Indian rupee and some 28 other currencies were devalued and I returned to India in November in order to report on those matters and generally to be available for consultation by the Finance Minister and the Cabinet. I saw a great deal of Nehru then.

I often saw him grossly over-worked and obviously tired, but equally obviously determined not to give into fatigue. He used to consult me sometime in regard to various matters. It was during one of these talks that he asked me to do the preparatory work for setting up a Planning Commission.

After the setting up of the Planning Commis[illegible] April 1950, following Mathai's resignation, Nehru a[illegible] me to join his Cabinet as Finance Minister. I sh[illegible] like to state that throughout the period of my te[illegible] 1950 to 1956, I had nothing but implicit trust and [illegible] ing consideration from Nehru. We had a little, [illegible] transient, disagreement over a couple of matters, [illegible] I cannot recall a single word of anger or resen[illegible] uttered by him.

What impressed me most during my twenty ye[illegible] association with Nehru was his enlightened att[illegible] towards science, statistics, learning and cu[illegible] I have known with what enthusiasm and obvious [illegible] he backed the establishment of national laboratori[illegible] the rapid expansion of the activities of the Ato[illegible] Energy Commission, or the development of the In[illegible] Statistical Institute into an institution of nati[illegible] importance. It was due to his support that, ad[illegible] by P. C. Mahalanobis, I was able to set up the Ce[illegible] Statistical Organisation and the National Sample Su[illegible]

Jawaharlal Nehru—The Man

(*continued from page 7*)

that what the other man says, he really means. This virtue we should all learn from Jawaharlal, and we can easily do so if only we are sincere about it. The third great virtue of Jawaharlal was his courage. The man knew no fear. Most of us are bred in fear. We fear everything. We fear phantoms, we fear police man ; we fear our neighbours ; we fear possibilities of social ostracism ; we fear as to what others will say ; and we fear opposition and imputation of bad motives in public affairs. Jawaharlal feared nothing. If necessary, he would defy everyone. We too can cultivate this spirit of fearlessness. The three great virtues that Jawaharlal seemed to possess, which were human virtues, and which the most ordinary of human beings can and should cultivate, were child-like simplicity ; sense of responsibility ; and courage to stand up for what one thinks right.

Today there are endless attempts made in all parts of the country to raise monuments to the memory of Jawaharlal in stone and mortar. They are of no value. What Jawaharlal stood for, was the mak[illegible] of men ; of good, strong and public-spirited citize[illegible] of patriotic men and women who love to perform th[illegible] duties properly ; who work hard ; and who are [illegible] ponsible and generous. Every effort that is made [illegible] making out men and women like that, is an effort [illegible] the right direction for keeping green his memory [illegible] Every man and woman who had childlike simplic[illegible] who is honest and truthful ; who is reliable [illegible] trust-worthy and who has courage to stand up for [illegible] principles against the heaviest odds, is the sym[illegible] of Jawaharlal. Fulsome praises showered upon [illegible] and the worship of his photographs and images [illegible] us nowhere. Let us on the first anniversary of [illegible] death, make a true estimate of the man, and try to [illegible] ourselves in our own very limited spheres, with our [illegible] very restricted opportunities, as he was on the stage [illegible] the wide world on which he played so noble and glo[illegible] a part. We shall then be true to him and to the [illegible] of our birth that he helped to make free, and [illegible] worked hard to keep it so after freedom was achieved.

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Jawaharlal Nehru As An Historian

— *Dr. Mulk Raj Anand*

At the end of the 19th century, three main views about history held the field. The first of these attitudes was mainly that of the progressives, who believed that mankind is advancing from relatively lower scales of civilisation, based on primitive technical skills, to higher orders of human relations based on advanced tools and techniques. The scientific bias given to the writing of history by Vico, and the socio-economic interpretations of Michelet and Marx had given a deeper factual bias to the recording of the deeds of men.

The second view, which was a hangover of the metaphysical speculations of those who considered man unable to face his destiny as against the will of the gods, led to the interpretation that history moves in cycles, each civilisation carrying the germs of its own decay and perishing inevitably from human failure after every considerable achievement.

The third opinion, which was based on the impatience of the young to create new contemporary cultures without worrying about the heritages of the past, led to slogans like : 'History is bunk'.

The attitude of mind of the young Asian, or African or Latin American, in the face of these points of view, was essentially different. Up against the subjugation of his own peoples by western imperialism, apprehensive about the forces of agreed and lust released by the profit system, questioning the very basis of racial arrogance of the west, in the light of the profound achievements of the older Egyptian, Chinese, Indian and other cultures, the new comer to history tended to be subjective. There were so few facilities available for the writing of history from the point of view of the defeated peoples, against the winners from outside, as well as against the myths and legends of the past. The contempt engendered by colonialism made for aggressiveness, a sense of inferiority and compensatory

Standing between the nineteenth century and early twentieth century, it was left to Jawaharlal Nehru to make an effort towards the corrective which history needed. Born in a subject country in the British Empire, educated in the home of imperialism, privileged to wander the world over, he tended to evolve an outlook which was mainly eclectic. As a student he was aware of the various attitudes about history prevalent in the west before the first world war. Engaged soon after his return to India in the Indian national and anti-imperialism struggle, he became conscious of the point of view of the suppressed peoples. Confined in jail for various long and short periods, and thus afforded the opportunity to look deeper into the workings of the new emergent world, he began to speculate about the future 'one world culture' which might come to be, if he, and others like him, could fight to achieve the miracle of liberation from the alien empires.

I do not think that these pre-occupations were any more than mere hunches in his mind. Although he had read omnivorously, he had seldom read systematically. And, inspite of the fact that he had an inquiring mind, he was not metaphysical by temperament. He had been a student of science and law, and was, in the beginning, rather inclined to be with the young intellectuals who considered history to be bunk. And yet he was forced to integrate his own acts and ideas in the context of the Indian struggle and thus to define for himself some kind of outlook which would be practical. The result was that when he began to educate his little daughter in the science of life, he found himself writing certain tentative 'letters from a father to a daughter, written for children.' These epistles he actually delivered to Indira Priyadarshini. And because he felt acutely the separation from her in the subsequent period spent in jail, he was contained to write 'glimpses of world history', being a brief account of the latter days of the world. The incarceration in Ahmednagar fort during the second world war was usefully employed to write a more mature book entitled DISCOVERY OF INDIA. As Jawaharlal Nehru had become, by this time, a symbol of the new emergent world order,

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which was neither western nor eastern, but entering the third dimension of the future, the immature renderings of world even and ideas, from the earliest time till today, inevitably became foot-notes for an emergent world history.

One should not read into home more than Homer wrote. One should not regard Jawaharlal's letters for children about world history as if it was a great world history. One should, however, notice the courage with which this one man, among a whole generation of fighting intellectuals, achieved a new doctrine for the writing of history—the necessity of *insight*. Because in this important theory, lies the germ of a new kind of writing, which sees the essence of an historical situation, studies the nature of change implicit in events, specially with a view to the contemplation of how and why this change is brought about and who brings it about.

It is likely that some people will say that Jawaharlal made a virtue of necessity, that, being a fighter against British rule, he was looking for parallels from past history to give him the confidence necessary to refurnish his own heroism. Certainly there is an element of truth in this charge for Jawaharlal had to seek, in the changes of world history, the compulsion to enact a new fundamental change in our present age. Also, there was some consolidation to a prisoner in talking about other prisoners of other tyrants of history. But, beyond these subjective considerations, Jawaharlal found himself, in his notes of world history, evolving the tentative hypothesis of a new world outlook which could come if the insight into change came to the reader. Perhaps, because of his contacts with the other revolutionaries of the modern age, Garibaldi, Lenin, Bolivar, Sun-yat-Sen and Kamal Ataturk, he has the faith that history is working in favour of those who work for it.

He knew, through his attendance of the conference of League against imperialism in Brussels, the contemporaries who had joined issue against the various imperialisms of the West. And, increasingly, he drew upto himself the youngest rebels everywhere. The European socialist, the Russian and Chinese communists, the ardent South Americans and the passionate Africans, all looked to him for the new vision. These contacts doubtless strengthened him in his view of the inevitability of change from the old order, with all its implication of slavery, to a new order with the immense potentialities opened up by the hope and resilient will of struggling men, by the vast learning of the world piled up in the previous two hundred years, and by the scientific and technological inventions currently transforming everyone and everything. He was, of course, aware that the transformation of things was faster than that of thoughts. He was not unmindful that it would need generations of men, dedicated to the belief in change, acting upon their illumination impulses and ideas, together, in the various areas of the world, before the under-developed people could even catch up with the standards of achievement of the advanced industrial states. He had no illusion that the profit system which owned the means of production almost everywhere would not give way to common ownership of the world resources, and to equality, without a bitter struggle involving perhaps the threat of ultimate extinction of mankind. But he was not daunted, at least in the expression of the longings and aspirations of hitherto unknown peoples for a place in the history of mankind and it was because of his inner faith in the dreams of all those who had been kept worlds by two thousands years of feudalism in the position of utter subservience (and who liked their subservience), who had, moreover, been crushed by foreign imperialism and whose strength had been sapped by the insidious workings of foreign monopolies acting from London Wall, Chicago the French Bourse Berlin, and Tokyo that he put down his conversational asides. These suggestions show us how to bypass the crossroads of history, outflank the orderedarray of the highly organised forces of war, by non-alignment, and proceed slowly but surely, towards the implementation of a new history which would mean the co-existence of different nations and people with different outlooks, giving to each individual the change to express himself as fully as possible until he could abolish government and usher in the era when men would rule themselves. He felt that the new ages should be devoted to do discovery of different cultures and to the creation of a leisure society.

The contribution of Jawaharlal Nehru as a historian can thus be compared not to those scribes addicted to

(continued on page

History is not just a record of the doings of big men, of kings and emperors and the like.

Real history should deal, not with a few individuals here and there, but with the people who make up a nation, who work and by their labour produce the necessaries and luxuries of life, and who in a thousand different ways act and react on each other.

History teaches us of growth and progress and of the possibility of an infinite advance for man.

— *Jawaharlal Nehru*

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NEHRU'S FOREIGN POLICY

—*K. P. S. Menon*

MY thoughts go back to a lovely June evening ten years ago when a glittering banquet was held the Kremlin in honour of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. In the course of a fervent toast to Indo-Soviet friendship, Mr. Bulganin, then Prime Minister of the U. S. S. R., said : " If we, Russians, are friends, we are friends unto death ; and if we are enemies, we are enemies unto death ". In reply, Jawaharlal Nehru graciously expressed his appreciation of the friendship between India and the Soviet Union and added parenthetically : " We, Mr. Prime Minister, have no enemies ".

How ironical those words sound today ! No one, who thinks of Aksai Chin, the Rann of Kutch and the troop concentrations and manoeuvre on the Mac Mohan Line, can say that India now has no enemies. Is this, we might ask, the net result of Nehru's vaunted policy of non-alignment ?

Nehru's own

The policy of non-alignment is indeed uniquely Nehru's. He has left the impress of his personality on every branch of our national life, but nowhere more than in our foreign policy. When he came to power, India had no foreign policy of her own. Indeed for centuries, India had no independent foreign policy. During the British period, India's international relations were rigidly controlled from Whitehall. British relations with the peripheral states such as Afghanistan, Nepal and Tibet were conducted through the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, and every communication from the Government of India to the Dalai Lama or to the Government of Afghanistan or Nepal or even to the Khan of Kalat or the Wali of Swat, had to be approved, to the last comma, by the India Office in London. Towards the end of British rule, India began to enjoy a certain amount of autonomy in internal matters, but in the international field she had no voice of her own.

A foreign office is essentially a custodian of precedents. Independent India had no precedents to fall back upon. She had, therefore, to devise her own foreign policy *ab initio*. In a way this was an advantage, for India started on her international journey without any inherited animosities or even predjudices. Truly, she could say that she had no enemies. Pakistan, it is true, was born out of the artificially inflated enmity between politically-minded Muslims and Hindus, but once Pakistan was conceded it was our hope that both States, would settle down, in friendly if not fraternal co-operation, to the urgent task of improving the living standards of the hapless millions inhabiting this sub-continent.

Away from power blocs

It was soon after the second world war that India found herself independent. What was the state of the world then ? Two super-powers, the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R., had emerged, each with a firm and almost absolute faith in its own way of life as the right way and determined to oppose any extension of the other's way of life by propaganda, infiltration, subversion, or cajolery, let alone by war. Each Power would soon set

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about forming politico-military blocs resulting in NATO, SEATO and CENTO on the one hand and the Warsaw Pact on the other. At that time India was militarily weak and economically backward. For her to attach herself to either of these blocs, would have been to proclaim herself a camp-follower. As Nehru once said, it was not a question of giving a base here or a base there, but, when a weak country attaches itself to a powerful state, the whole of that country becomes a base for the stronger one to operate in and from. After all, it was from Peshawar that espionage plane, U2, set off on its fateful flight over the U. S. S. R., causing the break-up of the projected summit conference in Paris and dashing to the ground the fond hopes of President Eisenhower to go down in history as a man who promoted peace in the world.

It was not merely a sense of national self-respect which promoted India to keep away from power blocs. In his very first Press Conference, soon after he formed the interim National Government in September, 1946, Nehru declared :

> We propose, as far as possible, to keep away from the power politics of groups, aligned against one another, which have led in the past to world wars and which may again lead to disasters on an even vaster scale.....The world, in spite of its rivalries and hatreds and inner conflicts, moves inevitably towards closer co-operation and the building up of a world commonwealth. It is for this One World that free India will work.....We send our greetings to the people of the United States of America to whom destiny has given a major role in international affairs....To that other great nation of the modern world, the Soviet Union, which also carried a responsibility for shaping world events, we send greetings.

Nehru felt that in the post-war world the great danger was that the two super-powers might come into collision with each other, dragging the rest of the world with them. Whenever and wherever they threatened to do so —in Korea, in Indo-China and in the Congo—India exerted a moderating influence and played a mediatory, and sometimes peace-supervising role. And to India must go at least part of the credit for the re-approachment between the U. S. A. and U. S. S. R., for she freely, objectively and sympathetically interpreted the policies and sentiments of the East to the West and *vice versa* and thus acted as a link between both. In this way India assisted in maintaining world peace during a critical period in history.

National interests

Some critics would have it that in his zeal to prom world peace Nehru was inclined to neglect the natio interest. But what greater national interest is there India than that there should be peace in the world All our schemes for the amelioration of the condi of our people would be ruined if there were to be a w Even a minor incident like the Suez crisis impo a strain on our Five-Year Plan. If, to the richer natio peace is eminently desirable, to an under-develop country like India peace is an absolute necess a *sine qua non* for her to rescue herself from the mo of poverty and misery. In serving the cause of wo peace, therefore, Nehru was truly serving India's m vital national interest. Just as the greatest idealist o our age, Mahatma Gandhi, was also a realist, so the greatest internationalist of our time, Jawaha Nehru, was also a true nationalist.

In a narrow sense, too, the policy of non-alignm has done India well. Economically, she has recei assistance from both sides. The assistance rendere by the Western countries, and particularly by the U.S.A has been massive, but the assistance received from th other side, and particularly from the U. S. S. R., h been by no means negligible, as the splendid metallu gical plant in Bhilai and many another projects in m a key sector testify. It is, however, quite uncharit and indeed, untrue to say that India has ever tried her own self-interest, to play off one bloc against th other and thus secure benefits from both. Nehru nev regarded non-alignment as a game of balancing. N alignment, said Nehru once, is " not the acrob feat of balancing between two states sitting on a spi fence ; rather, our goal is to uproot the fence a throw it away ". Nor is non-alignment synonymou with neutrality. To quote Nehru again, " where fre dom is menaced or justice threatened, or where aggress takes place, we cannot and shall not be neutral "

> *Ultimately foreign policy is the outcome o economic policy and until India has properly evolved her economic policy, her foreign policy will be rather vague, rather incohate, and will be groping. It is well for us to say that we stand for peace and freedom and yet that does not convey much to anybody, except a pious hope.*
>
> —*Jawaharlal Nehru*

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Lessons of history

To revert to the question posed at the beginning of this article, how is it that India today has to face two friendly powers on her northern frontier. Has her been insufficiently realistic ? In most civilized countries, there have, broadly speaking, been two main schools of political science, namely, a realistic school and an idealistic school. In China itself there was the school of Mo Tzu who believed in universal love, side by side with the school of Yang Chu who believed in brute force. It is sad to think that the present rulers of China have taken to the road of Yang Chu, spurring the teachings of Mo Tzu, Mencius and Confucius. In India, too, there was the realistic school, represented by Kautilya, side by side with the idealistic school, represented by Ashoka, whose edicts exhorting man to follow the way of non-violence and righteousness form the most enduring peace manifestoes ever issued in the world. Nehru, though oriented to the West, grew up spiritually under the shadow of Mahatma Gandhi and drawn to the ideas of Ashoka who, in turn, derived them from Gautama Buddha. Hence his insistence on wrong means will not justify right ends and his belief that right action will produce right results. As a student of world history, too, he knew how ghastly and interminable is the suffering caused by the enmity between neighbouring states from one generation to another. Kautilya has defined an enemy as that state which is on the border of one's own state. If Nehru had followed Kautilya he would have begun by treating China as an enemy, but he did not want to do so and thus to bequeath to future generations the kind of enmity which has existed between France and Germany for centuries, caused many a war, including two world-wars and poisoned the history of Europe.

Eternal vigilance

In retrospect, it may be admitted that there was an element of optimism in our foreign policy. Perhaps, we thought that the policy of non-alignment, resolutely adhered to, would by itself prevent aggression. Perhaps the heartening success of our policy of non-alignment in our relations with the Soviet Union caused us to think that other countries would respond to our policy with equal understanding. Perhaps we underrated the still continuing play of the law of the jungle in international affairs. Carlyle once said that " the only question between man and man is, ' Can I kill thee or canst thou kill me' ? ". That might have been true of primitive society, but in modern states we have the police to maintain law and order and judges and magistrates to adjudicate disputes and to punish criminals. The world has yet to develop analogous organs to keep the peace between one state and another, though a very small beginning has been made, under the aegis of the United Nations and with India's active participation, in certain trouble-spots. Therefore, in the present state of international morality, the truism that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty is still valid. And this is the one lesson to be drawn from the conduct of our Northern neighbours.

Jawaharlal Nehru As An Historian

(continued from page 16)

Romania who write many tomes and find themselves ...sed at the end, or to the partisans of various ...ions, States who write mainly as information officers ...selling consumers goods to aboriginals, or those ...ctious chauvinists who compensate themselves for ...r present weaknesses by the admubrations of past ...ies. He can really be compared to the protagonists ...the scientific history, like Vico, Michelet and Marx, who inaugurated the perennial seminar where fundamental questions begin to be asked from an age which assumes that the prosperous centuries of the few can become the basic plenty for the many.

Thus we may attribute to his own original mind the peculiar innovation that history has no meaning unless it affords the *insight* into the ways to change it.

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JAWAHARLAL NEHRU And Women

—*Renuka Ray, M.P.*

WITH the socio-economic changes wrought in the nineteenth century new ideas began to actuate man's mind. The slumbering conscience was awakened to the needs of social justice for all. It was understood that every human, man and woman alike, is entitled to develop himself to the fullest extent. It is his inherent birth right. This awakening had its impact in India through the endeavour of Raja Ram Mohon Roy. He has aptly been called the fore-runner of modern India. As a stalwart champion of women's rights, he believed, that the rights Indian women enjoyed in vedic India must be restored to them. A devoted band of workers followed in his wake. They heralded social reform measure and education for women in India. It is to them we owe the pioneer Indian women who blazed the trail against the greatest odds. To Gandhiji, the rejuvenation and reconstruction of society was a part and parcel of the struggle for independence itself. Disregarding the prejudices of centuries, he called women to action in the cause of their country and from the seclusion of the purdah, rich and poor alike, the educated and the ignorant, casting aside age-old customs, came forward and responded to his call. It was a mass movement from which there could be no going back.

Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore had already proclaimed that the cadence of human civilisation was disjointed so long as the contribution of men and women was not equal.

It was in this atmosphere that Pandit Jawaharlal entered public life. A firm believer in social justice and revolutionary in the true sense of the word, he was ever the champion of the under-dog. He believed that women had within the competence and the capacity to contribute in equal measure and as equal partners with men in bringing about the growth and development of soci From the early days of his public life onwards he great stress on the need to give proper status and posi to the women who worked in the social and politic sphere. The women's movement since its inception stood for equal opportunities and rights for women no privileges. This was the attitude which arose out the circumstances of the women's movement in I and became part and parcel of the nation's movem for freedom. Pandit Nehru who was a colleague a co-worker of many of the women leaders of time helped to mould and shape their approach great extent. At this time there were three natio women's organisations, The All India Women's Con ence, The National Council of Women in India the Women's Indian Association. They combined sent three women to represent at the Round Ta Conference with the avowed purpose of demand equal rights and status for women but no privileg such as reserved seats or special representation fo women. But their claim was not heard and the Gove ment of India Act of 1935 made provision for reser seats for women. In consequence, the Congress nomin ed some women to the general seats and many of t women succeeded in being elected. The franchise a time was limited. Pandit Nehru played a n part in assisting women to enter the legislature the country through general seats. This was the a that women gave to the British Government who introduced reserved seats for women.

At one time Panditji was rather sceptical women's movement in India and felt that it was tune with the mass of Indian women who lived rural areas. There was a good deal of truth in his cri

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later he was confined that the major women's organisations in India were making a valiant effort to encompass the mass of women within their fold. He held the view that women should learn to stand on the equal footing with men so that their would no longer have any reason for having separate organisations. When Independence came and he became the chief architect of India's destiny we find that in every sphere he made a continuous effort to give women opportunities through which they could contribute to the nation's growth. In the first Cabinet of independent India a woman namely, Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur found a place and this was followed by women of Cabinet rank in the states. Sarojini Naidu was the first woman Governor of the United Province and then followed others. Vijaya-lakshmi Pandit (Jawaharlal Nehru's sister) was the first woman who took a position in many spheres of activity. First before independence she was Minister in the U. P. Cabinet. She was the leader of India's delegation to the United Nations and the first woman Ambassador of India in many important countries. She is the only woman who so far has been elected to the high position of the President of the United Nations. Many women were sent one after another to represent India in the councils of the world by the External Affairs Minister, Pandit Nehru. It was a cause of wonder and bewilder-ment particularly to the western nations as to how so many Indian women competently contributed in the United Nations and other international organisations. This did more than anything else to help to explode the idea of the 'pathetic contentment' of Indian women as protrayed by Katherine Mayo. Due to Panditji's endeavour in all fields of administration where trained and equipped women were available they were given a chance. Most of the women sent for training have also passed out. Panditji was ever alert to see that justice was done in this respect. Women in large numbers in India worked in the mines and the plantations and in industrial labour and it was his endeavour to see that they also get a square deal along with men. Much of the labour legislation of the Independent India was enacted to assure this.

In the political field adults franchise brought the vote to Indian women. It was Panditji's profound belief that women not less than the men in India throughout the land, in town and village alike, would understand the value of their franchise. He asked the educated women to go to their sisters and explain to them the rights that now accrue to them. It is significant that in India's first general election 60 per cent of the rural women voted. This was much higher than the percentage of women who voted in the first election in the U. K. where women had fought so hard before they enjoyed the suffrage. In the organisation wing of the Congress women had already found a place. In the last general election due to Panditji's desire the tribes were asked to enhance the nomination from the congress for re-presenting the Parliament and the legislature.

The prejudices that operate against Indian women were pronounced both in the customs and the laws of society. Jawaharlal Nehru gave his unstinted support throughout the years for the removal of disabilities that women in India suffered in law. When the Hindu Code Bill came up for discussion in the Provincial Parliament of Independent India he was a great advocate of this measure. He had run into great trouble due to the prejudices that were operating even within the precincts of the legislature. When women members of the Constituent Assembly operating in the Provincial Parliament found that it was facing great trouble they went to Panditji for help. He told me on one occasion that 'If you have faith in me, leave it to me, I will find the suitable and appropriate time for enacting this measure'. He said that we are going to the polls soon on the basis of adult suffrage. The reform of the social law of property and marriage will be an integral part of the Congress manifesto before the public. If we are elected and are given the responsibility of governing the country by the people, no one will be able to prevent the passage of these bills'. In the first elected Parliament of India the disabilities which women suffered under the Hindu Law were removed. Before the women of all the communities of India have equal rights the social laws of the Christians and the Muslims have to be changed. Pandit Nehru was an advocate of a common code of social laws for all citizens. He believed that was the only rational approach. Now that he has gone it is up to us to see that his objectives are fulfilled.

Jawaharlal Nehru was not only interested in the welfare of the women of India but was a valiant champion of the women world over. He believed that women who were the mothers of the race would be a vital force in bringing lasting peace and a basic understanding between the nation of the world. To the last his voice was raised in the protection of the weak against the strong and in overcoming poverty and injustice. In this atom age he strove with all his strength against nuclear weapons of destruction. He believed in atoms for peace and progress of mankind.

Now that his voice is hushed, the women of all the world could pay him no better tribute than to join hands in the endeavour to creating deep and lasting understanding through which the world community can live in peace and harmony.

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Nehru Exhibitions In New York And Moscow

THE two exhibitions on the life and work of Jawaharlal Nehru, held recently in New York and Moscow, represented a capsule history of India he fought for, built up and served with the last ounce of his energy. They were also an interpretation to the main lives of his thinking, which have also become the chief theme of the Indian outlook on democracy, socialism, respect for the individual's worth, awareness of the technological compulsion of the age and dedication to peaceful change.

The purpose of both the exhibitions was to further strengthen goodwill for India by portraying the life and work of a great leader who strove hard for world peace and co-existence. With this purpose in view, both the exhibitions narrated the history of Nehru era, the policies and achievements of India after independence, her deep and sincere desire for friendship with all the countries of the world and her abiding faith in international peace and co-existence.

Mr. Hubert Humphrey, American Vice-President, opened the Nehru exhibition in New York on January 28 in the beautiful Union Carbide building built of glass and stainless steel. It told the history of the man and his country through 1,200 pictures and a large number of three dimensional objects. As Nehru was India's most eloquent interpreter, it made an extensive use of his words. Diaries kept by Nehru in jail, the very books he read as a student, the very cushions used at Nehru's wedding were some of the rare objects on display. Many of the family photographs were on view for the first time. For example, one of them was the very first picture of Nehru with his wet nurse taken on April 14, 1890 when he was exactly five months old. The exhibition was divided appropriately into different sections. Among them the jail pavilion, the wedding pavilion and the history wall were the most popular and attracted large crowds. The concluding part of the exhibition showed a big blow up of an Indian dam construction and this signified the under unfinished task.

Indo-Soviet collaboration

Organised primarily as part of the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of Indo-Soviet economic collaboration, the Moscow exhibition on Nehru was opened by Mr. D. Polyansky, Deputy Chairman of the U. S. S. R. Council of Ministers on February 9 in the Lenin Library Hall. It depicted in nearly 300 photographs and colour pictures the major events in Nehru's life and correlated them with the vast changes that occured in his time. It also brought out vividly the contribution he made in shaping the revolu- ary transformation. The va- sections portrayed cogently the fluences on Nehru's mind, Gan- influence on him and his fa- and his suffering and sacrifice the freedom struggle. How First World War, the Soviet volution, the Spanish Civil War the Second World War aroused him a sense of compassion and made him one of the fore- crusaders for peace was depicted clear manner. All through the hibition, the commentary was Nehru's own words which were judiciously selected for the purpo The exhibition highlighted Nehru contribution to the establishm of secular democracy and to building up of a socialist soci through democratic planning. section dealing with Nehru's visi abroad and his contacts with the world statement visually revealed his contribution to the policies peace, non-alignment and peace co-existence.

The most important section was one showing Nehru as the sy of Indo-Soviet collaboration. section dealt with the visible re of that collaboration—35 m living projects in the fields of dustry, agriculture and techno It showed how Nehru was al the value of Indo-Soviet frien

(continued on page

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THE NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM

—*Dr. (Mrs.) Grace Morley,*

Director, National Museum

THE Teen Murti House which has now become the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Museum was, during the late Prime Minister's life, a centre of activity, the focus of leadership, the place where people could come with their troubles and go back with reassurance, faith and hope. Now, it has become a memorial and a shrine in which the rooms that form the Museum recall in the way or another the busy life for which the House was a setting until May 27, 1964.

The Study and the Bedroom on the first floor remain exactly as they were. The furniture in the office at the External Affairs Ministry has been installed in a room of approximately the same size and shape in order to create the place in which, as Prime Minister and Head of External Affairs, he carried on his daily work and received official visitors. Other rooms of the east wing of the House have become exhibition rooms. Two large rooms have been adapted for changing exhibitions, principally of his manuscripts and photographs.

A selection, widely representative of the nations of the world, of gifts from countries visited officially or from delegations from foreign countries that came to office are exhibited in other rooms. They illustrate vividly the world-wide relations of India as well as the high esteem in which Jawaharlal Nehru was held throughout the world. In another room are shown university degrees, ranging from Cambridge awarded at the end of his student days, to the various honorary degrees conferred by foreign and Indian universities. There too is exhibited the Bharat Ratna, India's highest award given him in 1955. Innumerable scissors and trowels used in inaugurating institutions and in laying cornerstones, keys of cities in different parts of the world, presented on visits, are also on exhibition. Finally, in this room, is the spinning wheel that he used with a photograph of him at work on it, together with the notebook in which he kept a record of his spinning and two garments made from cloth woven from the fine thread that he had spun.

Unending stream

Other parts of the east wing are kept very much as they were during Jawaharlal Nehru's life in the House so that the atmosphere he knew remains. Similarly, the

> *Whatever policy you may lay down, the art of conducting the foreign affairs of a country lies in finding out what is most advantageous to the country. We may talk about international goodwill and mean what we say. We may talk about peace and freedom and earnestly mean what we say. But in the ultimate analysis, a government functions for the good of the country it governs and no government dare do anything which in the short or long run is manifestly to the disadvantage of that country.*
>
> —*Jawaharlal Nehru*

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agrdens in which he took such delight, are preserved and kept at a high point of beauty, as the seasons change.

The Nehru Memorial Museum has been visited by well over five lakh visitors since its formal opening to the public on November 14. 1964, his birth anniversary. As a memorial and a place of pilgrimage it has since had an unending stream of visitors, who often, during the first days and on holidays, have had to wait in line patiently for several hours in order to gain admission. State visitors and foreigners come to the Museum to pay tribute to the departed leader. Those who come file through respectfully, silently, occasionally asking a question of the guides standing at hand, always visibly moved by the vivid reminders of the leader who was so deeply identified with modern India and beloved by all.

The Nehru Memorial Museum has now been open for six months. Its importance to people is clearly expressed in the large attendance. Its essential form has been established. Part of it, a few rooms, preserved as a memorial exactly as they were used by the beloved leader, will remain. The rest of the east wing the exhibition areas, in which items representing his personal and official life are on view, are likely to be modified as the collections of the Nehru Memorial grow. The two large exhibition halls reserved for changing exhibitions provide the possibility of bringing successively to public attention different aspects of Jawaharlal Nehru's own life and of the contemporary history of India of which his was so intimately a part and will always remain a symbol.

As research, which is one of the functions of the Memorial, progresses, these changing exhibitions will surely often become more elaborate, accompanied by catalogues which should in time form a series of scholarly reports on the leader and on his period of Indian and world history. These catalogues, well illustrated, will remain after the exhibition itself has closed as permanent documents, and will permit the scholarly results of assembling the exhibitions to be distributed widely, far beyond the public which sees the actual exhibition. These changing exhibitions constitute the active a[illegible] developing part of the Memorial Museum for the pub[illegible]

Familiar memory

The Museum itself represents the permanent pub[illegible] aspect of the Memorial, which, with all its researc[illegible] activities, its archives and library, will necessarily operate [illegible] largely behind the scenes, away from public view, for [illegible] specialists, historians and scholars. Through the Museum [illegible] the Memorial will remain in touch with the public a[illegible] can continue to serve the people of India directly.

As regards the present generation, who kn[illegible] Jawaharlal Nehru as a living leader and a belov[illegible] symbol of the Nation, the Museum represents a [illegible] opportunity to recall him and to pay affectionate a[illegible] reverent tribute to a still familiar memory. In futu[illegible] as the period of the struggle for freedom recedes in[illegible] the past, and as the first years of Independence, for wh[illegible] Jawaharlal Nehru was guide, in such faith, such wisd[illegible] and such idealism, become remote, only a story re[illegible] in books or recalled by the reminiscences of gra[illegible] parents and parents, and finally, are in the distan[illegible] experience of no living man, the Memorial Museum will take on increasing importance. There the living presence of the leader of all these critical years will be evoked for the new generations of Indians, from ev[illegible] corner of this vast land, who must carry on the task that he began, to the successes that he foresaw, and ha[illegible] faith in his country's achieving. A visit to the Museum will then become not only a lesson in history, but fo[illegible] many a call to dedication to the service of the ancie[illegible] country that Jawaharlal Nehru did so much to fashi[illegible] into a great Nation of the modern world.

The Memorial Museum, therefore, must be appreciated not alone in its present moving function as a memorial to a great man, where Indians and foreigners alike can understand more vividly modern India and honour his contributions to it. It must be understood also for its future importance as testimony, expressed in concrete terms, to how the Nation took form and in what ideals and faith it was founded and led during these critical fateful years. Here lies its permanent value.

NEHRU EXHIBITIONS IN NEW YORK AND MOSCOW

(continued from page 22)

as a factor in promoting international goodwill and understanding. The section depicted with an amount of graphic success, Nehru's great popularity among the Soviet people. One particular picture was extremely significant. A big blow up of the picture of Nehru with a dove created the impression of Nehru [illegible] man of peace emerging as a sym[illegible] of India from among the In[illegible] masses greeting the Soviet peo[illegible]

LOK RA[illegible]

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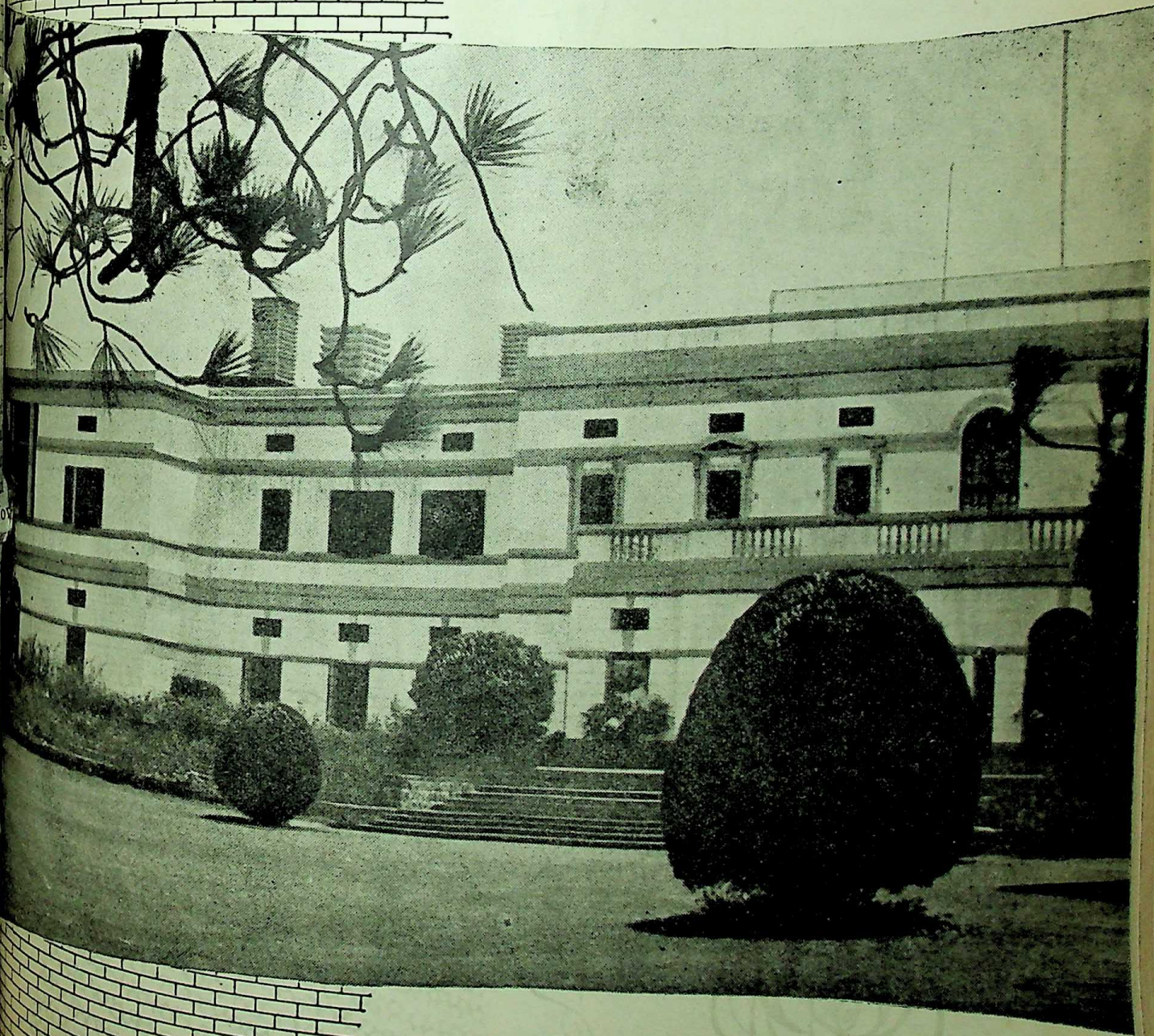
NEHRU MEMORIAL MUSEUM



The Teen Murti House at New Delhi which has now become the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Museum. The rooms that form the Museum and things kept in them recall in one way or another the busy life for which the H

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The place where Panditji as Prime Minister and Head of External Affairs Ministry carried on his daily work and received official visitors

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Any common man had an easy access to Panditji during his life-time. This is the place where they could come and see him with their troubles and go back with reassurance, faith and hope

Valuable presents received by Panditji from the gallant Jawans from NEFA and Ladakh

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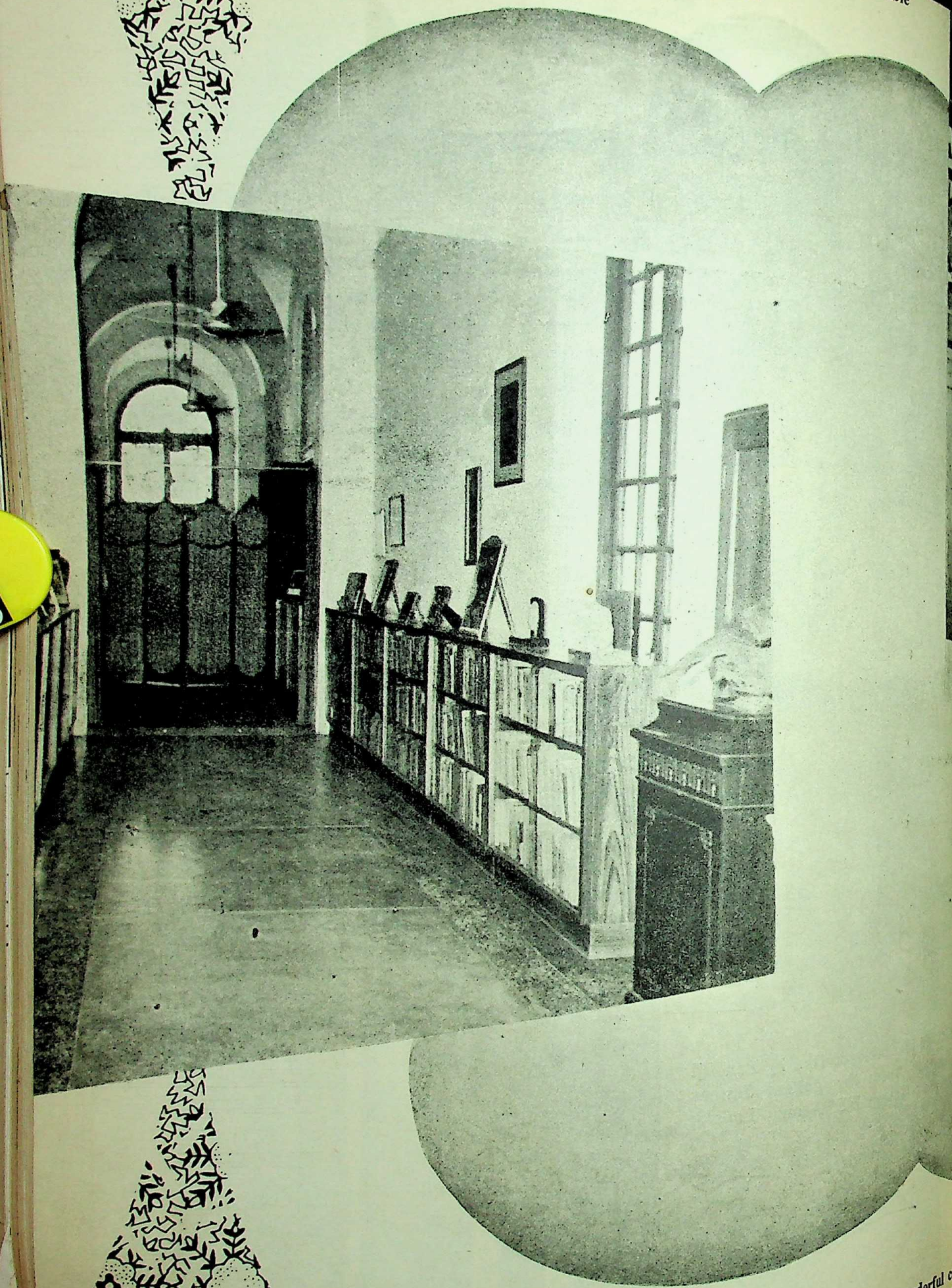
Passage between the study

the sides in the passage are found wooden shelves full of valuable books and also some show pieces placed on them



Inside of the study. Here also one finds a wonderful collection of books, that were so dear to Pa

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Another view of the study.
The place has an unending stream of visitors.

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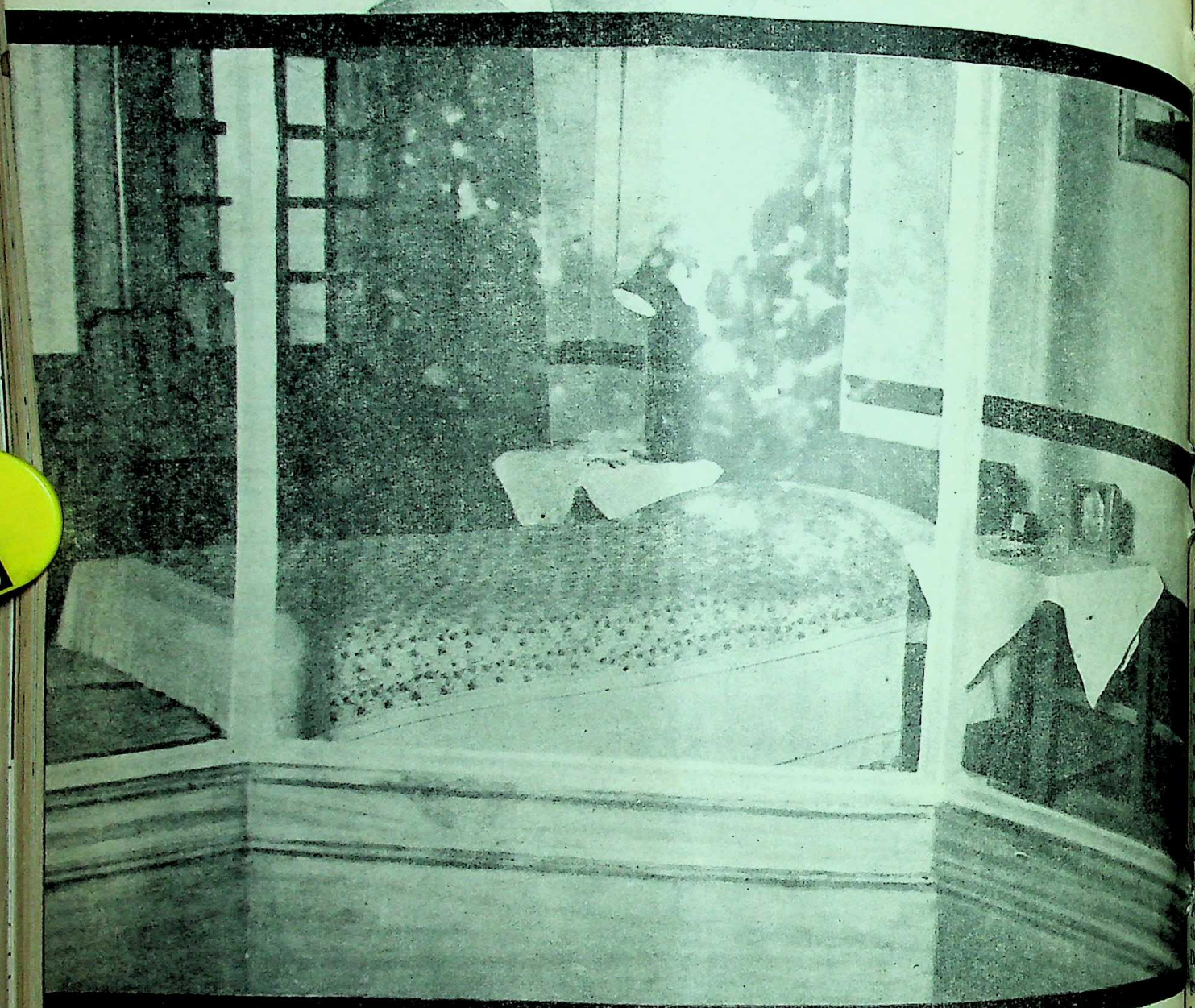

Inside of the bed-room of Panditji. This was the place where after more than 18 hours of continuous work a day, Panditji used to retire for some rest

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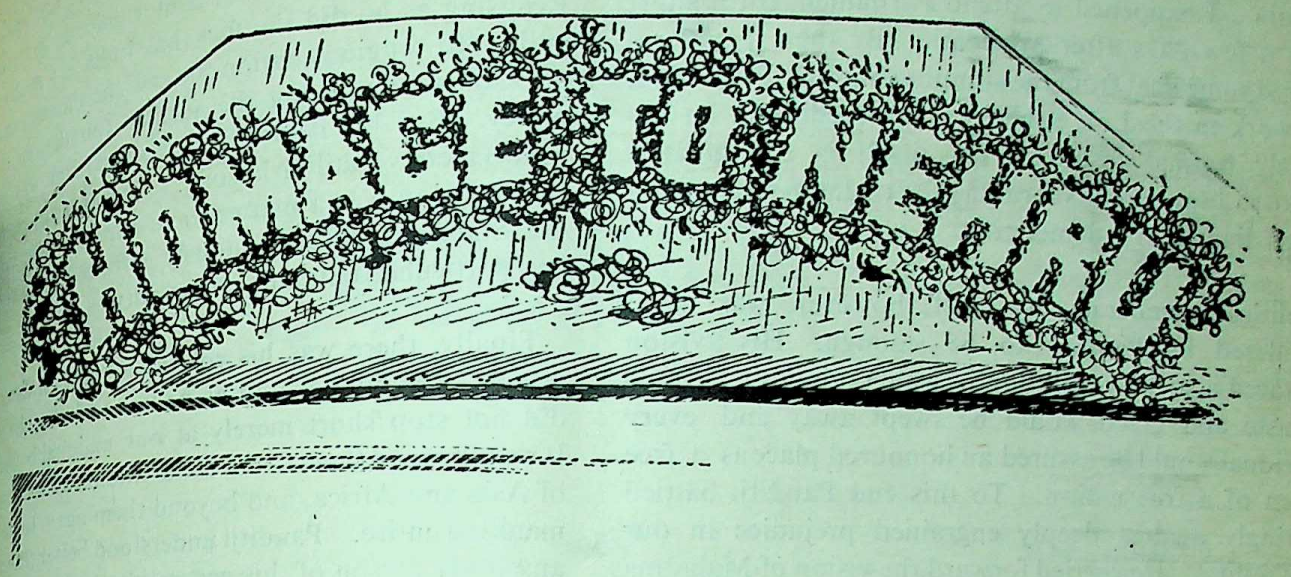

—Dr. Karan Singh
Governor, Jammu and Kashmir

It is one year now that 'The Light is Out'. The nation has survived the shock. This is as it should be, because India has survived since the dawn of history and must continue to march onwards towards progress and prosperity. But yet there will now be a void in our hearts, because Jawaharlal Nehru is no more. No longer will we be able to turn to him for guidance and inspiration. No longer will we come into contact with his radiant and scintillating personality, no longer shall we see his familiar and deeply loved figure amongst us in this beautiful vale of Kashmir from where his ancestors migrated many centuries ago. For us in this state he always had a special affection, and whenever possible he would try and spend a few days here amid the mountains that he loved so well, and would return to Delhi rejuvenated and refreshed. The memory of this great and good man, at once towering world leader and an intensely human individual, will remain with us among our most treasured possessions.

Many memorials and monuments will continue to be built in his memory, but the only true memorial to Jawaharlal Nehru would be the one that we build in our hearts, a rededicating to the ideals for which he lived and worked and a re-affirmation of our determination to build the India of his dreams.

What were those ideals for the realization of which he so tirelessly strove for over half a century? To my mind the outstanding facets of his public philosophy were national integration, parliamentary democracy, social emancipation, economic development based on science and technology and informed by socialistic principles, secularism and international understanding.

The unity of this nation, stretching as it does from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Gujarat to Assam, was an idea for which Panditji worked unceasingly. He always deplored fissiparous tendencies and narrow regionalisms which threatened the unity of India, and never tired of pointing out to us that love for the nation must override all lesser loyalties. We must strive to maintain this unity at all costs, as in unity lies our strength and the assurance of our future greatness. There were numerous predictions that India would break into fragments after his passing. That it has not done so is a tribute to the integration that has been forged since Independence under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, as also to the political awareness of the people and their determination to remain free and united.

Parliamentary democracy is the system of government which our Constitution makers—foremost among whom was Panditji himself—chose for the country after careful consideration. It implies an irrevocable commitment to the dignity and freedom of the individual, and for the seventeen years that Panditji was Prime Minister of the country he strengthened the edifice of parliamentary government in an extraordinary manner.

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An immaculate parliamentarian himself, his deep respect for democratic traditions helped to stabilize democracy in India. I happened to attend Parliament for a short while a few days after his death. By then it had recovered somewhat from the stunning blow of his passing, and work in the Lok Sabha was proceeding in an absolutely normal fashion. This itself is the greatest tribute to Jawaharlal Nehru's achievement in strengthening parliamentary democracy.

Political democracy by itself, however, was never considered by Panditji to be enough. His vision embraced a social revolution in which crippling barriers of caste and creed would be swept away and every individual would be assured an honoured place as a free citizen of a free nation. To this end Panditji battled untiringly against deeply engrained prejudice in our body politic. He carried forward the vision of Mahatma Gandhi for the uplift of Harijans and other backward classes and tribes, and he always laid immense stress upon the importance of doing away with unpleasant and degrading social distinctions. The welfare of the poor and the needy was particularly dear to Panditji's heart, and the India which he sought to build was one in which no child would remain hungry or uneducated, no woman insufficiently clad or housed, and no man unemployed.

In order to achieve this Panditji realised that what was required was nothing short of an economic revolution. His approach to this was firmly based upon an awareness of the prime importance of science and technology in the present-day world. His scientific view of life and history caused him to seek in national planning the answer to our numerous economic problems. As Chairman of the Planning Commission ever since Independence he helped to lay the foundations for our economic regeneration, and to inculcate in the general public an awareness of the importance of modern technology. He was deeply committed to the prime principle of socialism, that the economy should function in a manner that would bring about the greatest good of the greatest number, and that special attention should be paid to the emancipation of economically weaker sections of society. In an extraordinary way Panditji combined within himself the rational, modern and pragmatic attitude of the scientist with the sweeping, integral vision of the philosopher.

Secularism has been built into the very foundations of our Constitution, and this was one of the principles to which Panditji was passionately dedicated. Any hint of religious persecution or preference was anathema to him, and he would never compromise upon this issue. Realising as he did the fact that India is a multi-racial and multi-religious nation, he saw the immense importance of strengthening the secular foundations of our policy. But his dedication to secularism was by no means merely a utilitarian one. He was firmly convinced that religion was a matter for the individuals, and that the State should scrupulously refrain from favouring any particular religious community.

Finally, there was his role as a great international leader. Deeply devoted as he was to India, his vision did not stop short merely at our national boundaries. It went beyond them to cover the whole resurgent peoples of Asia and Africa, and beyond them again to embrace mankind entire. Panditji understood better than almost any other person of his generation the horrible potentialities of nuclear warfare. Time and again he raised the voice of sanity and peace when the world was in danger of being engulfed by a nuclear holocaust, and thus he contributed substantially to lessening the severe rigours of the cold war with which the world was confronted after the Second World War came to a close. He was a fearless champion of repressed peoples everywhere, and his advocacy of freedom from colonial rule did much to chart the course of contemporary history. His dream was of a peaceful world in which all nations would co-operate with each other in the overriding task of bettering the conditions of the human race, and it was this sublime vision that made him so loved and respected in countries other than his own.

These, then, were some of the main ideals for which Jawaharlal Nehru lived and worked. Today he is no longer with us in body, but his spirit lived on and his precepts are there for us to follow. If we merely pay lip service to his memory we will be doing an injustice not so much to him as to ourselves. We must at this beginning of a new era in our history solemnly affirm the ideals for which Jawaharlal Nehru stood.

I would, in closing, like to make a special appeal to those of my countrymen who, like me, belong to what I call the post-Independence generation of Indians, a generation that came to maturity after India had become independent. Upon our shoulders ultimately rests the responsibility for the welfare of this great nation of ours. We must prove that we are capable of shouldering the burdens that lie ahead, and of fulfilling the glowing ideals with which one name will for ever be associated ; the name of Jawaharlal Nehru.

LOK RAJY

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Secularism

— *Dr. Rafiq Zakaria*
Minister for Urban Development

THAT is secularism ? It is an English word which according its dictionary meaning is some- pertaining to the present world things not spiritual ; civil ; ecclesiastical ; nay, not con- with religion. That is why people feel that in emphasising secular character of our Re- we are giving the impression we have become materialistic irreligious. I am afraid was far from the intention of nding fathers of our Consti- nor is it the attitude of sent rulers. What we want through this word is non-communal rather than the character of our Re- which recognises no religion State religion.

ing an approach in general is, however a most difficult It is especially so in the case political concept as such. respect of abstract terms it is impossible to define them. reason why ancient Greeks ed Socrates to death was

that he would compel both his friends and detractors to define terms such as justice, temperance, love, kindness, mercy, etc. and then by his ingenuity and wisdom almost exasparate them by pooling all such definitions to pieces. However, it is also not possible to do away with definitions when we have to project a particular approach among the people. Many eminent scholars have in their own way sought to explain the term secularism in the context of Indian affairs. But I feel that the best explanation has been given by our philosopher-statesman Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, who is now the President of our Republic. " Secularism " he says, " does not mean irreligion or atheism or even stress on material comforts. It proclaims that it lays stress on the universality of spiritual values which may be attained by a variety of ways. "

This is in consonance with our past heritage from the days of *Rigveda*, which affirmed that the real is one, though the learned speak of it variously to the emergence of Lord Buddha on our soil who declared " Hatred does not cease by meeting hatred with hatred but by meeting it with love ". This is its nature. If one wants to live a happy life one should not hate one's enemies. " Conquer resentment with love, evil with good faith, grief with generosity and falsehood with truth ". And though Buddhism came as a revolt against Hinduism, because of its ritualism, the latter no less broadbased, as it allowed no proselytization. In the *Upanishads* emphasis is on the universal aspect of religion as symbolished by *Brahma* and *Atma* while the Gita is essentially a beautiful synthesis of action and reaction. It underlines the spiritual merging of the seeker into the sought, of attachment into detachment, of love into devotion. In Asoka's rule we had the finest form of benevolent paternalism. The emperor was a real guardian to all his people ; as he proclaimed in his Rock Edict XII, " One who reverences one's own religion and disparages that of another from

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devotion to one's own religion and glorify over all other religions, does injure one's own religion most certainly. It is verily concord of religions that is meritorious."

In the beginning, as you are no doubt aware, there was the conflict between Hinduism and Buddhism but as the basic approach of the two was, in many respects, identical a spirit of synthesis grew between them. The advent of Shankara helped the process. He combined in his teachings the best in both the religions and evolved a philosophy which brought about a successful reconciliation between the two major religious systems of India.

The arrival of Muslims on the scene was a new factor but soon the conquerors were conquered by the invigorating atmosphere of good-will and tolerance that prevailed in this land and they became merged into the mainstream of Indian life. In this the Muslim Saints and Sufees such as Qutbuddin, Bakhtiyar-al-Kaki, Khwaja Moinuddeen Chisti and Nizamuddin Awha played no insignificant a part ; they humanised and liberalised Indian Islam. Of the Muslim rulers, mention must be made of the not so known King of Kashmir—Sultan Zainul Abdin—whose name is a legend with every Kashmiri child for he was loved by all his subjects alike—Hindus and Muslims. He was free from the slightest trace of religious prejudice or bigotry. In 1427 when he came to the throne he called back a large number of Hindus specially Brahmins, who had left the State's service due to discriminatory treatment meted out to them by his predecessors and showered them with gifts and positions. He got many Sanskrit books translated into Persian so that Muslims could study Hindu literature and become acquainted with ancient Hindu culture. The impetus that this Kashmiri King gave to the forces of harmony and unity, almost a hundred years before the birth of Akbar, forms a glorious chapter in the annals of secularism. However, it was Akbar who stands out among the Muslim rulers as the best exponent of a secular and non-communal State. As he wrote to Shah Abbas Suffavi of Persia in a letter "Various religious communities are divine treasures entrusted to us by God. We must love them as such. It should be our firm faith that every religion is blessed by Him and our earnest endeavour to enjoy the peace of the evergreen garden of universal toleration. The eternal King showers his favours on all men without distinction. Kings who are shadows of God should never give up this principle". Even the great Shivaji, who fought so tenaciously against the Mughals, was all consideration to his Muslim subjects. He granted them full protection, respected their religious places, even enlisted them in his army and gave them positions of honour and responsibility. The admiral of his fleet was a Muslim.

On the spiritual plane the foundations of syntheses laid by Shankara were carried forward in their own inimitable manner, by Ramanand and Kabir, Nanak and Dadu, Chaitanya and Tukaram who all sang :

Shakti bhi Shanti bhi Bhakton ke geet mein hai

Bharati ke baseeyon ki mukti preet mein hai.

And though there have been attempts, occasionally towards chauvinism and fanaticism, sectarianism and communalism, the story of India is one of continuous synthesis and integration. This is evident not only in the early per[illegible] but all through the centuries ; [illegible] every conflict that arose, it [illegible] ultimately the forces of harmony a[illegible] unity which won. This was so [illegible] the workings of the religious an[illegible] social institutions of ancient India. It was so in the efforts at recon[illegible] tion made during the Mediæ[illegible] period. And it was so even after [illegible] advent of the British who gave [illegible] worst fillip to the forces of separa[illegible] and communalism in India. [illegible] as one event, after another pro[illegible] neither the stress of circumstan[illegible] nor the pressure of power gro[illegible] could succeed in diverting [illegible] currents of history which on [illegible] contrary became more and m[illegible] intensified as the vision of Ind[illegible] seers broadened, the vigil of [illegible] saints widened, the speculation o[illegible] her philosophers sharpened and [illegible] imagination of her poets and artis[illegible] soared. In Swami Vivekan[illegible] these values found one of their [illegible] champions though it was left [illegible] Mahatma Gandhi to infuse al[illegible] a new life into them and to [illegible] them a mass touch. To Gandhi [illegible] religion was something univer[illegible] As he said, "Let me explain w[illegible] I mean by religion. It is not [illegible] Hindu religion, which I certai[illegible] prize above all other religions. [illegible] religion which transcends Hindu[illegible] which changes as one's very nature [illegible] which binds one indissolubly to th[illegible] truth within and ever purifies. [illegible] the permanent quality in hu[illegible] nature which counts no cost to [illegible] fuller expression". Despite [illegible] adherence to Hunduism Gandhi [illegible] did not like the word tolerance [illegible] respect of other religions. As [illegible] put it,—"Tolerance may [illegible] gratuitous assumption of [illegible] inferiority of other faiths to [illegible] own whereas *Ahimsa* teaches [illegible] entertain the same respect for [illegible] religious faiths of others [illegible] accord to our own".

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After Independence no one was faced with a greater challenge to preserve the secular character of India than the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. First came the bitterness of partition, followed by heart-breaking sufferings of millions of refugees. To these were added the uncalled for and almost malicious provocations by Pakistan which in turn resulted in some unhealthy reactions in India.

However, Panditji stood firm as a rock for he firmly believed that any other approach would have been a negation of all that India has always stood for. As he explained to Lord Lothian: "India has never known in the whole course of her long history the religious strife that has soaked Europe in blood. The whole background of Indian religion, culture and philosophy was one of tolerance, and even encouragement of other beliefs. Some conflict arose when Islam came, but even that was far more political than religious, although stress is always laid on the religious side. It was the conflict between the conquerors and the conquered". In the last 18 years India has consistently followed this approach; it is enshrined in the pages of our Constitution and has become a part of our national life. During the days of our struggle against the British, many challenges came to it, which even weakened our basic structure, resulting in the partition of our country, but due to the humanism of the Mahatma and the breadth of vision of Pandit Nehru, we recovered and took to the right path. In this Maulana Azad played a notable role. His was a luminous intellect, which brightened the gloomy atmosphere and gave new hope to the disheartened.

As Pandit Nehru told the students of the Muslim University of Aligarh: "We may adhere to different religious faiths or even to none but that does not take away from the cultural heritage that is yours as well as mine. The past holds us together; why should the present or the future divide us in spirit".

It is in that spirit that the creed of secularism has always been preached, propagated and practised in India. In his famous poem "Hindostan Hamara", Iqbal interprets it beautifully in his oft-quoted couplet:

Mazhab nahee sikhata
apas mein bair rakhna,
Hindi hain ham, vatan hai
Hindostan hamara

This is what we mean by Secularism, which is so much a part of India's cultural and political heritage, handed down to us from generations to generations. Any effort that has ever been made to weaken or abandon it has miserably failed though at times it might have looked as if it was losing the grip. Many years ago our poet laureate Rabindranath Tagore gave us a prayer which embodies the high ideals which have always inspired our people:

"Where the mind is without fear
and the head is held high;
Where knowledge is free;
Where the world has not been
broken up into fragments by
narrow domestic walls;
Where words come out from
the depth of truth;
Where tireless striving stretches
its arms towards perfection;
Where the clear stream of
reason has not lost its way into
the dreary desert sand of dead
habit;
Where the mind is led forward
by Thee into ever widening
thought and action—
Into that haven of freedom,
my Father, let my country
awake.

Since Tagore wrote this beautiful prayer, India is already awakened; let us pray with him that it shall always remain so awakened in times to come.

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

★ *Unified Industrial Relations Act*

★ *Workers' Education Scheme*

★ *Administrative Reorganisation Committee*

★ *L. C. P. S. Courses revived*

★ *Establishment of Directorate of Art*

★ *Scarcity works in Yeola*

★ *Bogus foodgrains and Sugar Cards detection*

★ *Pakistan Geographical Review forfeited*

★

WITH the bringing into force of the Bombay Industrial Relations (Extension and Amendment, Act), 1964, with effect from May 1, 1965, the Act now applies to all the industries in the Vidarbha Region to which the Central Provinces and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act had hitherto applied. The Bombay Act has also been made applicable to the cotton textile and sugar industries in the Marathwada Region from May 2.

A Court of Industrial Arbitration, commonly known as the Industrial Court, has been constituted for the entire State. The Assistant Commissioners of Labour at Nagpur and Aurangabad have been appointed as Additional Registrars of Unions for their respective areas and they exercise all the powers and duties of the Registrar. They have also been notified as Conciliators for purpose of the Act.

Government has also constituted a Labour Court at Nagpur and Shri P. D. Kulkarni, Judge of the District Industrial Court at Nagpur will preside over the Court. The Labour Court at Poona, presided over by Shri M. H. Sheikh, has been given jurisdiction over the Marathwada Region of the State.

Admissions to Engineering and Pharmacy diploma courses

Candidates seeking admission to diploma courses in engineering and pharmacy in Government polytechnics in Maharashtra State are advised to obtain the prospectus and application forms and apply within ten days of the declaration of the S. S. C. Examination results to the Principals of the polytechnics direct.

The Government polytechnics at Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Karad, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri, Nagpur, Amravati, Latur, Nanded, Yeotmal, Aurangabad, Khamgaon, Jalgaon and Dhulia cater for a three-year diploma course in engineering and those at Karad, Amravati and Jalgaon for a two-year diploma course in pharmacy. The minimum qualification for both the courses is S. S. C. Examination.

The prospectus giving detailed information and the form of application are available, free of cost, from the Principals of any of the polytechnics on request.

Admissions to technical courses

Many students are reported to be securing admissions to various technical courses at private institutions which are actually not recognised by the Directorate of Technical Education for conducting those courses.

All the intending students are, therefore, advised that before securing admission to any institution in Maharashtra State, they should

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Concession up to secondary stage

The State Government had clarified that the children of the servants of municipalities and municipal boroughs and whose total annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 are also eligible for the concession of free education up to the secondary stage. It has also clarified that the certificates as regards the income and eligibility from the heads of offices or institutions as the case may be are sufficient for the purpose.

Administrative Re-organisation Committee

The Government has reconstituted the Administrative Reorganisation Committee and appointed Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, as its Chairman in place of Shri S. G. Barve who has joined the Planning Commission.

The other members of the Committee are Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power and Buildings and Communications ; Shri R. A. Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue and Forests ; Shri D. R. Pradhan, Chief Secretary to Government ; Lt. General S. P. P. Thorat, Chairman, Maharashtra Public Service Commisssion, Bombay ; Shri P. L. Tandon, Chairman, Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay ; Professor S. V. Kogekar, Member, Forward Markets Commission, Bombay ; Professor G. D. Parikh, Rector, University of Bombay ; and Dr. N. R. Deshpande, Professor of Political Science, Nagpur University. Shri N. S. Pardasani, Officer on Special Duty, General, Administration Department, is a member-secretary.

L. C. P. S. courses revived

The State Government has revived the Licentiate Course in Allopathic Medicine in the Maharashtra State with effect from June, 1965. The diploma course, spread over a period of 3½ years, will be known as L.C.P.S.

To begin with, the course will be started at the Mayo Hospital, Nagpur, from June next with 60 admissions. The buildings, equipment etc., of the former Robertson Medical School, Nagpur, will be used for conducting the course.

The minimum educational qualification for admission to the course will be Inter-Science (B-Group) or equivalent qualification. The admission will be open to students from all the universities in the State.

National Anthem in cinema houses

The playing of the national anthem at the conclusion of the late evening shows in cinema houses starting at 9 p.m. or thereabout, where only one show is held in a day, has now been allowed by the Government. Where there is the matinee show and the first evening show in addition to the late evening show, the national anthem is to be played only at the conclusion of the afternoon matinee and the first evening show, and not at the conclusion of the late evening show.

Rates of interest revised

The rate of interest as prescribed under rule No. 11 of the Maharashtra State Aid to Industries Rules, 1961, has been revised by the Government of Maharashtra from 3 per cent per annum to 4 per cent per annum from May 1, 1965 throughout the State.

The revised rate of interest is applicable where the amount of loan does not exceed Rs. 10,000.

Pay-scales of private primary teachers

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to allow the management

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of recognised private primary schools in the Vidarbha Region to adopt for their primary teachers the pay-scales sanctioned by the Government in February, 1959 for primary teachers under the Zilla Parishads with effect from May 17, 1965.

The Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishads and the Deputy Director of Education, Vidarbha Region, Nagpur, have been asked to ensure that the managements adopt these pay-scales for their teachers as early as possible.

Asian centre of Girl guides

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned a further contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 for the proposed building for the Asian Centre of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts to be constructed at Poona. Earlier, an amount of Rs. 1,00,000 was sanctioned for the same purpose in 1961.

Scripts for Ganesh festival

As usual, the institutions and individuals desiring to stage entertainments programmes during the coming Ganesh festival will have to submit the scripts of their programmes to the Stage Performance Scrutiny Board for prior scrutiny. The last date for receiving such scripts is June 30, 1965. Further details can be had from the State Performances Scrutiny Board, Government of Maharashtra, South Hutment, Old Secretariat, Bombay-32.

Scarcity works in Yeola

Government has intructed the Collector of Nasik to appoint an executive officer for undertaking bunding works in the following 29 villages in Yeola taluka as scarcity conditions are likely to prevail in those villages :

Erandgaon Kd., Erandgaon Bk., Nagade, Balhegaon, Kotamgaon Bk., Undirwad, Pimpalgaon-Jalal, Adgaon-Chothawa, Bokate, Deolane, Dugalaon, Dhanora, Chinchodi Kd., Dhulgaon, Chinchodi Bk., Shevage, Goundagaon, Suregaon Rast, Nimgaon-madh, Satali, Bhingare, Jalgaon-Neur, Neurgaon, Dhamode, Ankute, Deothan, Khamgaon, Garkhed and Kutch-Khede.

The District Land Improvement Board has also been asked by the Government to prepare scheme for the preservation and improvement of soil and prevention of soil erosion in the villages threatened by scarcity.

Bogus foodgrains and sugar card detection

The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, has sanctioned a cash award of Rs. 100 each to Shri B. T. Palav, Supervisor Inspector in the 'M' Zone and Shri H. P. Karnik, Sub-Inspector of Police, as well as other small rewards to Police Constables who were jointly responsible

(continued on page 56)

ESTABLISHMENT OF DIRECTORATE OF ARTS

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to establish a Directorate of Arts, announced Shri M. D. Choudhari, Minister for Education, at a press conference, held at Sachivalaya on May 19.

Maharashtra is the first State in India to start a separate Directorate for art education.

The Maharashtra State has the most diversified and broad-based system of art education and the most comprehensive programme of art activities, the annual expenditure incurred by the State Government being about Rs. 35 lakhs. There is, however, no machinery to bring about co-ordination in art activities and to ensure efficient implementation of the official plans and policies and maximum utilisation of the available resources in the field of art.

With this end in view, the State Government has decided to establish a directorate of arts.

The Directorate of Arts will deal with the following main subjects: (1) drawing and painting, (2) sculpture, (3) architecture, (4) applied art, (5) art-crafts, (6) industrial design, (7) art in general education, (8) art teachers' training, (9) all graphic arts and other allied subjects.

Its major functions will be pertaining to training in art, art inspection, financial assistance to art institutions, organizations, etc. as also to deserving artists, public art examinations and cultural activities such as art exhibitions, art publications, museums, art galleries, etc.

Answering a question, the Minister for Education said that the new Directorate would be entrusted with the work of making copies of frescoes and sculptures from Ajanta and Ellora.

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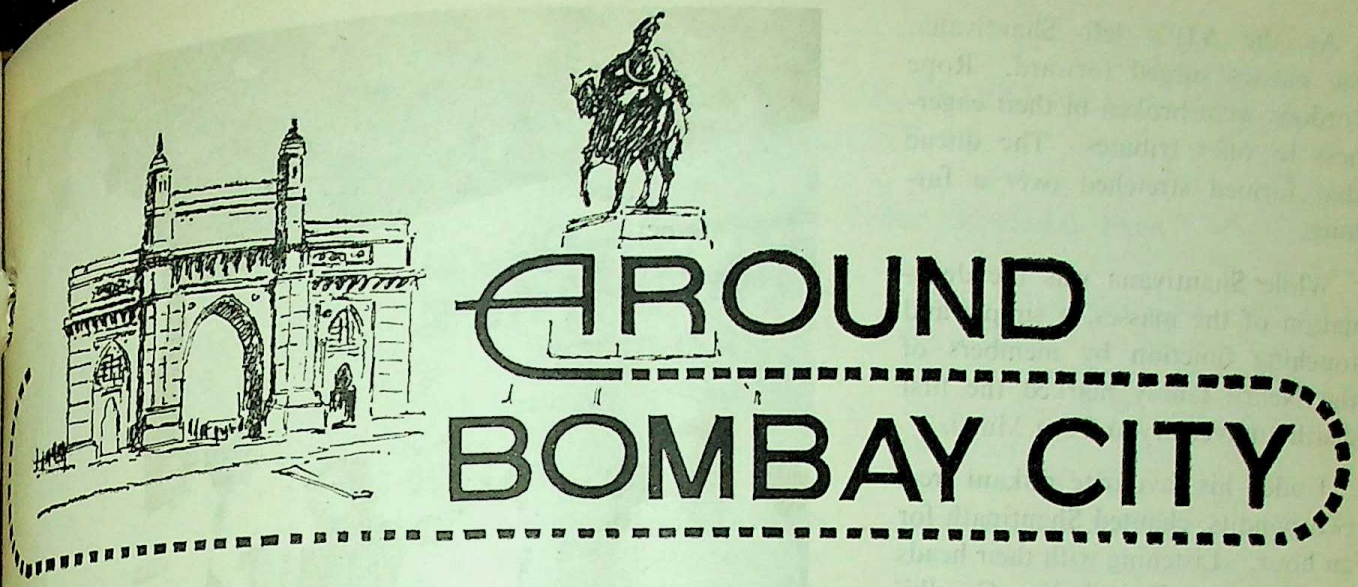

WITH tears and flowers thousands paid their homage to the memory of Jawaharlal Nehru on May 27.

The heads bent low, men, women and children filed past his samadhi Shantivana in slow silent steps.

People started gathering at Shantivana long before sunrise to pay homage to the late Prime Minister on his first death anniversary.

However, it was only after the laying of a wreath by President Radhakrishnan at 8 a.m. that the samadhi was open to the public.

With 150 men of the three armed forces standing at attention on one side and Air Marshal Arjan Singh, Vice-Admiral B. S. Soman and Lieut. Kumaramangalam on the other, the President laid a huge bouquet of phlex zenias, carnations and roses on the samadhi. A white and black card, held in place by red and black ribbon, read simply : "From the President."

As buglers sounded the Last Post, the detachment of the armed forces presented arms, reversed arms and stood on reversed arms. Heads bowed in reverence and a hush came over the multitude. A two-minute silence was followed by the buglers sounding the "Rouse."

Among the first to arrive at the samadhi, at 4-45 a.m., was Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit. A bouquet of yellow carnations were her token of homage to a "dearly beloved brother." The Prime Minister, Shri Shastri and Mrs. Lalita Shastri, who arrived just before the President laid a garland of khadi strands.

There were wreaths from the U. S. Embassy, the High Commissioner of Ceylon, Shri Krishna Menon, the Government of the Punjab, and the Canadian peace delegation. Garlands and petals were showered by the masses. As the day advanced the samadhi turned into a tiny mountain of flowers.

The Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, Shri C. Subramaniam, and the Minister for Works and Housing, Shri Meher Chand Khana, were present at the morning ceremonies.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, seen garlanding the photograph of Jawaharlal Nehru at the labour rally held at Nare Park, Bombay to augment the Nehru Memorial Fund Drive in Maharashtra. Also seen in the picture is the State Minister for Labour, Shri N. M. Tidke.

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As the VIP's left Shantivana, the masses surged forward. Rope cordons were broken in their eagerness to offer tributes. The queue that formed stretched over a furlong.

While Shantivana was the destination of the masses, a simple and touching function by members of the Nehru family marked the first death anniversary at Teen Murti.

Under his favourite piikani tree, two pandits, chanted Shantipath for an hour. Listening with their heads covered were Smt. Indira Gandhi, Smt. Pandit and her three daughters and Smt. Rajen Nehru.

At the spot where, a year ago, an urn containing Mr. Nehru's ashes rested before its last journey to the Yamuna was the Jawahar Jyoti which came to the capital after a journey of 25,000 miles.

Dr. Radhakrishnan, Shri Shastri and Smt. Dr. Sushila Nayyar called on Smt. Gandhi and joined in the prayers.

At 5-30 a.m., in the front lawn of Teen Murti the "nightingale of the south." Smt. M. S. Subballakshmi, sang devotional songs in different regional languages.

Many had waited outside the gates of Teen Murti overnight to be able to pay their homage. There was a stream of men, women and children pouring into the house.

The children, as they quietly walked the outer lawns of the house, remembered "Chacha Nehru" whose beaming face used to fill their hearts with joy.

JAWAHAR Jyoti cast its glow on the faces of national leaders assembled at Delhi this evening at the rostrum in the Ramlila grounds from where Nehru used to address the people of Delhi, to pay homage to the man who was loved by millions all over the world.

The Minister for Labour, Shri N. M. Tidke, addressing the labour rally organised by the Nehru Memorial Fund Committee, Maharashtra State, at Nare Park, Bombay

At the beginning of the function, Shri Shastri received Jawahar Jyoti from the Indian Youth Congress leader, Shri Puran Singh Azad, who ran through the crowd at the Ramlila grounds amidst shouts of "Nehru amar rahe," with the "flame" held aloft in his hand.

He walked up the high rostrum and handed the torch to the Prime Minister. It was then installed in a corner of the rostrum, where it would continue to burn overnight.

Paying glowing tributes to Nehru, Shri Shastri said: "Nehru was the greatest man produced by the nation after Mahatma Gandhi and the torch he lit must remain burning forever."

Nehru Memorial Week in Bombay

The Nehru Memorial Week in Bombay City began on May 1 with a prayer meeting at 8 a.m. at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall and concluded with a public meeting at Chowpatty on May 27.

In between there was a rally of workers at Nare Park on May 2 when the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, was the main speaker and Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, presided. The other speakers at the meeting were Shri A. Ali Jafarbhai, Shri Raman S. Shri S. G. Patkar, Shri Manu Kotwal and Shri Tulsi Boda.

Meetings were also held in various wards of city during the week at which Pandit Nehru's principles and practices were propagated. A drive was launched for contributions to the Nehru Memorial Fund. All these programmes were arranged

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MILLS AND FACTORIES TO WORK ON AUGUST 15

Day's Earnings for Nehru Memorial Fund

At a meeting of the representatives of trade unions and employers' association held at Sachivalaya, on May 17, under the presidentship of the State's Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, a decision was taken that the workers all over the State should work in their mills and factories on August 15, which is a national holiday, and contribute their day's earning to the Nehru Memorial Fund.

The Home Minister, at the outset, emphasised two objectives of the Nehru Memorial Week, which was observed from May 21 to 27. He said that during the week meetings would be held all over the State at which the principles and practices for which Pandit Nehru lived and died would be propagated and contributions to the Nehru Memorial Fund collected. He urged upon the people to attend these meetings in large numbers, leaving aside their party and creed, and make contributions to the Funds to the maximum extent possible. A production drive would also be launched all over the State.

A bulk of the Memorial Fund is to be spent on the academy of advanced studies, which was so dear to Panditji, and the rest of the amount utilized in putting up Jawahar Bhavans, a scheme designed mainly for the cultural and recreational benefits of children.

under the auspices of an influential sub-committee of the Nehru Memorial Fund under the chairmanship of Dr. P. V. Cherian.

A collection drive was launched with the help of voluntary organisations for the Nehru Memorial Fund. The collection target had tentatively been fixed at Rs. 2 crores for the whole State.

Workers in mills and factories would work on August 15, which is a national holiday, and contribute one day's wages to the Nehru Memorial Fund. The Regional Sub-Committee expects the employers also to contribute an equal amount in addition to any other voluntary contributions they may make to the Fund.

Liberal Contribution Urged

The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, appealed on May 19 to the ever generous people of Maharashtra State to donate liberally to the Nehru Memorial Fund and also to participate enthusiastically in the solemn constructive activity programmes arranged in observance of the first anniversary of the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Governor said that on the first anniversary of our beloved Jawaharlal Nehru which fell on May 27, it has been decided to observe the day as a working day not accident but by design. Jawaharlal himself would have liked us to act and work untiringly and not to mourn his loss but to exert ourselves fully to achieve the goal he set before us and to dedicate ourselves to the achievement of the ideals he cherished.

Jawaharlal Nehru gave us the slogan "Aaram Haram Hai" and himself worked ceaselessly all his life to put our country on the road to progress and prosperity. Until the last minute he was absorbed in work. The best way, therefore, to pay our homage to the revered memory of our beloved leader is to observe the day as the day of work and positive action and not as a day of mourning. Let us, therefore, work with redoubled vigour on the day and put our best efforts in bringing our country nearer to the national objectives set before us by Jawaharlalji.

It has been decided to organise a special drive from May 21 to 27 to collect funds for the Nehru Memorial Fund. A state Regional Sub-Committee has been formed to organise the drive as well as to promote constructive activities in various fields throughout the State both urban and rural areas which is a fitting memoraial to Jawaharlal Nehru. The main memorial will, of course, take the shape of an Acedemy of Advanced Studies, which was so dear to the departed leader, while twenty-five per cent of the collections from the State will be refunded to the State to be utilised on Jawahar Bhavans, a scheme designed mainly for the cultural and recreational benefits of children or some such other schemes.

I have no doubt that the ever generous people of Maharashtra State will donate liberally to this fund and also participate enthusi-

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A view of the huge congregation at the labour rally organised at Nare Park

astically in the solemn constructive activity programmes arranged in observance of the first anniversary of Jawaharlalji.

Bombay observes Nehru's first Death Anniversary

BOMBAY, in common with the rest of the nation, paid homage to Jawaharlal Nehru on May 27 on the concluding day of the Nehru Memorial Week the first anniversary of his death.

Tributes to the great qualities of head and heart of the departed leader were paid by speakers at various functions held by numerous social, political and cultural organisations.

His services to the nation, to whose well-being he dedicated his life, were gratefully recalled.

The day was observed with befitting solemnity and a resolve to cherish the ideals that were dear to him.

Of significance was a function organised by the city's Chinese resident where Shri Nehru's efforts for international peace and amity were extolled.

The City's Muslims and Christians at a meeting, unequivocally condemned Pakistan's aggression on Indian territory.

Madame Sophia Wadia, in her brodcast over all India Radio, said : " Let us put aside all divisive and other and transcending parochial, regional and other narrow and sectarian attachments, make our India a united India, a republic of brotherhood. "

AN exhortation to the people to work hard and be disciplined was made by speakers at a meeting at Chowpatty, the concluding function of the Nehru Memorial Week, in Bombay on May 27 last, his first death anniversary.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, said that Nehru worked 18 hours a day for 50 years without complaint. Shri Naik recalled his dynamic personality, transparent sincerity and his perpetual efforts to promote peace and goodwill among nations.

Never had so much been done one man for humanity. His ad cacy of the five principles based on genuine motives of pe he said.

Shri Naik added that history always produced a man in a cr and Jawaharlal Nehru was who took the country in its infa years to progress through peace hard work.

Shri Naik urged every one work for the progress of the coun The nation could prosper through the efforts of all. because someone in the Governme did something wrong, the peo could not do another wrong.

The State Home Minister, Sh D. S. Desai, said that history would show that it was through Nehru efforts that Kennedy and Mr. Khrus shchev were brought together resu ing in the easing of tensions.

Shri Desai said the Chine aggression was a great shock Nehru and it was then that his health started deteriorating. It was that Nehru was not unaware of Chinese threat. But Nehru gen nely felt he had brought about some kind of fraternal understandi between India and China.

He hoped that the thousands dedicated workers, be they of any party, would help translate Nehru dreams and ideals into a reality.

Shri M. Madhavan, the Mayor said that Nehru's efforts at nation reconstruction and development his life and work would be a sou of inspiration for generations come.

Shri M. Harris asked the peo to be disciplined as without pline, there could be no real gress. He asked the gathering follow Nehru's example of work and devotion to duty.

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Shri B. A. Khimji, president BPCC, who presided, said the only fitting tribute to Nehru was the translation of his ideals into reality.

The Indian National Theatre presented the dance ballet, "Discovery of India" at the Rang Bhavan. Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhosle, presided.

The Film Forum screened Nehru documentaries and organised an exhibition of Nehru photographs.

The Friends of the Trees held a tree-plantation function at the Mayor's residence.

Meetings were held by the Walkeshwar Malbar Hill Nagrik Samiti, the Santa Cruz West Mandal Conveners Committee (Shri V. N. Desai presiding), the Bharatiya Youth Forum, the Bombay Tamil Sangam, the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, the Bombay Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and the Youngmen's Cosmopolitan Association.

The copper urn in which the ashes of Jawaharlal Nehru were brought from New Delhi for immersion in the Godavari at Nasik, was placed on a specially-constructed marble pedestal in the central lobby on the sixth floor of Sachivalaya, at a function held on May 27.

Shri V. P. Naik placed the urn on the pedestal and offered a red rose to it. He aso garlanded the portrait of the late Prime Minister.

All Ministers, Deputy Ministers, the Chief Secretary and all Secretaries to the Government and other officials filed past and placed rose petals on the pedestal.

A two-minute silence was observed.

Shri Nehru was a man of the masses who gave his countrymen a sense of dignity, Shri V. K. Krishna Menon said in Bombay on May 27.

The former Defence Minister and close associate of the late Prime Minister was speaking to the Rotary Club of Bombay North.

He said Shri Nehru taught the people to have a scientific approach to life, which meant seeing things and thinking about them for oneself and testing them by experience. His concept of a strong nation was that the nation should have a sense of belonging.

Centenary Celebrations of ITU

The Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai inaugurated the centenary celebrations of the International Tele-communications Union, at the St. X'aviers College Hall, on May 17.

Commending the valuable services the Union had been rendering to the people all over the world, Shri Desai said that the ITU had set up a fine example of what international co-operation could achieve and how technical experts could come together to increase the efficiency and quality of service through mutual cooperation. It had been instrumental in promoting internanational understanding and co-operation between nations and people of the world, he added.

The Home Minister said that Maharashtra in general and Bombay in particular had been a leader in tele-communication field. The first cable link with overseas countries originated in Bombay. Shri Desai said Bombay had the proud privilege of having the biggest centre of overseas tele-communication links and had also the rare distinction of having one of the biggest telephone exchanges in the country. The city had also one of the earliest broadcasting stations in the country. It was, therefore, in the fitness of things that Bombay had been chosen as a venue for the centenary of the International Tele-communication Union.

Shri Desai, however, said that with more and more countries understanding the valuable services rendered by the Union, there would be a wider scope for international co-operation and understanding through the good offices of the

Flower-Women's Tribute

Two women flower-sellers who always sit outside Shantivana and sell only red roses to those who wish to pay a floral homage to Nehru made a touching tribute to the former Prime Minister on May 27.

Children and poor people who could not afford to pay for the flowers were given rose petals free by the women.

Both the flower-sellers are known as "the red-rose women." They sell only red roses and manage to find them during any season.

In a colourful shamiana a few yards away from Nehru's samadhi sat two children, brother and sister, spinning yarn to offer as a tribute to Nehru. They sat near the Samadhi the previous evening and spun yarn for 24 hours. The nine-year-old girl and the 12-year-old boy offered the yarn on May 27. They had come all the way from Gwalior.

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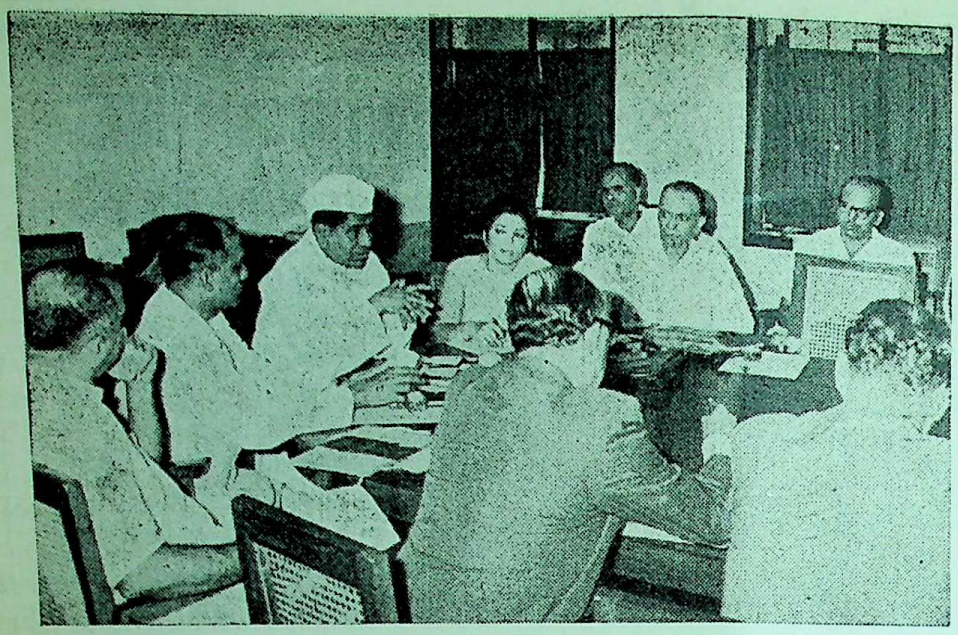

The Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, addressing a meeting of the representatives of trade unions and employers' association at Sachivalaya for soliciting their co-operation in the cause of Nehru Memorial Fund. The Minister for Labour, Shri N.M. Tidke, is also in the picture.

Union. The Home Minister said that he was glad that the ITU centenary coincided with the international co-operation year.

Shri Desai also declared open an exhibition on the occasion.

Earlier, Shri M. S. Muthanna, General Manager of the Bombay Telephones, welcomed the Minister.

Bust of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj unveiled

The Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, unveiled the bust of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in the Municipal Corporation Hall, at Bombay on May 10. The bust of Shivaji Maharaj has been donated to the Corporation by Shri R. D. Sawant, a Corporator, in memory of his late mother, Chandrabhagabai.

Speaking on the occasion, the Home Minister said that Shivaji fought against aggression. He was not opposed to any religion, caste or creed. The British historians misrepresented Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj because the information they gathered about him was biased. Even our late Prime Minister Pandit Nehru had misunderstood the great Maratha hero but he corrected it when he paid tribute to Chhatrapati Shivaji at Pratapgad.

Shri Desai deprecated the criticism against 'Shivaji cult' and said that Shivaji cult was not a regional cult but it was a national cult. Today, when the country was faced with aggression, the example of Shivaji Maharaj must inspire the youth of the country to face enemies resolutely and boldly and defend the country's freedom, he added.

Presiding over the function, Shri M. Madhavan, Mayor of Bombay, said that the bust of Shivaji Maharaj was a glorious addition to the galaxy of great men who had served Bombay and hoped that it would inspire them to do noble deeds for Maharashtra and for the country in any emergency.

Shri S. E. Sukthankar, Municipal Commissioner, proposed a vote of thanks.

Children's Art Exhibition

The Minister for Education Shri M. D. Chaudhari inaugurated a children's art exhibition in a three week children's camp organised by the Sadhana Trust, at the J. J. Institute of Applied Art, on May 1[illegible]

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Chaudhari said there was a need for free expression of creative art which would help all round development of society.

Complimenting the Sadhana Trust which has taken inspiration from the late Sane Guruji, the Minister assured that Government would extend all possible assistance if such camps were organised in vacation.

Earlier, Shri Sadanand Varde welcomed the Minister and Dr. P. V. Mandlik, M. L. A., proposed a vote of thanks.

Schemes for Fourth Plan

The sub-committee for social services schemes and transport projects of the Bombay Division met recently at Sachivalaya to discuss the schemes for the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The Minister for Education Shri M. D. Chaudhari presided over the meeting.

The meeting was also attended by the Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, Shri D.N. Padvi, Shri J. R. Patwardhan, Divisional Commissioner of Bombay and departmental officers of the Bombay Division.

Though many of the schemes for the road development and social welfare comes into district schemes and consensus of opinion of the members was that these schemes may be taken up at the divisional level as they could be implemented successfully. Among these scheme include water supply and drainages, medical facilities, technical education, interesecting village roads.

LOK R[illegible]

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The Committee also considered employment of technically trained people in the large industries of Bombay. Opening of more primary schools, especially in the Adivasi areas of the Bombay region, was considered as prime necessity. An outlay of Rs. 1·25 crores for the divisional level scheme is being considered. A bulk of this outlay will be expended on the opening of two engineering colleges.

In all an amount of Rs. 19·71 crores is expected to be spent in Bombay Division during the fourth plan for village and other roads.

Industries plan for Bombay division discussed

A sub-committee of the Bombay Division discussing the Fourth Plan of the six districts, namely Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Dhulia, Jalgaon and Nasik, with respect to the establishment of agricultural base industries, met at Sachivalaya on May 17.

The Minister for Civil Supplies Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan presided.

Shri J. H. Patwardhan, Divisional Commissioner for Bombay, piloted the proceedings of the meeting. Among the possibilities of starting the industries in the Bombay region, a biscuit making factory, oil from rice bran, paints and varnishes, cotton spinning mills, chemical pulp factory, saw mills, paper and paper board from bamboo plantations etc. Amongst the important industries which were considered are salt based industries. Bombay is considered as one of the largest consumers of caustic soda, soda ash etc., yet these are not manufactured in Maharashtra. Salt is found in plenty in Maharashtra and, therefore, it is proposed to establish a caustic soda plant at Pan and soda ash factory at Roha both in Kolaba district.

A functional industrial estate, pertaining to ceramic industries estimated to cost Rs. 45 lakhs, is proposed to be started at Chiplun in Ratnagiri district. The question of printing presses on co-operative basis and industrial estates at more than one places in the districts was also considered by the committee. The final draft proposal for industries to be started in Bombay region during the Fourth Fiver-Year Plan will be finalised after being considered by the Government.

High tributes to Maharashtra in Delhi

High tribute was paid to Maharashtra for its splendid performance in Small Savings by Shri B. R. Bhagat, Union Minister of State for Finance and Chairman of National Savings Centre Advisory Board. Presiding over the meeting of the Board in Delhi on Sunday, Shri Bhagat said Maharashtra had always been in the vangard of the Small Savings movement. Shri Panday, Chairman of the Small Savings Mobilization board also paid special tribute to Maharashtra for its effective publicity programme.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Maharashtra's Minister for Small Savings, appreciated the new facilities provided by the Government of India in the shape of increased rates of interest in Post Office Savings Bank Accounts and Cumulative Time Deposit and the Certificates thereby ultimately accepting the repeated recommendations of Maharashtra. He however, urged very strongly that since Post Office Savings Bank accounts were open to institutional investment, the new 8 per cent yielding National Savings Certificates with 10 years maturity period should certainly be open to institutions also, because it would ensure that the larger investments of the institutions would stay intact at least for two years before which such Certificates could not be encashed and secondly because such investments would result in no loss to Government since the interest was not exempt from income tax.

Shri Taleyarkhan also urged very strongly that the percentage of 66 2/3 per cent of the net collections allowed to the States should be increased to 75 per cent to give the States a greater incentive for collection and thereby result in larger aggregate collections in the entire country. He pointed out that this was one of the ways of increasing total net savings in the country which would eliminate the necessity of higher taxation. One of the main reasons why in Maharashtra in recent years there had been no increase of taxation, was because of the high rate of savings among the people of the State. He was applauded and supported by all State representatives and other members in this suggestion.

Shri Taleyarkhan also pleaded very hard and utltimately had

Kumari Maithili Ayyar presenting an item of Bharat Natyam during the cultural programme organised at Chowpatty on Maharashtra Day

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accepted as a recommendation of the Board to the Central Government that in order to ensure regularity of instalments in investments in Cumulative Time Deposits, it was most necessary in national interest to introduce commission for agents who would ensure that the defalcation in such accounts were reduced to the minimum as a result of such incentive given to agents. The concensus of opinion entirely favoured the view and several members spoke strongly supporting it.

A special Committee to examine ways and means of boosting up Pay Roll Savings Scheme was appointed at the meeting comprising of Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Maharashtra's Minister for Small Savings and the Small Savings Ministers of West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh and Shri Mayudu, National Savings Commissioner.

Acquire land under urgency clause

That all land in urban areas required for housing should be acquired under the Urgency Clause and possession taken at the stage of notification was stressed the Minister for Housing, by Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, at the meeting in Bangalore, on May 11, of the Committee of State Housing Ministers, presided over by Professor M. S. Thacker, Member of the Planning Commission.

It was this committee's fifth meeting and was attended by Shri Deoraj Urs, Mysore Minister for Housing, Shri Barkat Ali Khan, Rajasthan Minister for Housing who are the other members of the four-member committee appointed at the Chandigarh State Housing Ministers' Conference to report on the integration of Subsidised Housing Schemes and simplification and expedition of land acquisition proceedings for purposes of housing.

Accepting Shri Taleyarkhan's suggestion, Professor Thacker, Chairman of the Committee, agreed with the Maharashtra Minister that otherwise the definition of what was urgency would cause difficulty and that if housing programmes are to be given priorities as they should, the expeditious acquisition of a land was vital. The Chairman also said that it was most important that housing should be given the same priority as industries in the country's own interest in order to ensure higher output of production which depended such a lot on efficiency of the worker that can show best results under Acquire Land under Urgency Clause 2.

Another important recommendation made by the Maharashtra Minister and accepted by the Committee was regarding the land given for industries and earmarked for housing their workers. Shri Taleyarkhan said that it would serve no purpose just having the land reserved without any housing coming up for years on it. His proposal, accepted by the Committee, therefore was that the housing for industrial workers on the area reserved for housing should be built by the Housing Board under the 75 per cent. 25 per cent. scheme and if not occupied by the employees of the industry within a specified time, the Housing Board should be allowed to allot the tenements to any other industrial workers.

Shri Taleyarkhan also brought to the notice of the Committee with the consent of the Union Housing Minister, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, with whom he had an earlier discussion in Delhi on Sunday last, that the Union Ministry of Finance should be approached to reduce the rate of interest on Life Insurance Acquire Land Under Urgency Clause 3.

Corporation loans, or alternat to treat the loan housing scheme those Low Income Group Middle Income Group also Subsidised schemes so that at le to the extent of the subsidy, the rents could be subsidised and therefo the danger of any precipitate crease in the rentals of new lo housing schemes under the Low Income Group and Middle Income Group may be avoided. The Com mittee favoured the former view appealing to the Union Finance Ministry to allow the Life Insurance Corporation to charge concession rates of interest and the Chairman said that he said the Union Housing Minister would see the Union Finance Minister in this connection.

Shakti Dal Camp concludes

Shri H. G. Vartak, Deputy Minister for Public Health, said at Bombay on May 11, at the concluding function of 15-day summer camp of the Shakti Dal, at the Robert Money High School, that it was very necessary to build up physical and mental strength of women so as to defend our nation from the foreign agressions.

Commending the activities of the Shakti Dal, the Deputy Minister said that the Dal had helped in inculcating self-confidence and boldness in ladies.

Shri Vartak gave away prizes to various cadets for their good performance in the camp.

Earlier, the Deputy Minister took salute and inspected the parade of cadets.

Various items such as yogasan, lezim, jambia, bhangda and kolnritya were also presented by the cadets on the occasion.

Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa also addressed the gathering and blessed the cadets.

Earlier, Smt. Purnima Pakvasa welcomed the guests. ★ ★

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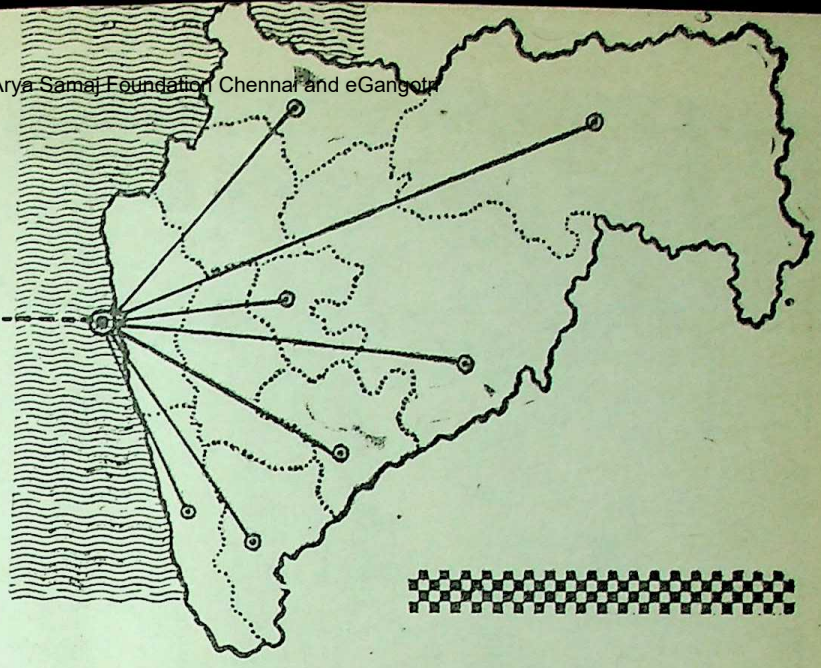
NEWS FROM DISTRICTS



Fixed foodgrains prices to continue

Bettering the lot of tribals

Water supply scheme inaugurated

Rehabilitation of refugees

Vasectomy operations in Kolhapur

Benefit from package programme

New medical school in Nagpur

THE minimum prices of foodgrains fixed by the State Government would continue for the next year also and changes, if any, would only mean enhancement of the prices, stated the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, while addressing Andh Adivasi Adhiveshan, at Pusad recently.

Referring to the present food problem, the Chief Minister said that he was sure that adequate supplies would be made since the jowar purchased under monopoly procurement was in hand in addition to the supplies from the overseas and other States. He urged the agriculturists to make utmost efforts to step up food production for making the State self-sufficient.

Fixation of jowar prices had given incentive to the farmers for more production of jowar than the cash crops, he said. By mathematical calculations it could be proved that with the rates fixed it would be more profitable to produce jowar than

A conference of M.Ps., M.L.As., Presidents and Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishads, Divisional Officers, and Collectors of Nagpur Division was held at Nagpur on May 4 and 5 to discuss and recommend to the Government, the Regional Level Schemes for Nagpur Division for the 4th Five-Year Plan. Picture shows the conference in session. Dr. G. B. Khedkar, Rural Development Minister, Shri S. Wankhede, Finance Minister, Shri N. M. Tidke, Labour Minister, Shri V. S. Sonavane, Prohibition Minister, Shri M. A. Vairale, Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power and Dr. M. N. Desai, Commissioner, Nagpur Division, guided the deliberations.

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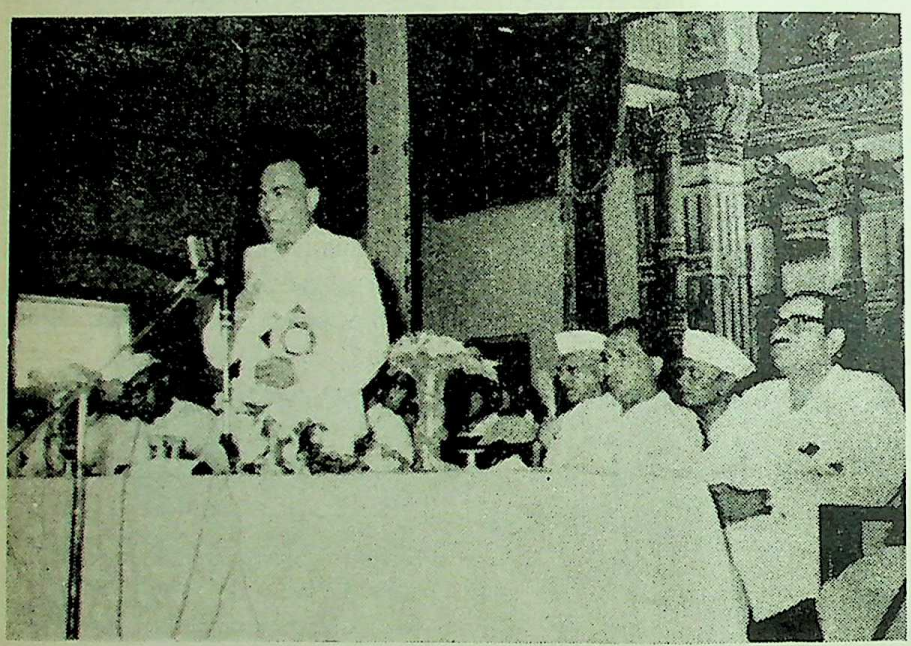
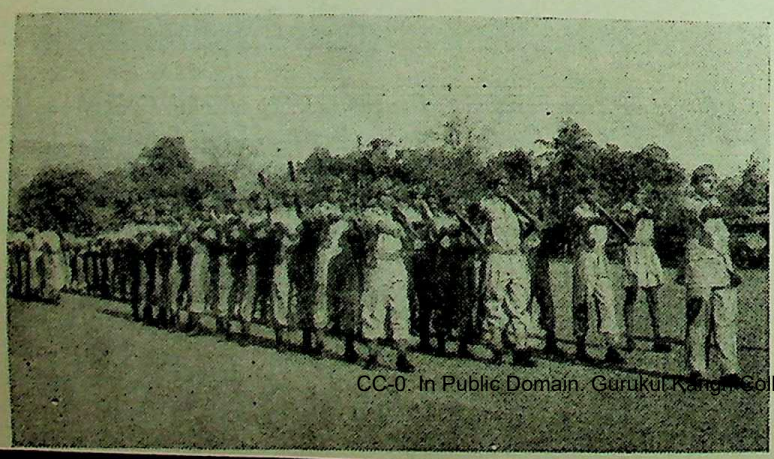
The Minister for Education, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, seen lighting the Dnyan-Jyot at the time of the Gram Shikshan Campaign initiated on the auspicious day of Shiv Jayanti at Jalgaon. On the left is seen a party of neoliterates rendering a cultural item during the function



The Union Minister for Community Development, Co-operation and Panchayati Raj, Shri S. K. Dey, inaugurating the Silver Jubilee Session of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Conference at Kolhapur

A one-week home guards training camp was organised at the Town Hall, Thana, during the last week of April, 1965 in which more than 700 Adivasi home guards from the Jawhar and Talasali talukas of Thana district participated. Picture shows the daily parade of the home guards



cotton, besides serving the cause of humanity.

The Chief Minister complimented the workers of andh community for enlightening the class which was termed as backward. He urged the social workers to explain to them the various schemes meant for their welfare and actively help the backward communities to take maximum advantage of the schemes.

The Chief Minister was very much impressed by the most disciplined conference which was attended by about 2,000 delegates from Yeotmal and Akola districts. He assured active help to solve various difficulties of the adivasis and announced a grant of Rs. 15,000 for construction of a hostel for adivasi students from the Chief Minister's Discretionary Fund. Addressing a meeting at village Kali, Shri D. said that the entire face of the Pus tahsil would be changed completely by the Pus and Shastrakund projects with the advent of processing units like ginning factories, sugar factories and even a spinning and weaving mill. Additional irrigation facilities provided by the major and minor irrigation schmes

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projects would enrich the people, he said and urged upon them to put in maximum efforts with unity and co-operation.

Bettering the lot of tribals

Speaking at a huge rally of tribals at Malghat, at Chikhalda, in Amravati district recently, the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, said that a mobile dispensary unit, besides a UNICEF jeep for primary health centres, would be provided to better the lot of tribals in Dharni and Chikhalda tribal development blocks.

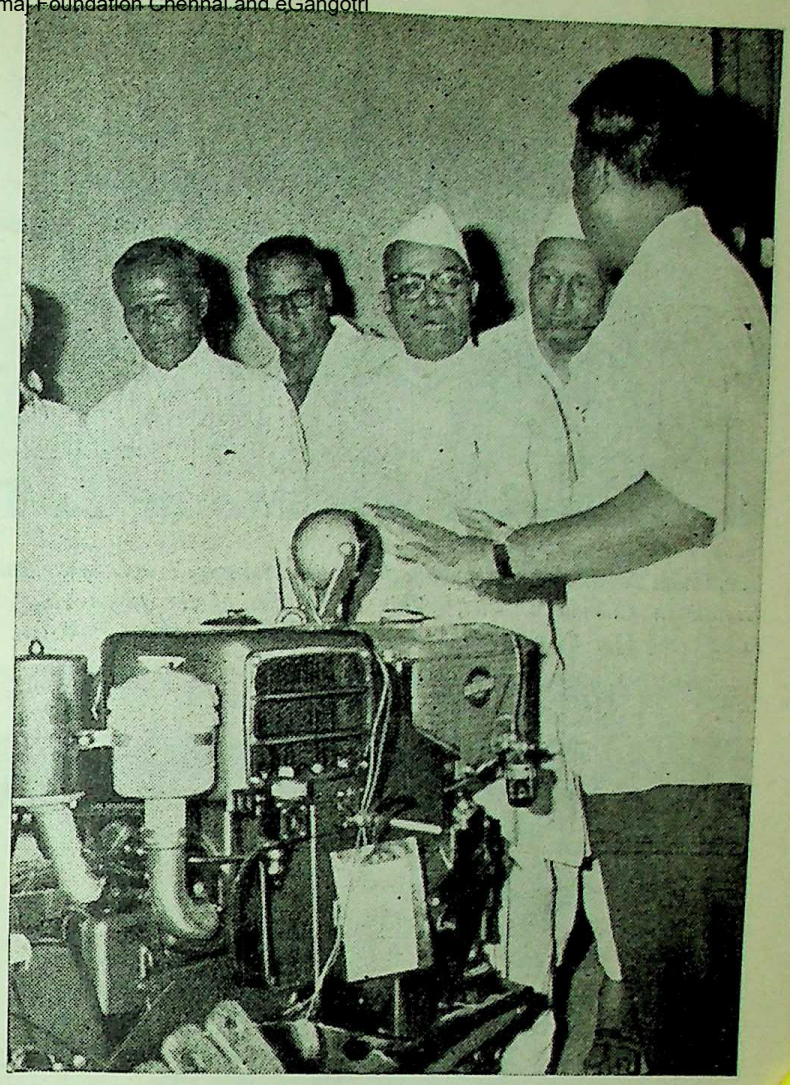
The State Government had taken suitable steps to open primary schools in the tribal area and also provide the facilities of residential schools, Shri Naik said. He exhorted the tribals to take advantage of the various facilities provided by the Government to improve their conditions.

Shri Naik said that every village should pledge to bring under cultivation an additional 25 acres. Thereby, Maharashtra would have over 9 lakhs acres of additional land under agriculture. He cautioned the cultivators against holding surplus foodgrains. The Chief Minister also declared open a new middle school building and an open air theatre at Chikhalda.

Shri S. D. Boke, President of the Zila Parishad, welcomed the Chief Minister. Shri D. N. Patil, Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, also spoke. Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, presided.

Progress through co-operation

The Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, observed that the dream of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to march towards India's economic progress through co-operation had been achieved to a great



The Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Savant, inaugurated the Indo-Japanese Demonstration Farm at Khopoli on May 21 last, the first day of Nehru Memorial Week. The Farm aims at giving demonstration and experimental education regarding Japanese method of cultivations. Here the Minister is seen inspecting the various implements at the Farm.

The Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri S. B. Chavan, inspecting the Mula Dam project in Rahuri taluka of Ahmednagar district

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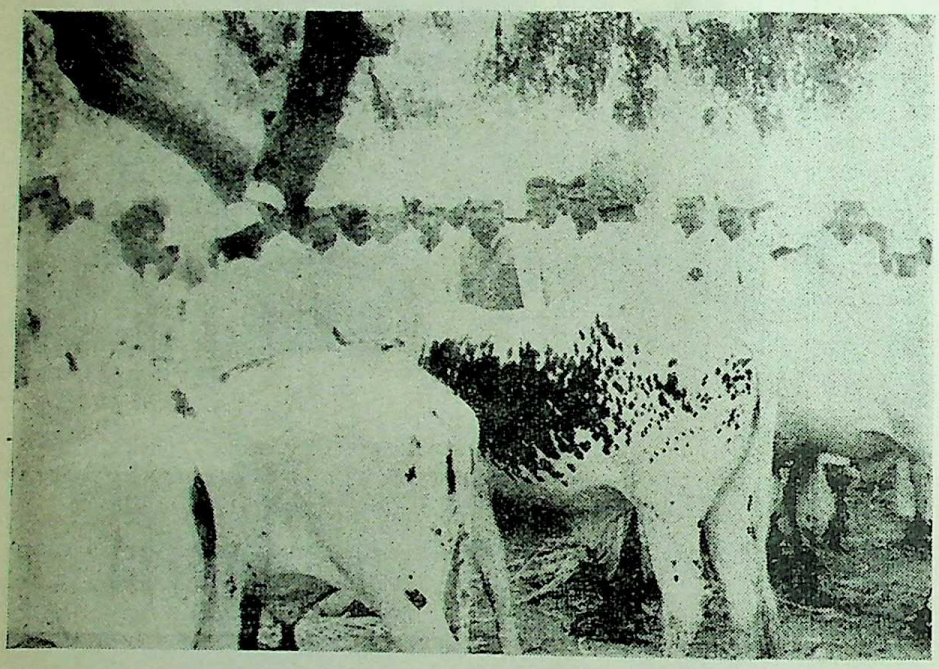
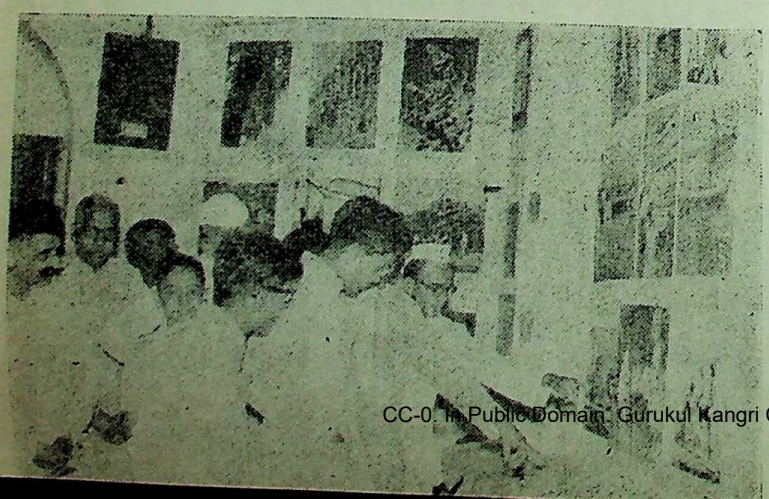
The Union Minister for Rehabilitation, Shri Mahavir Tyagi, inaugurating village Geetali in Chanda District. This is the first of the seven villages proposed to be created for the rehabilitation of refugees from the East Pakistan.



The Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Savant, inspecting different kinds of cattle on show at a farmers' rally held at Mangrul in Tuljapur taluka of Sholapur district

An exhibition, named "Maharashtra Darshan" was organised at Ahmednagar on the Maharashtra Day on May 1 last. Collector of the district, who inaugurated the same, is seen going round the exhibition.



extent. He was speaking on the occasion of the centenary celebration of Shahabaj school near Alibag recently.

The Minister said that Shahabaj village had become a place of inspiration because it had brought 1,300 acres of khar land under cultivation and supplied one teacher from each house to maintain educational pace in Kolaba district. The Government had paid the greatest attention to the education problem, he said, and added the people should be ever ready with all their might to defend the country's borders and preserve the democratic way of life.

Shri Desai inaugurated the new school building here and declared publication of the memorial volume entitled "Rasmadhuri", written by Shri M. N. Patil. A civic reception was also accorded to him where Shri Dadasaheb Limaye, President of the Kolaba Zilla Parishad presided. The Minister also inaugurated a primary public health centre at Mangaon. The centre is set up at the cost of Rs. 27,000 out of which Rs. 16,000 are collected through popular contributions. Nearly 127 villages consisting of 63,000 people would be benefited by the centre.

Water supply scheme inaugurated

The Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, inaugurated the Ichalkaranji water supply scheme recently. The scheme, which cost about Rs. 3·65 lakhs will supply 20 lakh gallons of water per day to 63,000 people of the town.

Shri Desai complimented the municipal officials on implementing the water supply scheme. Shri R. V. Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue, presided. Earlier, Shri R. V. Patil, President of Ichalkaranji Municipality, welcomed the Minister.

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Jowar collected in Mohol taluka

The agriculturists who co-operated with the Government in the present difficult food situation were patriots in the real sense of the term, observed Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Agriculture, speaking as chief guest at the jowar procurement day at Aangar in Mohol taluka, recently. The Minister also laid the foundation stone of the Aangar Panchayat Samiti office building.

Shri Y. J. Mohite, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, performed the bhoomipuja of the proposed high school building. About 19,000 bags of jowar have been collected in Mohol taluka so far, out of which 1,000 bags were collected on the procurement day.

Rice procurement in Bhandara

Bhandara district has collected 37,816 quintals of rice, 3,378 quintals of paddy, 884 quintals of 'kini' and 2,025 quintals of jowar till May 14, under the paddy, rice and jowar procurement drive.

According to the district food authorities, the Bhandara district is the first in the State under the rice procurement drive till that time.

Rehabilitation of refugees

The Union Rehabilitation Minister, Shri Mahavir Tyagi, inaugurated the first East Pakistan refugee rehabilitated village of Gitali, near Aangam Relief Camp, about 60 miles from Chanda, recently.

The Union Minister complimented the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, on his commendable effort in the cause of rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan in the Maharashtra State. He said that it was extremely heartening to see that the Chief Minister had readily agreed to extend his helping hand

The Minister for Buildings and Communications, Shri S. B. Chavan, paid a visit to a Jowar Purchasing Centre at Dharmabad in Nanded district on the Jowar Purchasing Day. Here he is seen inspecting the sample of jowar purchased.

A view of the bags of jowar purchased by the Government at one of the purchasing centres at the Paithan Taluka Co-operative Purchasing Society

The Jowar Purchasing Day was recently organised at village Mandrup in Akola taluka with great pomp when 1001 bags of Jowar was sold to Government. Picture shows a view of the procession taken out on the occasion.

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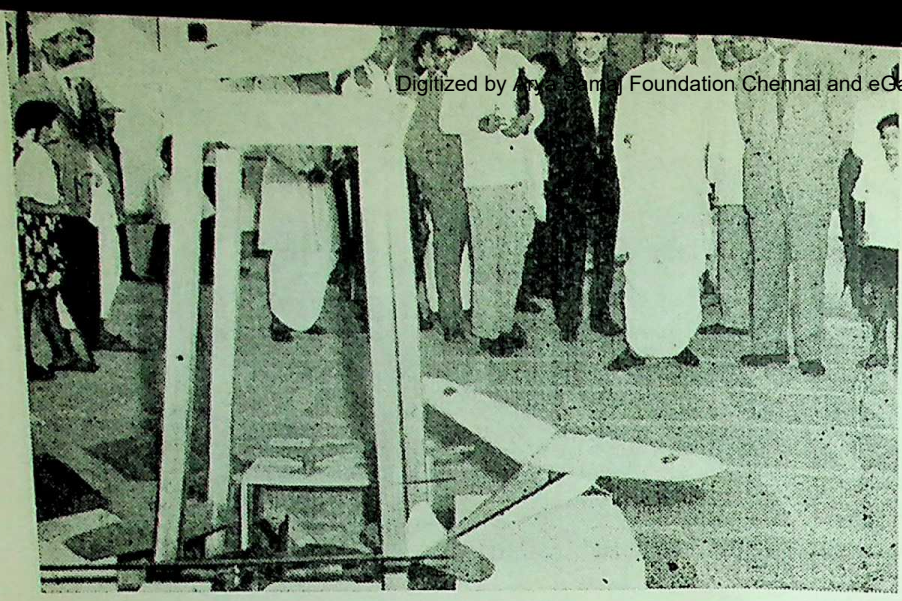
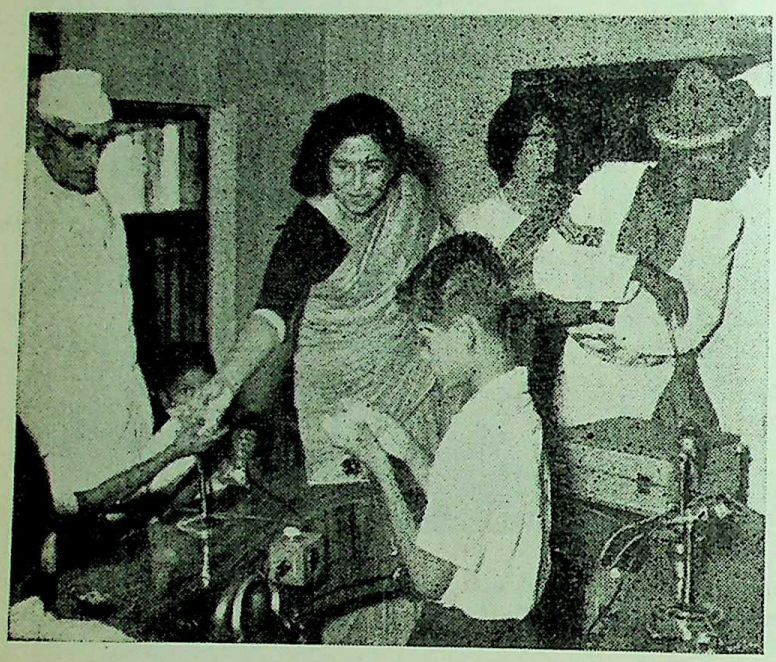


The Minister for Education, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, was the chief guest at the annual prize distribution ceremony of the Satara Sainik School held recently at Satara. Here he is seen admiring a model of aeroplane designed and prepared by the inmates of the School.



Smt. Tara Cherian, wife of Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, recently paid a visit to the Government School for the Dumb and Blind at Alibag, when she distributed sweets to the students of the School. The Deputy Minister for Education, Dr. N. N. Kailas, is also seen in the picture.

A rally of the Adivasi farmers was organised at Chikhaldara in Amravati district on May 10 last. Picture shows a section of the women-folk that gathered on the occasion.

to about 10,000 refugee fam... Welcoming the liberal gesture ... the part of Chief Minister in offe... 50,000 acres of useful forest la... for the rehabilitation of refuge... he was glad that the people and ... Government of all States in this ... country voluntarily came forw... to help resettle the refugees w... had to leave everything of the... in Pakistan and come to this coun...

Gitali is the first village set ... for rehabilitation of displ... persons from East Pakistan. Ne... 60 such villages will soon spring ... in Gadhchiroli Tehsil of Chan... District, where forest land of ab... 50,000 acres has been selected ... their rehabilitation on agricultu... land.

Presiding over the function, ... Chief Minister, Shri Naik, assured ... the Union Minister that all effo... would be made to satisfactor... rehabilitate the migrants in Chan... District. Having allotted the nec... ssary land for cultivation to th... refugees, it was also necessary ... their part to exert themselves ... stand on their own legs as Gover... ment would not be able to gi... them free help for an indefi... period, the Chief Minister sa... He hoped that the migrants wo... readily offer their co-operation to ... Government in furthering their pros... pects and would not fall prey ... misleading propaganda by interes... parties.

Earlier, Shri D. R. Prad... Chief Secretary, Government ... Maharashtra, gave an exhau... account of the rehabilitation p... gramme that was being vigoro... implemented in Chanda Distr...

Shri J. B. D'Souza, Direct... Relief and Rehabilitation, prop... a vote of thanks.

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Junior Red Cross training course concludes

The seven-day inter-State training course of the Junior Red Cross concluded at Poona, recently.

Addressing the trainees at the concluding function, the Health Minister, Shri Shantilal H. Shah, emphasised the need for such trained personnel in the emergency when the country had to face the aggressors. He added that our every activity should aim at strengthening the position of the jawans guarding the country's frontiers. The training course, held in Maharashtra for the first time, was attended by trainees of ten States in the country.

Earlier, Smt. Gulestan Billimoria welcomed the Minister. Smt. Shah gave away prizes to the trainees. Shri N. R. Kalyaniwalla proposed a vote of thanks.

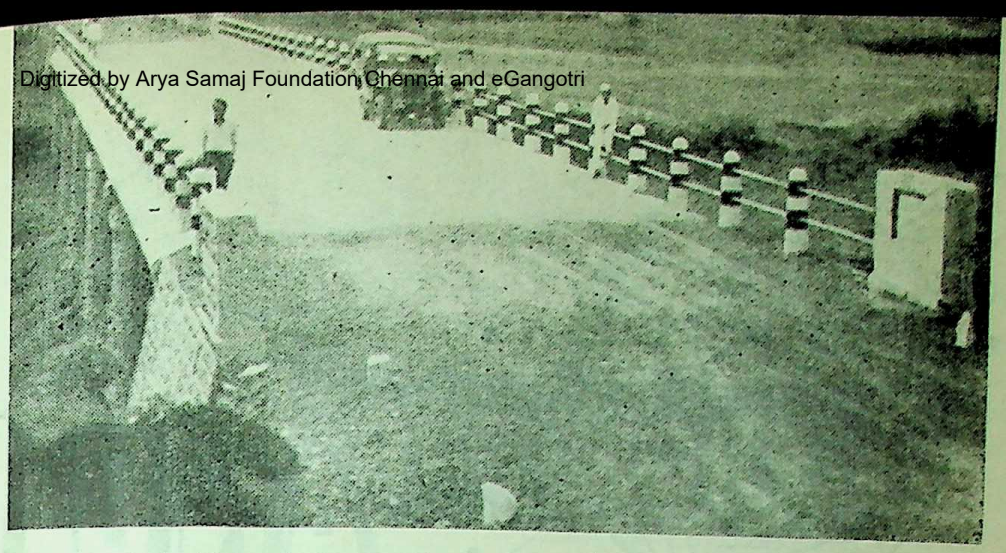
Vasectomy operations in Kolhapur

Emphasizing the need of family planning Shri H. G. Vartak, Deputy Minister for Public Health, said at Kolhapur, recently that the rapid growth of population had caused considerable foodgrain shortage and other basic necessities of life. He advised the people to resort to family planning.

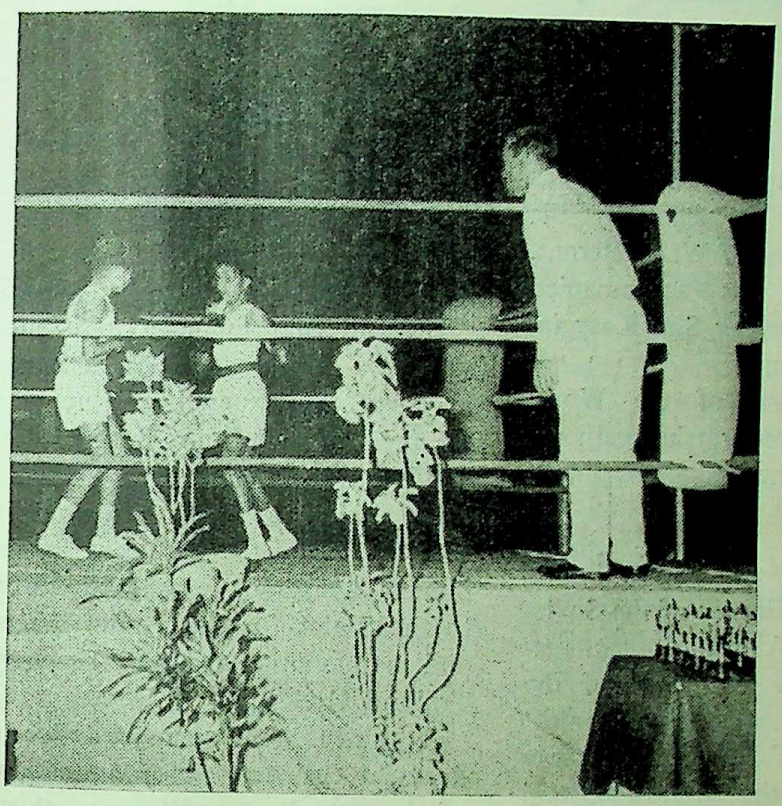
The Deputy Minister was distributing prizes to the workers who made intensive efforts to make the campaign in Kolhapur District a great success. Prizes were distributed to Hatkanangale, Radhanagari and Gangnbawda Talukas in which a large number of vasectomy operations were performed. During 1963, 2,999 vasectomy operations were performed in the district.

Shri Dinkarrao Yadao, President of the Zilla Parishad, presided over the function. Shri Vartak also performed bhoomipuja of the proposed building of a hospital in the Hupri village of Hatkanangale Taluka in the district.

★ ★ ★



A view of the Bharja bridge at Mandangad in Ratnagiri district. The bridge costing Rs. 2,75,000 was inaugurated by the State Minister for Buildings and Communications.



A view of one of the boxing bouts held at the Satara Sainik School during the Inter-House Boxing Competition 1965 for the late Brigadier Chandrasekhar Trophy.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, inaugurated the open air theatre at Chikhaldara in Amravati district on May 10. Picture shows an item of folk dance by the Gonds rendered on the occasion.

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FROM FAR AND NEAR

DURING his visit to the Soviet Union, the Indian Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, was presented with a medal by the Soviet Committee of War Veterans.

Shri Shastri was accompanied by the Soviet Premier, Shri Kosygin, on the occasion.

Many veterans of the World War II, some on crutches gathered round him as the medal was pinned on his achkan.

Kosygin favours Indian stand

The Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, Shri Alexei Kosygin expressed himself in favour of the restoration of the " status quo ante " in the Rann of Kutch as the only solution for the Indo-Pakistani dispute in the area.

Shri Kosygin pointed out that his Government's view was that a war between India and Pakistan would only result in the loss of millions of lives and much misery. Even after such a war, the present boundary would be re-established. " I feel, therefore, it would be better if the *status quo ante* is restored in the interest of peace " he declared.

The Soviet Premier made this statement during the visit of Indian Premier, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri to that country.

Propagation of Hindi

The Union Minister for Education, Shri M. C. Chagla, recently outlined the steps the Government of India was taking for the propagation of Hindi during 1965-66.

He said that financial assistance would be given to non-Hindi States to cover the expenditure incurred by them on the appointment of one Hindi teacher in each primary, middle, high and higher secondary school on a 100 per cent basis. Similar assistance would be given to the States for the establishment and maintenance of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges.

A third scheme provided for a financial assistance of 75 per cent of the actual expenditure to those voluntary organisations engaged in the propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi States.

★ *Soviet Union honours Shastriji*

★ *Kosygin favours Indian stand*

★ *India recalls her Mission*

★ *No press freedom in Pakistan*

★ *Lunik-5 hits the Moon*

★ *Afro-Asian solidarity*

★ *Baluchi tribals revolt*

★ *Salute to Netaji*

Free books would be supplied to schools, colleges and public libraries through the State Government.

The real enemy

Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, former Governor of Maharashtra, stated that if any one could spot the real enemy of country's progress it certainly would be lecturism — the practice of just giving and hearing lectures.

She said that she often felt like keeping out, away from the crowd, meeting people and discussing with them their problems and trying to know and understand each other intimately.

But to-day everything begins with a lecture and ends with it, and it appears that all " isms " had merged in one ism and that was " lecturism " she said.

Plague fall in India

According to the statistics collected by the World Health Organisation there has been a considerable decrease in the cases of human plague in India during the last two years. Only 108 cases were reported in 1964 compared to 697 in 1963.

There has, however, been an increase in the number of cases registered in the world during the

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were 1,457 cases and 121 this during the year compared to cases and 142 deaths during The increase is mainly observed in Tanzania and Viet Nam.

India recalls her mission

India has recalled her mission in Salisbury, the capital of Southern Rhodesia. This is in expression of India's strong disapproval of the manner in which the minority settler regime in Southern Rhodesia is acting "in the achievement of illegal objectives".

The Government of India has been greatly concerned at the political developments in Southern Rhodesia. The efforts of the minority settler's government headed by Ian Smith, the recent elections, in which only the whites could vote, in denying franchise to the Africans who constitute the vast majority of the country, and the possibility of the unilateral declaration of independence has shocked the Indian Government.

"Any semblance of constitutional sought to be given by conducting fraudulent elections will be completely unacceptable to the Government of India" declared Shri Dinesh Singh, India's Deputy Minister for External Affairs.

Co-operation with India

Nearly 60 Yugoslav manufacturing and foreign trade enterprises have formed themselves into a group within the Federal Economic Chamber to promote economic co-operation with India.

A delegation of Yugoslav businessmen is to leave for India soon to look into the concrete conditions for industrial co-operation between the enterprises of two countries. Yugoslav businessmen favourably noted the development and prospects of economic relations with India, which ranked 10th last year in overall Yugoslav exports and 14th in imports.

Cho Oyu-2 conquered

A Japanese university expedition has conquered the unclaimed Himalayan peak Cho-Oyu-2. A Japanese and a sherpa reached the summit.

Cho Oyn-2 is a 26,716-foot peak, 17 miles north-west of Mount Everest on the Tibetan border.

Bhutan's development

The work of the development of Bhutan has gained momentum in recent weeks.

Out of Bhutan's current Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 17·5 crores, the Government has so far spent 8 crores.

According to Shri Avtar Singh, India's political officer in Bhutan and Sikkim "there is in Bhutan absolute peace and calm, with development going on in full swing. Road construction was going apace and quite a number of buildings are coming up".

No press freedom in Pakistan

According to Jeo W. Milner, Assistant Professor of Journalism, Wyoming, U. S. who spent a year in Pakistan as a Fulbright scholar, there is no freedom of the press in Pakistan. Newspapers are controlled and are not allowed to publish any news that came their way. They have to publish only what the Government wants them to carry. With the result Shri Milner states the people of Pakistan have only distorted view with regard not only to the events in the world but even in Pakistan.

Shri Milner says that if any one occasionally wrote an article revealing the true state of affairs, and life in Pakistan "it is immediately branded a lie by the Pakistani Government".

Lunik-5 hits the Moon

The Soviet Union's Lunik-5 reached the Moon's surface although it could not make "soft landing" as anticipated. It hit the Moon "in the area of the Sea of Clouds".

However "a great deal of information was obtained" as the 3,250-pound craft approached the Moon.

The landing of Lunik-5 enables Russia to make a giant stride forward towards the goal of putting a man on the Moon.

Record in Television

The tiny State of Monaco, ruled by Prince Rainier, has more television sets in proportion to its 20,000 population that anywhere else in the world. This is stated in a UNESCO report.

It has 52 sets for every 100 people.

The U. S. with 190 million people has 60 million sets. Japan with 95 million people comes second with 13 million sets and Britain with 52 million people is third with 12,500,000 sets.

The world has now more than 400 million radios, a 60 per cent increase in ten years.

Asian and African average is as low as two sets to 100 people.

Afro-Asian solidarity

The fourth Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference, which met at Acra, just ended with a pledge "to continue its relentless struggle against imperialist colonialism and neo-Colonialism".

Its general declaration, which sets forth its future task, has denounced the "imperialist" intervention in Viet Nam, the Congo, and the Dominican Republic.

The declaration has regarded the Palestinian Arab struggle against Israel as a "just and inevitable struggle against imperialism".

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It is reliably understood that China suffered reverses on many questions in the conference.

Baluchi tribals revolt

It is reliably understood that the Baluchi tribals in Pakistan have revolted against Pakistani authorities. Twelve thousand Pakistani troops, deployed to subdue the Baluchis, have suffered heavy casualties. The Baluchis have also destroyed large number of transport vehicles belonging to the Pakistani troops. Even air raids have not helped to frighten the Baluchi tribes.

Most Baluchis in revolt belong to the Mari tribe. They are led by their Sardar.

It will be recalled that the Sardar, who was the member of the out going National Assembly of Pakistan was deposed by the Government two years ago. All attempts since then by the Pakistani Government to have a new Sardar elected have failed.

Malaysia bans South African goods

The Central Government of Malaysia has imposed a ban on the imports of all South African goods into the State.

The Central Government has also issued a directive to the regional Governments of Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak and Malaya to follow in its footsteps.

The Malaysian order is in protest against the apartheid policy followed by the South African Government.

New eyes

An American eye specialist Dr. Hernado Cardonu, claims that he has restored the sight of four blind persons by implanting tiny plastic discs in their corneas.

The eye-specialist who belongs to the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Centre stated that he had also performed the operation on 100 persons whose corneas had been scarred by accident or clouded by disease. The vision of 61 of these patients proved successful after the operation and some had been seeing through the eight-of-an-inch-long plastic corneas for four years.

Rare operation

Soviet doctors have performed a unique operation on a 15 month-old girl born with two bodies and restored her to normal health.

Professor Gilevich and Assistant Professor Karashurov of the Stavropol Territorial Hospital first cut off the upper humeral part of the girls's body. They then removed from the abdominal cavity a section intestine and three kidneys and created a normal abdomen with

The operation is considered an achievement in medical history.

Salute to Netaji

The West Bengal Chief Minister Shri P. C. Sen wound up his recent visit to Japan with a pilgrimage to the Budhist temple of Renkoji where the ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose are enshrined.

The Chief Minister wrote in the temple-book "Salute to Netaji" in Bengali, Hindi and English.

The book contains messages of peace by Shri Nehru and Dr. Rajendra Prasad both of whom had visited the temple.

The 60-year-old temple priest told the Bengal Chief Minister that Netaji was cremated in Taiwan by the Japanese army and the Indian National Army in August 1945.

The urn containing the ashes was brought to Japan a month after Japan was defeated. The priest said with pride "when the urn came to me I took it without any hesitation".

The priest kept a candle burning in front of Netaji's shrine all the time.

Government Decisions And Announcements

(*continued from page 38*)

detecting the clandestine printing unit which used to print and circulate bogus foodgrains and sugar cards.

It will be recalled that some time back the Crime Branch of the Police in Bombay had unearthed the printing press, arresting persons including a Fair Price Shopkeeper involved in the printing of bogus ration cards. They had not only detected the press unit but also raw materials such as paper, print, duplicators, etc.

Another unique step taken in this respect by Government is the detention under the Defence of India Rules of all the five persons concerned in this anti-national and anti-social activity.

Pakistan Geographical Review forfeited

The Government of India has forfeited the July 1964 issue of the periodical "Pakistan Geographical Review" as it contains prejudicial reports as defined in the Defence of India Rules, 1962. The periodical is printed and published by Kazi S. Ahmed, Editor, Pakistan Geographical Review, University of Punjab and printed at the Punjab University Press, Lahore. Every copy, translation or extract from the issue of the periodical has been forfeited to Government.

The sale or distribution of the issue as also of any translation or extract from it has been prohibited by the Union Government.

Every person possessing any copy of the issue should, therefore, deliver the same to the local police authorities.

LOK RAJ

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Nehru loved his countrymen, and his countrymen too loved him most. Emancipation of his people was one of the dearest causes that he stood for throughout the whole of his life.

To express their deepest gratitude towards their beloved leader the people of Bombay in a labour rally held on May 27, the first death anniversary of Panditji, at Nare Park made a solemn vow to work on August 15, otherwise a holiday, and to contribute the day's entire earnings to the Nehru Memorial Fund.

Picture shows the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, addressing the labour rally.

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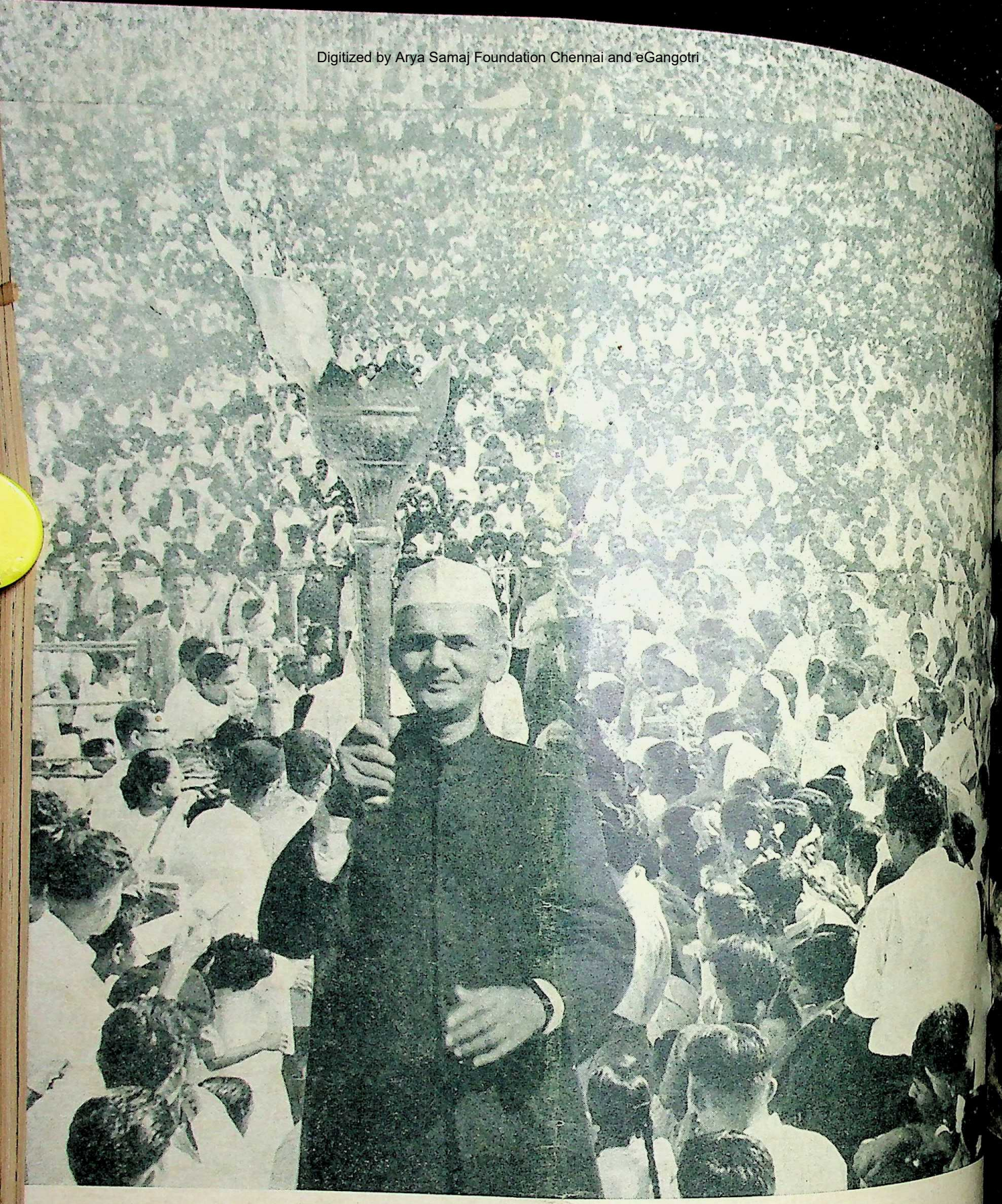

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Lok Rajya

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Progress of Monopoly Foodgrains Scheme In Maharashtra

THE necessity of ensuing higher food production, regularity of supplies, equitable distribution, encouraging prices for agriculturists and reasonable prices for consumers is imperative today in our country.

With a view to helping in the fulfilment of this ideal Maharashtra, in spite of its heavy deficit, has pioneered the scheme of monopoly purchases in rice and jowar which is the staple food of the State. It is the one State which has offered the agriculturists purchase prices much higher than elsewhere.

In these two commodities the State has introduced monopoly purchases, thereby ensuring reasonable prices for the agriculturists for his marketable surpluses which in the past the trader used to take from him at rock bottom prices and sell the same to the consumers who may also include the same poor agriculturist, who, wanting the money at harvest time for his needs, was unwittingly selling off more stocks than he could spare and thereafter being compelled to buy the same again at much higher prices from the very traders to whom they had sold it earlier and much cheaper. Now, those days are over in Maharashtra so far as rice and jowar are concerned. The trader is altogether out of the picture. Under the scheme, the agriculturist is required to sell his marketable surplus only to Government or its nominee and entitled to receive the price fixed by Government.

Fair prices assured

He is thereby assured of a fair price by Government, namely Rs. 43 or Rs. 45 per quintal in jowar and from Rs. 41 to Rs. 55 in paddy depending upon variety. He is not required to part with what he needs and even the rest, only on voluntary basis, and in case he requires any part of it back, after the producing season is over, he is protected against high prices by the selling prices being fixed and the quota being available from Fair Price Shops on cards whose number today is over 20,000 in the State. In addition, he is also allowed to sell 25 kilos at a time, so that landless labourers and others who are not growers, may not have any difficulties.

Our Chief Minister, Shri V. S. Naik, had the foresight of declaring these prices well in advance of the sowing season, namely on 1st May last which is our Maharashtra Formation Day, in order to give the cultivators sufficient time to put as much land under foodgrains crop as possible.

Encouraging support prices

Although there is no monopoly purchase scheme in wheat and bajra since the production is too small to ensure any sizeable marketable surplus, we have fixed very encouraging support prices for these commodities as well.

All this is done with the two-fold objective of ensuring a better deal for the agriculturists as well as for increasing the production of

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thereby progressively reducing our overall food deficit in Maharashtra which is 22 lakh tons or nearly 30 per cent of the all India deficit.

The enthusiasm of the agriculturists of Maharashtra for the scheme is very great. Touring as I and other Ministers of our State have been doing intensively in most of the districts in the past few months, we have been struck by the great interest evinced by the cultivators who, discerning as they are, know that the scheme is conceived for their benefit and for improving their economic condition.

Patriotic as they are, they are also conscious of the fact that they are having an opportunity of rendering a service to the people of Maharashtra by helping to build up a buffer stock of rice and jowar which is their staple food as well as by reducing to such extent as may be possible the heavy deficit in foodgrains production from which as I have said earlier our State suffers.

Overwhelming enthusiasm

In whatever district I have been, in whatever village, centre, sub-centre, collecting centre, the programme may have been held, however remote in the interior it may be, however difficult the communications however late the hour, it has always been the same inspiring story of overwhelming enthusiasm, of fervent ardour and a deeply rooted desire to help their brethren in need.

A festive air marks every occasion, bands blare, hundreds of carts, each one loaded with five or six bags of either jowar, or paddy, and colourfully decorated, form a long procession, in which thousands of villagers from near and far join in celebration of their performance. Indeed, Maharashtra's poor agriculturists have come to the rescue of Maharashtra's poor populace.

Encouraged by prompt payment made by Maharashtra State Marketing Society which is the nominee of our Government and which operates the scheme of jowar purchases, the equally prompt and efficient grading done, the minimum delay caused for purposes of weighment and other facilities, provided by the Society, the agriculturists have been coming forward in large numbers to participate in a scheme which has been introduced only in Maharashtra for the benefit of the agriculturists and for the people of the State as a whole.

Target exceeded

As a result of it, since its introduction on 14th November 1964, the auspicious day of Panditji's birthday, nearly 24 lakh quintals of jowar have been collected with over ten lakhs in Marathwada, seven lakhs in Poona Division, over five lakhs in Vidarbha and the rest in Bombay Division districts. These are the four Divisions of the State. Over nine or ten districts have exceeded one lakh quintals each in their collections so far, while Aurangabad, nearing four lakh quintals has become the first district to exceed its target. Many districts have already exceeded 60 per cent of their targets.

In order to give recognition to their effort the State Government has offered prizes aggregating Rs. 7 lakhs for the best performance in rice and jowar by districts, talukas or tahsils and even by villages, while Government Certificates of appreciation are given to individuals who have given proportionately large quantities. In addition, the local organisers also give prizes to them at the hands of the Chief Guest of the day as a mark of recognition for their contribution. Of this amount of Rs. 7 lakhs, which I have referred, Rs. 2 lakhs are given for similar performances in rice procurement, where so far 14 lakh quintals have been collected, including those by Co-operatives. The number of rice procuring districts is small and is confined to 4 districts.

The assurance given by the Government to the areas where the collections take place that the quantity required in their area will remain stored up for them in the local godown or the nearest available godown and only the surplus will be sent to other needy districts, has encouraged them to bring as much of their marketable surplus as they can, for sale at about one thousand and odd centres, sub-centres and collecting centres started by the Marketing Society throughout the State.

As regards rice purchases, they are made directly through the Government agencies.

Wherever more centres are needed for the convenience of the agriculturists, who may not thereby be required to travel long distances, the Marketing Society instantly opens them on the recommendation of the District Collector whose Revenue and Civil Supplies machinery also fully assists the Society in the programme entrusted to their care. Recently Government has provided hundred jeeps more to the officers, in addition to the existing vehicles for prosecuting the programme as vigorously as possible in the remaining period of the season.

Though the purchases programme might have made a slow beginning on its inception due to the kharif crop being late, it has gained in momentum month after month and in the fifth month, as much as over

(continued on page 10)

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Where Defence Trains Its fire fighters

Fire is a hazard to be guarded against and fought at all times. This article gives an outline of the work at the Defence Ministry's Fire Services Research Development and Training Establishment.

THE other day a huge "fire" with billowing smoke was seen in Delhi Cantt. A whistle blew and in a matter of seconds the fire-fighting force nearby went into action. And a few seconds later the "fire" which had occurred in an oil tank was put out. It was no real "fire" but a mock one arranged by the Fire Services Research Development and Training Establishment to demonstrate the effectiveness of its anti-fire training. Also demonstrated were the various types of manually operated jets ranging from half-inch to two inches. It was a sight to see the even rising and falling in uniform patterns, creating a fine spray, reflecting the rainbow colours.

Different types of jets and sprays are used to fight particular types of fires. There are fires and fires, but the one that concerns oil is the most inflammable and dangerous. There are two methods of fighting such fires—with water, in the form of fine spray ; and with the help of foam, which is now being produced indigenously. The foam is manufactured from horns and hoofs. The Establishment carries out field trials on indigenous foam supplied to the Defence Services. The trials include expansion, drainage and fire control tests. A certain quantity of foam is expected to spread over a particular area of oil to ensure efficient fire control. Its water content should not exceed a fixed quantity.

The establishment was set up in 1950 as a training centre and its main function was to train military and civilian personnel in fire-prevention and fire-fighting. Since then it has been conducting a two-month general course which includes lectures, demonstrations, practical training and visits to neighbouring defence units for acquainting trainees with anti-fire arrangements. At the end of the course there is a seven-day test. The trainees are sponsored by the Army, Navy, Air Force and the ordnance factories. The Establishment has completed 50 courses imparting training to 237 military and civilian officers and 1,623 other personnel. A refresher course was introduced in April, 1963. Each trainee, after completion of three years of general course, is required to undergo the refresher course. The sixth refresher course terminated last August. In November, 1960 the Establishment took up research and development of fire-fighting techniques and got its present name as part of the Defence Research and Development Organisation of the Ministry of Defence.

The current general-purpose extinguishers were not effective at high altitudes as they suffered from chemical retardation and the water for extinguishing fire instead of coming out in a forceful jet, only became trickle on account of severe climatic conditions. In collaboration with Defence Research Laboratory (Materials), Kanpur a new type of extinguishing medium has been devised which would use an anti-freezing substance. This winter a team will visit areas at high altitudes to conduct tests with the new equipment. Some self-propelled fire-appliances are being devised to out down the time taken in laying pipelines from sources of water to the scene of fire. In case of fire in a wagon on a running goods train a simple device is being developed by which the engine driver could be instantaneously informed to stop the train.

Rescue operations form an integral part of the fire-fighting training. The trained personnel show great agility and competence in rescuing their comrades from high floors.

(Courtesy—*Sainik Samachar*)

LOK RAJ

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The WARDHA Plan

—*Dr. A. U. Shaikh*

THANKS to its association with Gandhiji, Wardha has become an eponym for many movements. The system of basic education is now known after Wardha. Similarly, the idea of commemorating the stay of Gandhiji at Sevagram through a development project, which was mooted in an informal meeting held at Wardha in August 1960 between the Chief Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Shri U. N. Dhebar and others.

Several community development blocks and Five Year Plan schemes were under implementation in the district and yet everybody felt that something more needed to be done. The objectives as stated in the first draft were:

"Sevagram and its surroundings are very dear to every Indian as it is particularly there that the memory of the Mahatma and his lifework are enshrined. It is, however, a pity that the villages round-about Sevagram still put up a bleak, barren spectacle, though two Five Year Plans have been operated upon. It, therefore, behoves us to take a stock of the socio-economic situation of this region and evolve a plan of development which will answer the best national aspirations and objectives and the guiding principles which the Mahatma had inspired. Attainment of all-round economic improvement with insistence on primary production in the agricultural as well as industrial sphere should be our basic approach and endeavour, with a view to bringing about social cohesion. It will be necessary to review the institutional pattern and butress and multiply it at all levels. Village Panchayats and co-operatives both agricultural and industrial—including marketing and processing socities, and social welfare institutions such as Bal Wadis, Mahila Mandals, youth clubs, Farmers' Unions, labour societies, etc. will have to be properly attended to, newly set up or reset. The entire mode of living and thinking of the villagers would have to be gradually sought to be re-oriented and reintegrated, so that village leadership and institutions would be enabled to look after their own problems as a self-sufficient, self-reliant, progressive and cohesive village community ought to".

Since it involved reorientation of the planning process, the concept and content of the integrated Wardha Plan took over three years in crystallisation.

"The Agro-Industrial Plan" for Wardha tahsil, prepared by the District Development Council which envisaged an outlay of Rs. 3·31 lakhs for the five year period 1961-66, was pruned down to one-fourth i.e. Rs. 75,000. The area of opera-

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was also reduced to 100 villages around Sevagram.

This was considered by Sarva Seva Sangh, which suggested that the plan should be related to felt area needs. This would necessitate a resource survey and consultation with people's representatives. It was also suggested that in accordance with the ideals cherished by Gandhiji, the Plan should be characterized by features in the nature of 'antyodaya' (uplift of the lowest strata of society). Vinobaji suggested that the project should cover the whole of the district and should serve as a pilot so that such plans can be universalized. These views were conveyed to the Government.

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics was requested to conduct a resource survey, which, it did from June to October 1961. The preliminary report of the survey with notes on specific subjects were discussed in a seminar in January 1962. Subsequently, block programmes were prepared in consultation with the people's representatives and later discussed in a second seminar in July 1962. The block programmes were then consolidated and an integrated draft District Plan was prepared. This envisaged an outlay of Rs. 461·62 lakhs over the five year period as against the State Plan outlay of Rs. 288·23 lakhs on district level scheme. The larger outlay was maintly on roads, as connecting of interior villages to mandi centres was the main object.

The Zilla Parishad which came into being as a result of decentralisation into Panchayati Raj, considered the draft plan of the Gokhale Institute and produced a larger plan of Rs. 864·33 lakhs accommodating claim of minor irrigation, roads, general education and public health. The Zilla Parishad then approached the Government with this perspective plan for health.

Subsequently, a meeting of representatives of Planning Commission, State Government and Zilla Parishad, Wardha was held at Wardha in January 1964. Shri Tarlok Singh, Member, Planning Commission thus summarized the concensus of the discussions : –

(*a*) *Nature.*—Wardha Plan is to be regarded as a pilot project for testing and evolving methods for planning and implementation at the district, block and village levels.

(*b*) *Scope.*—The District Plan should cover all schemes implemented in the district, whether by State Department or by Zilla Parishad or by district authorities other than Zilla Parishad.

(*c*) *Duration.*—The Plan should be drawn up in a five-year perspective, but specific financial provision should be proposed for the next two years.

(*d*) *Size.*—Over and above balance of existing district plan provision, the State Government may provide an assistance of Rs. 50 lakhs. Apart from this the Planning Commission may be approached if necessary, for additional assistance for rural works programme, rural industries project, labour and construction co-operatives, special investigations and other items of experimental pilot nature or of training.

(*e*) *Procedure of formulation.*—Heads of Departments and Divisional Technical Officers should assist the Zilla Parishad and the district staff in working out the best schemes possible.

(*f*) *Implementation.*—Subject to commitment and technical advice utmost freedom and flexibility should be permissible in drawing up proposals for the present provision in the district.

During 1964, the State Government took action to formulate an integrated District Plan as decided earlier. The Heads of Departments were requested to visit Wardha and prepare a two year plan within a perspective of twelve years. Additional Development Commissioner was designated to co-ordinate the work. The various Heads of Departments had suggested an additional outlay of Rs. 368 lakhs, which was pruned to Rs. 163 lakhs by Finance Department (Planning) in consultation with the Chief Executive Officer, Wardha. A draft paper was then prepared for discussion on 7th September 1964 when Shri Tarlok Singh, Member, Planning Commission and representative of Zilla Parishad were present.

In the light of these discussions "Wardha Plan Frame" envisaging an additional outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs in the State Plan and Rs. 16 lakhs in the Central Plan over the next $1\frac{1}{2}$ years was finalised. This additional outlay has also been approved by the Planning Commission. This was over and above Rs. 2·18 crores available for the last two years of the District Third Five Year Plan. Over thirty additional schemes sanctioned under a revised staffing pattern and procedure, are expected to make good the defects and deficiencies of normal plan schemes. Since Wardha district was perhaps earmarked as an intensive development district in the Fourth Plan, the quantum of additional funds provided was not so important as the re orientation of the area planning process.

Methodology

The District Plan is an aspect of area plan and the planning

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...gy in Wardha can only be consi-
...d in this context. In fact the
...ods and techniques of planning
...e country are still in an evolu-
...ary stage. There have been
...e phases.

The first phase may be called Village
...t Movement. Here the pre-
...ation is with the smallest plan-
...g area viz. village community.
...content of programmes differed
...ding to the nature of sponsorers.
...programmes have been purely
...orative-educative, if inspired
...civil servants (e. g. Bryne). The
...dhian emphasis was on self-
...ciency, while the Shanti Niketan
...ol can be said to have empha-
...d the aesthetic aspect. In this
...se, we do not find any conscious
...mpt at planning and develop-
...t of resources by very systematic
...y, programming etc.. Various
...ures are also sought to be impo-
...d on the local populace without
...ional attempts at consultation
...rticipation.

The second phase may be called
...D. movement. This was largely
...rican-inspired and placed major
...asis on schematic budgets
...popular initiative and participa-
...within that framework manned
...a plethora of trained extension
...ers. While there were some
...ps at survey etc., the movement
...gged down by the folklore of
...unity, which did not have much
...ance in Indian conditions or had
...a negative significance, and at
...approach, which is sometimes
...to rural development.

The third phase, which may be
...d as area planning, or local
...ing or regional planning has
...y begun. Here, due weight is
...n to consultation with the people
...ugh the institutional agencies of
...chayati Raj and other bodies but
...same time a conscious attempt
...ication of planning techniques

to various local situations is made and co-ordinated action and integration of schemes is attempted with a view to acheving full results in the socio-economic sense. In this sphere, we have much to learn from regional planning techniques being evolved in Western Europe especially southern Italy, under the auspices of supra national bodies like the European Economic Commission.

In Western Europe, the emphasis in regional planning has naturally been on development of 'depressed regions' just as we have attempted for coastal districts of Maharashtra or for special tribal blocks. In an underdeveloped country, however, regional planning cannot be confined to particularly depressed pockets, but there has to be an integrated plan of development for every area, however defined.

In our state, financial 'programming' was attempted by classifying schemes and expenditures in the Third Plan as State level, Division level and District level and distributing them against the divisions and districts, with special additional provisions and bias in favour of newly joining areas like Vidarbha and Marathwada, which had not received adequate attention during the first two Plan periods. This was still not very realistic in the absence of detailed surveys, timely annual programming and due to varying capacity to absorb development dose. It was more of an emotional rather than an economic approach.

Financial programming is only a small part of planning. It is, therefore, necessary to consider how to make area planning meaningful.

At the outset, a frame-work of broad objectives and specific global targets has to be furnished to Area Planners by Central Planners. The broad objectives are related to priorities of National Planning and specific targets to financial ceilings. The National Planning machinery, can of course, furnish only global targets and level of targets in any area will depend firstly on physical local conditions and secondly on growth achieved in the past.

Secondly, the broad techniques of area planning are not different from the techniques of Central planning, but the level at which the techniques are applied impose certain procedures or restrictions, if the quality of planning is to be of a high order.

Thirdly there is need for Collection of *data* in relation to the specific local situations. This requires the undertakings of socio-economic and techno-economic surveys and also, purely technical investigations to ascertain soil fertility, underground water studies, mineral and forest resources, natural mandi centres and net work of existing communications and institutional structures etc.

Fourthly, there is need for experimentation to devise solutions for problems under local conditions. The present position is that general prescriptions for general maladies are known but care has to be taken to localize the prescription, and forge the tools to reach it where and as long as it is required.

All these techniques viz. collection of data and experimentations provide us with a broad picture of potentialities and deficiencies of the area. For this picture to be perfect, we have to associate academic bodies and higher level technical officers with the process. The association of local academic bodies has a great socio-ecological significance while the association of higher technical officers with variegated experience of field conditions and co-ordinated work points to the fallacy of the dictum that local planning is

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exclusively a local job and a preserve of extremist party politicians.

The next stage is that of programming i. e. evolution of concrete programme. These programmes would relate to any of the following activities :—

(*a*) Provision of socio-economic overheads.

(*b*) Conservation and development of resources,

(*c*) Production and achieving of surpluses for family and community development, including training and upgrading of local official cadres and technical skills.

These programmes have to be drawn up within the following restrictions :—

(1) *Physical resource restriction.*—To the extent labour is an abundant resource and capital machinery and land scarce, the programmes will have to be labour-intensive.

(2) *Financial resource restriction.*—The various programmes will have to be accommodated within a given financial ceiling and hence the importance of balancing out priorities to the various proposals.

(3) *Area integration.*—There would be a series of units of planning. There would, first of all, be a village. Secondly, there would be a mandi area i. e. the area served by a common market. This is a new concept being operated as part of Wardha Plan. There would be the usual higher administrative areas viz. block and district. For convenience, district may be regarded as a reference or technical unit and it would be necessary to envisage an overall district plan within which the plans of smaller units fit. Urban area plans would also have to be integrated with the rural district plan. The district plan also needs to be integrated upwards with the Plan of the regions or the division.

(4) There has also to be activity integration in the sense that various programmes should support and synchronize one with the other. Thus the roads programme should support production programme and the creation of irrigation potential should synchronize with the programme for diversification of crops, co-operative processing and marketing etc., and an intensive implementation through special task force is indicated.

(5) *Planning from below.*—The programming has to be in accordance with local conditions and subject to economic considerations and returns as well as local aspirations. Local leadership should have a voice, *certeris puribus*, in regard to locational decisions, as much as they are expected to encourage local participation by encouraging free discussion. In other words, the programme must carry conviction to those who are involved in it.

The third stage is that of implementation. Here, the problem is that of efficient organisation. Co-ordination, concurrent evaluation and flexibility in organisation involving timely and adequate deployment of material and human resources including the gearing up of the institutional structure and training and marshalling of the official and non-official cadres. Here, we encounter two imponderables of implementation viz. administrative efficiency and popular participation. Co-ordination is designed to break bottlenecks by bringing together the various agencies involved in implementation. Some of the bottle necks can be discovered by the concurrent evaluation of the effe[illegible]veness of extension methods. T[illegible] is then need for flexibility in ch[illegible]ing the content of various [illegible]grammes which are found to [illegible] unsuitable as also the methods and [illegible] instruments employed to implem[illegible] them. For this an Operation[illegible] Research Unit may also be set [illegible] and a concurrent evaluation wi[illegible] the larger connotation.

In the light of these general pr[illegible]ciples, we may now study [illegible] contents and methods of the Wa[illegible] Plan.

The Gokhale Institute of Pol[illegible] and Economics, Poona, conducted [illegible] socio-economic survey of the Dis[illegible] in June 1961 in collaboration w[illegible] Regional Planning Institute, Wardha [illegible] a local research body. This su[illegible] highlighted certain facts about Wa[illegible]dha viz. very low irrigated area, [illegible] large number of wells out of u[illegible] a very high proportion of landl[illegible] agricultural labourers, low availa[illegible]lity of fodder, menace of wild ani[illegible] etc. It pointed up the potentiality [illegible] Arvi tract for dairying in Dea[illegible] and Hinganghat blocks. It was al[illegible] observed that more data are requ[illegible] and experimentation is also necessa[illegible] to secure remedies as there w[illegible] nothing cut and dried in th[illegible] administrative armoury.

Additional investigations and ex[illegible]periments

Accordingly, the Wardha Plan su[illegible]gests a land use survey to ascert[illegible] as to how much additional area [illegible] be brought under fodder and cr[illegible] Further it is proposed to h[illegible] a standard soil survey to collect d[illegible] relating to fertility. To s[illegible] individual farmers, it is propose[illegible] expand soil testing facilities at [illegible] Nagpur Laboratory. (This sch[illegible] also serves as an example of regi[illegible] integration element). A special [illegible] ordination and Study Team is se[illegible]

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quick utilisation of irrigation potential created under the Bor Dam. An experimental farm to conduct research in local agricultural problems is being opened. It is proposed to have an underground water survey, and a minor irrigation extension sub-division has been sanctioned as part of the normal plan scheme. A campaign unit for reclaiming disused wells into use is also being sanctioned. Under Animal Husbandry there is a scheme for cattle registration and milk recording which would enable us to ascertain the extent to which various Animal Husbandry Schemes have improved the quality and milk-yield of cattle. So also an ambitious poultry-cum-dairy and village pastures development programme will be fostered. In forest, a silvicultural research station is being established to devise remedies for the local problems like eradication of the weed 'Ran Tulsi'. A survey for industrial plantation is also being undertaken to assess the feasibility of opening a pulp plant. An experimental project to prevent forest logging is under consideration. Under Fisheries, a staff unit is being established in order to survey the potentiality of various nistar tanks for extension of fisheries. A census of tribal or scheduled tribes people is being conducted to ascertain how many of them have missed special concessions available in scheduled areas so declared under the Presidential orders.

Programmes

Socio-economic overheads.—The Institute's Plan was mainly a roads-cum-resources plan. Even so, the roads account for nearly half of the additional allocations. Priority in road construction is being given to roads in the resources pockets (e.g. Bor area, Arvi tract) and roads connecting mandi centres, and other villages. Eleven Mandi Health Units (with a slightly smaller staff component than primary health centres) are being opened to serve those mandi areas where at present there are no medical, maternity, family-planning and other facilities. Thus, all the 38 mandi-centres would be having medical and health facilities. Veterinary aid facilities in the dairy pocket are being strengthened. The agricultural school is being expanded. A certified school is being opened to utilise human resources which would otherwise go waste. The State has already introduced the free and compulsory education scheme and hence additional provision on this head was not considered necessary. So also sufficient provision for technical education is provided in the Third Five Year Plan.

The objective of 'antyodaya' has not been lost sight of. There is a special programme for roads connecting interior villages to mandi-centres and medical dispensaries are being set up at such centres. Development of the seven forest villages is being taken up. Labour contract and forest labourer's societies are being strengthened. In fact, 38 labour contract societies for 38 mandi centres are being organised with a federation commanding a technical officer under it and the Zilla Parishad will act as the foster-mother. This would strengthen the weakest section of the society viz. landless agricultural labourers, who need to be imparted improved and new skill and organisational backing and an economic institutional base to guard against their exploitation by contractors.

Conservation development of resources

The soil conservation scheme is being strengthened as part of the normal State plan. As the soil in the district is predominantly black cotton, additional tractors are being located, so that all the suitable soil is deep-ploughed within a limited period. Additional mobile engine pumps are being supplied for lift-irrigation. An area programme for maximum and quick utilisation of irrigation potential of the order of 36,000 acres under the Bor project is being taken up at a cost of over Rs. 5 lakhs. The co-operative credit marketing and processing structure would be fully developed to inculcate self-reliance and organisational approach in self-improvement while regulated markets will be expected to take care of middlemen who traditionally run away with the cream of the community's labour.

It is proposed to diversify the crop-pattern in the district and the acreages under sugar-cane and horticultural crops is being stepped up. For this purpose, a fullfledged horticultural nursery is being started. Supplies of local manure, plant protection appliances and improved agricultural implements are being increased. Additional demonstrations of improved practices are being arranged and an agricultural workshop to look after all machinery is projected, so that costly foreign exchange tractors, etc. do not remain idle for long periods. A special scheme for encouraging crop-protection societies under village panchayats to eliminate the menace of wild animals is being sanctioned. A pilot scheme for conversion of heavy soils into double-cropped areas is being taken up, and the State Scheme for insecticides spraying to protect important crops like cotton and oranges would be fully taken advantage of, so also the scheme for developing and spreading improved seeds and local manurial resources.

In the Arvi tract, an intensive dairy development programme is being undertaken in a pocket of

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a few villages round about Pimpalkhuta. Here wells will be dug and gully-plugging and nala-bunding will be undertaken to provide drinking water and grass to cattle to prevent their migration in summer and loans and grants will be given to co-operative dairy societies for bulls, cattle-feeds and fodder, for milk testing equipment, coolers and vehicles, etc. In this tract, Animal Husbandry Department would operate an epizootic control unit, increase the number of veterinary aid centres and strengthen artificial insemination facilities. A nutrition project to cover under-nourished children and expectant mothers is also sanctioned in ten villages as a pilot in Arvi tahsil. In the hilly areas, sheep breeding will be encouraged and in Wardha Block, poultry-keeping would be developed as a supplementary source of income. For this purpose, a hatchery is being started and facilities of training and loan are being made available.

The Forest Department Programme of developing forest pasture near Pimpalkhuta would also support the dairy project. The Fisheries Department would extend nursery units at Kelzar and Bor. Additional agro-industrial units such as cotton gins, presses and oil mills, and ultimately a spinning mill and a sugar factory would be started within the co-operative frame-work. Agricultural marketing and pest control regulations would be enforced.

In the urban areas, a programme for provision of drinking water through new wells, and for strengthening of medical facilities is being taken up. Availability of town-compost would be increased through a scheme of setting up subsidised latrines, and attempts to improve urban rural relations would be made.

These variagated programmes would be integrated with the following centrally sponsored programmes:—

(1) Local Development Works for rural drinking water wells, which are now receiving practically 90 per cent aid;

(2) Rural works programme;

(3) Rural Industries Project;

(4) Applied Nutrition Project;

(5) A Project for Development of Gramdan Villages.

While drawing up these programmes the local leadership has been fully consulted and the dictum of planning from below has been put into practice. In fact the Parishad and village panchayat leadership and administrative st tures will be linked closer tog by bringing in mandi area lea ship at an advisory council level.

Implementation

Now that the full complem all schemes is sanctioned secured, it is proposed have Mandi-area Plans of the activities. Mandi Committees organically li with Panchayati Raj Bodies already been constituted. Arra ment for co-ordination at the hig level already exists. Local co nation will have to be arrange the Collector and Chief Exec Officer as officers on the spot consultation with the President a leaders of the Zilla Parish Arrangements for concurrent e luation at least in respect of ag cultural schemes are being m now by way of an Operat Reasearch Unit. Local off have also been asked to sug modifications in various schem if justified by local conditions supported by tenchnical ad The Wardha Plan is now launc Its success or otherwise will influence the concept and co of the Intensive District Plans posed in the Fourth Five Year P

Progress of Monopoly Foodgrains Scheme in Maharashtra

(*continued from page 3*)

ten lakhs quintals of jowar of which both kharif and rabi were collected as against three lakhs and odd in the preceding months.

Network of godowns

The stocks collected under the monopoly scheme require to be properly stored. In order to ensure that, the State Government has sanctioned the construction of 340 godowns under a phased programme in addition to the 750 food godowns which Government already has in different areas of the State. Further the various private and societies godowns are taken over for the purpose.

Of this new scheme, over a hundred are nearing completion and will all be ready for use before the end of this month. At least 50 per cent of the stocks purchased are kept as buffer stocks and the rest are distributed both in the producing district as well as in neighbouring districts for current requirements, the selling price of jowar in non-producing districts being sl higher than the producing dis due to transport, etc.

All this saving is necessary the rainy day, which we hop shall be able to tide over th much better than we could ha when the people of the State put to untold hardships due t sudden introduction of wheat from whose difficulties we suffer and other movement tions which were imposed.

(*courtesy : All India Radio*)

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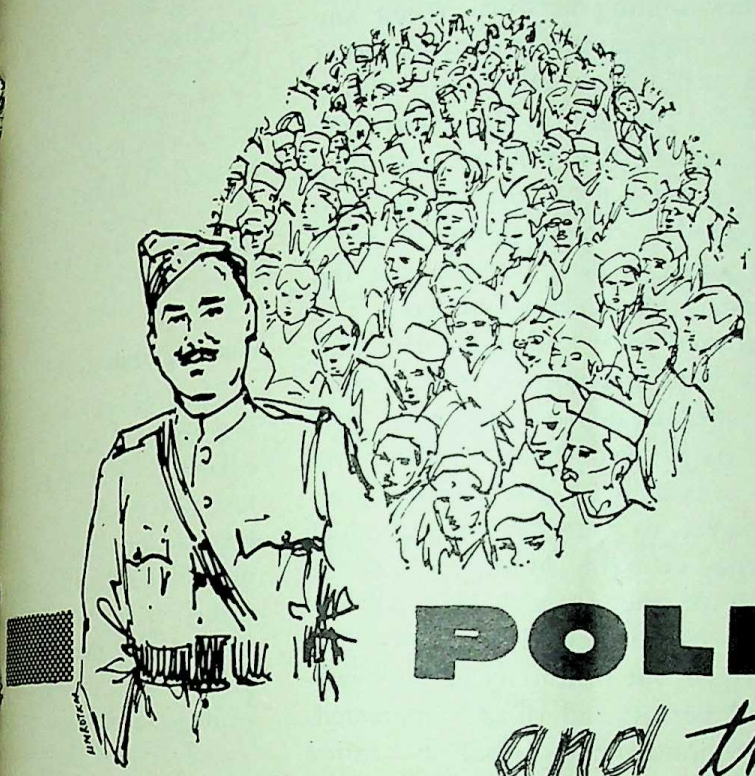

POLICE and the people

— *A. G. Rajadhyaksha, I. P.,*
Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay

Police are not omnipresent, scient, or omnipotent. they are human beings and the resources at their com- they can find out trouble But it is not possible for be present everywhere at all Omniscient they are certainly but they keep their eyes and open and do come to know what is happening within jurisdiction. On many occa- they can anticipate the move- of criminals and foil their by watching the trend of The Police are not omnipo- meaning thereby that even

though their powers are wide there are limitations within which they have to exercise their powers.

In dealing with law and order or crime, the main emphasis the police place is on prevention, because, as we know, " precaution is better than cure ". For this, they are armed with adequate powers under mainly, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Bombay Police Act and under various other enactments for the time being in force.

Chapter proceedings

Preventive action under the Criminal Procedure Code is mainly taken under Chapter VIII of the Code and is commonly and widely known as "Chapter Proceedings". Persons, educated and uneducated, are, by now, very familiar with these proceedings. To state briefly, proceedings under the various sections included in Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code are instituted when the Police apprehend a breach of peace, danger to person or property or commission of crime and request competent Magistrate to bind over the persons proceeded against to keep peace or refrain from acting in any manner prejudicial to law and order. In the

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event of a person not being able to furnish the requisite security, the Court may send him to jail. The Police are competent to arrest a person without a warrant in order to prevent him from committing an offence in their presence. Custody in this case is usually of a short duration and the police let off the person as soon as the grounds for apprehension are no longer present.

Prevention of crime

Prevention of crime is usually done by means of opening police chowkies, establishing fixed posts and organising patrols. The policemen and officers manning these posts usually keep a sharp lookout for unsocial elements and take action against them under the appropriate law to prevent them from committing offences. If, however, an offence is committed, the next thing to do so is to make all possible efforts to detect it. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, most offences are categorised as " cognizable " or " non-cognizable ". In cognizable offences, the Police have the power to arrest without a warrant and carry on investigation, sending intimation of the action taken in the course of the investigation to the Magistrate having jurisdiction. In the investigation of these offences, the police may have to search premises again without a warrant—and they are empowered to do so. In what are known as " non-cognizable " offences, the police usually direct the persons making the complaint to them, to go to a court of law and seek redress. This type of offences are widely known as " Non-cognizable " offences. The police may be directed by the Magistracy to investigate offences of this nature.

People's co-operation

A vast majority of the populace are law-abiding ; only a fraction consists of unsocial elements and persons with criminal tendencies. To deal effectively with these unsocial elements, the police need the help of law-abiding persons. When any party is aggrieved the connections of that party are usually quite willing to assist the police. But unfortunately, some other persons who may have witnessed certain incidents do not readily come forward to assist the police with the result that the work of the police is hampered. The aggrieved party and the police officers enquiring into or investigating an offence may be convinced that the party against whom the complaint is made, is guilty. They have, however, to satisfy an independent agency viz. the Magistracy, of the guilt of the party before punishment can be meted out. For this purpose, the testimony of the aggrieved person and those interested, corroborated by what is called " circumstantial evidence " is very useful ; but some independent evidence is most valuable. To this extent, the people coming forward to make statements relating to what they have seen or what they had personal knowledge of in relation to an offence, is most essential.

Detection of crime

The Police try to prevent commission of offences and if they cannot, they make all out efforts to detect them. The inspection of the scene of offence by the officers investigating is the most important step in the investigation. It is of the utmost importance to leave the scene of offence undisturbed until the police arrive because the slightest disturbance might result in very valuable clues being lost. You are, by now, aware that science comes to the aid of the police in investigation and finger prints or foot prints found at the scene, the method adopted by the culprit, in commit[illegible] offence and even a few gr[illegible] dust found at the scene go a [illegible] way in helping to trace the [illegible] Further, it may be necessary [illegible] the police to seek co-oper[illegible] of the inmates of the house [illegible] those who have visited the [illegible] between the time of com[illegible] of the offence and the arri[illegible] the Police for the " proce[illegible] elimination ".

Non-cognizable cases

Hundreds of non-cognizable [illegible] are reported to the police, [illegible] cularly in the urban areas [illegible] just not possible for the Po[illegible] take action in all of them. [illegible] normally refer the parties to [illegible] Court. It is the police officers [illegible] men who, in the course of in[illegible] gation trace witnesses, record [illegible] evidence and finally the prose[illegible] agency places the case befo[illegible] Court. The Police Department [illegible] all the responsibility for prod[illegible] of the witnesses in cognizable [illegible] and there is tendency, the[illegible] among the people to exagger[illegible] facts so as to make the com[illegible] which they have lodged, " [illegible] zable ". Investigation into w[illegible] really a non-cognizable case [illegible] considerable waste of time [illegible] could be utilised in much [illegible] useful work.

There is also a large se[illegible] the people who are aware t[illegible] complaint they have to ma[illegible] a non-cognizable nature [illegible] police cannot interefere. Ag[illegible] the limitations of the la[illegible] physically impossible for the [illegible] to intervene in all these ca[illegible]

Lack of confidence

The people who seek re[illegible] any grievances address c[illegible] applications which they sh[illegible]

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particular authority, to a of other authorities. This lack of faith in the authority. example, if while addressing Inspector of Police in charge of Station, a copy is also to the Commissioner of or the Government, the Inspector treats that either of "no confidence in" or as an attempt at brow- and therefore, naturally enthusiastic in the enquiries would be making as he would otherwise be. It is certainly open to the people, as an aggrieved party, to approach the higher authorities if they do not get redress from the authorities competent to deal with the case.

Knowing the shortcomings of the individual members of the Police Force, at all levels, the Press through their sources of information verify the information received before they actually publish it. But it is desirable that the Press should ascertain the correct version from the Police. Sometimes considerable harm is done to a case which is under investigation, by premature publicity. The associates of the persons involved in the offences whom the police may have not hold of get a warning and make themselves scarce.

From this it will be seen that discretion and patience would contribute more to the detection of crime and assist the Police in their up-hill task.

S. T. STRIKE AVERTED

Home Minister's Effective Intervention

Maharashtra State Transport Mazdoor Sabha has dropmove for an indefinite general of S. T. employees in of its demand for recognithe representative union of workers in the State.

was the direct result of the tion in the dispute by the Minister, Shri D. S. Desai. was scheduled to begin at on June 9, 1965.

diately on his return from hi on June 8, Shri Desai cussions with the authorities State Road Transport ration, and, on the morning 9 with the president of the Shri George Fernandes.

ing its president's meeting Minister, the Sabha decided draw the strike notice it had on the Corporation.

Fernandes said in a statethat the acceptance by the tion of the Sabha's demand by the code of discipline signal victory" scored by the

He expressed the Sabha's "deep sense of gratitude" to Shri Desai for "the initiative and statesmanship displayed by him in resolving this dispute."

Shri Fernandes said the Sabha did not think it necessary to launch the strike in view of the acceptance of the code and Shri Desai's assurance that the process of verifying its membership under the code would be completed as early as possible.

"The Sabha is certain," he said, "that it will secure recognition without undue delay."

At its meeting on June 9 afternoon, the Sabha considered Shri Desai's appeal to it in his statement on June 8 and also his assurance to Shri Fernandes during their talks on June 9 and decided to withdraw the strike notice.

Shri Fernandes said the Sabha had been pressing its claim for recognition as the representative union of S. T. workers ever since it came into existence in May, 1964, following the merger of the S.T. Mazdoor Union and the B.S. R.T., Employees Union. The claim was based on the code of discipline.

He said that, "over the months the S. T. authorities not only refused to concede" the union's demand for the acceptance of the code, but "even failed to acknowledge receipt of the union's letters."

In fact, he said, the first letter the Sabha received from the S.T. authorities during the union's 13 month existence was the one from the Corporation's general manager, dated June 4, 1965, signifying the acceptance of the code of discipline by the body.

This letter was in reply to the Sabha's communication forwarding the strike notice to the Corporation, he pointed out.

Shri Fernandes said that during his meeting with the Home Minister he raised "the question of the time factor involved in finding out the majority status of the Sabha."

He said Shri Desai expressed his sincerity and earnestness in

(*continued on page 24*)

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AND THE RAINS CAME..

The mighty lash
Of South Westerly breeze,
Cracked a deep gash
In Heavens above !

Dark clouds shed tears
Of glee and joy and mirth !
The Good Earth smiled again,
For 'twas a kind of re-birth !
Tiny springs, a surprise sprang
The very air had a merry tang !
With seasonal arrogance, rivulets roared
And quenching their own thirst soared !

Manly mountains brooded deeply
Green or gray, they stood as steeply,
Mountainous dark clouds rolled lazily,
Unloaded their watery burden, crazily !

Oscillating trees, aridity mocked
Smiled benignly, as they rocked
Swollen rivers sang the Cosmic song
With lightning's flashy, divine gong !

—V. G. DESHMUKH

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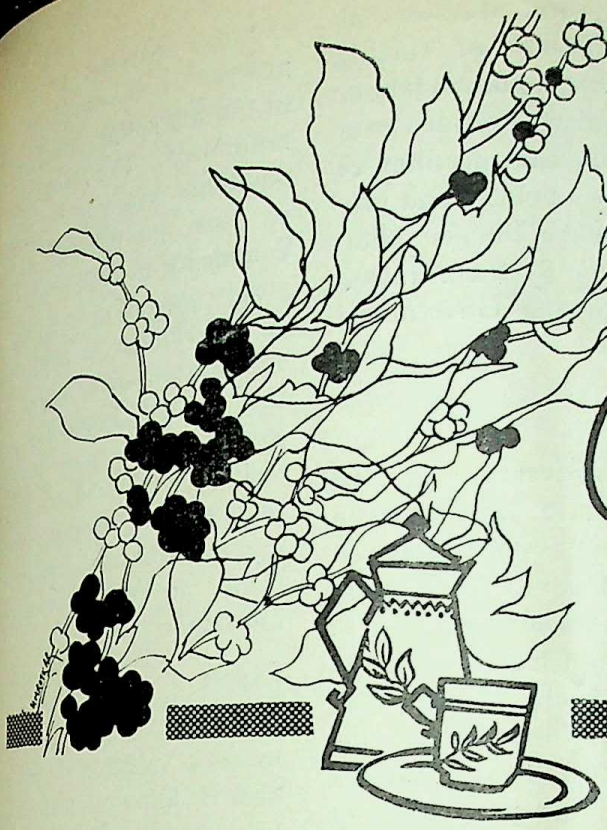

Crusade for Coffee

—*V. Balu*

TUCKED away on a triangular site, on Vidhana Veedhi, next to the well-known Vidhana Soudha, in the garden city of Bangalore, stands a beautifully designed, multi-storied building, which houses the offices of the Coffee Board. Opened by India's philosopher President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, in October 1965, this imposing building stands as a fitting monument to the ascendancy of the little coffee been, as a major crop in India, contributing to a cause and creating an industry.

The Coffee Board owes its genesis to a realistic realization of the complexity of the production and marketing of this great commodity by the growers and trade. Born in 1935 and christened Indian Coffee Cess Committee, it assumed the responsibility of war time marketing of coffee in 1940, as the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board, by an Act of Parliament. Later, it was re-christened Indian Coffee Board on 1943 and Coffee Board in 1955.

Role

Generally, the Coffee Board pools and processes the entire production of Indian Coffee and promotes its sale and consumption in India and abroad. It encourages the application of agricultural research to ensure the proper nurture of the coffee plant and production of good coffee seeds and promotes technology for improvement of the quality of coffee in cup. The Board also assists coffee growers in the development of their estates and provides welfare measures for plantation workers.

The main approach to the Coffee Board building, in Bangalore, is through a pretty portico and an elegant entrance, finished with an attractive architrave of beautiful black stone. On the right side is an enquiry bay, where sits a dapper lady with a smile. She is the official receptionist of the Board, who attends to innumerable telephone calls and directs visitors to the five floors of the building.

Many visitors

Many of the visitors come to see Shri H. Sitarama Reddy, the popular administrative and technical Head, nay, the Chairman of the Board. A former Minister for Industries and Labour of the Government of Madras, as well as a Member of the Constituent Assembly and Parliment of India, Shri Sitarama Reddy is a colossus of the older generation of statesmen and administrators, with unsurpassed mastery over subjects, as widely different as insurance, textiles and banking, besides oilseeds, cotton, cardamom and coffee. As

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a coffee ambassador, he has already made international history. Shri Sitarama Reddy led the Coffee Delegation to Europe in 1961; the Government of India Delegation to the United Nations Coffee Conference in 1962 and the International Coffee Council meeting in London in August 1964.

Apart from those in the coffee trade who come for specific business, other visitors to the office drop in, for a variety of reasons, and meet besides the Chairman, the Heads of the Marketing Development and Propaganda Departments and the Secretariat. Occasionally some visitors just call, as a recent visitor who described the purpose of his visit as "simply". A good many pass by the main entrance, have a cursory look at coffee window displays, and walk down to the well-furnished and decorated Prestige Coffee House on the ground floor. Understandably too! For, a pick-me-up of hot, bracing and delicious coffee, such as provided at the Prestige Coffee House is certainly anybody's temptation!

Great activity

On occasions, there is great activity in the beautifully designed board room of the Coffee Board building. It is not that such activity is not always in evidence; but special excitement centres round the quarterly meetings of the Marketing Committee, the Propaganda Committee, the Research and Development Committees and the Quality Committee of the Board.

Particular interest surrounds two meetings that are held in June and December every year. Yes! These are meetings of the Coffee Board, when all its 32 members meet— members representing the Parliament and the Governments of the coffee growing States of Mysore, Madras and Kerala, representatives of curring establishments, the plantation labour and coffee consumers. Presided over by the Chairman, the meetings of the Board lay down policies and programmes, and make budget allotment for sanction by the Ministry of Commerce of the Government of India.

Achievements

The many achievements of the Coffee Board have already won appreciation from several quarters. In a recent address to the Mysore State Planters' Association, Shri S. Nijalingappa, the Chief Minister of Mysore State, said: "I take this opportunity to congratulate the Coffee Board on their excellent achievements. Coffee production or coffee industry was in the doldrums a few years ago and only the establishment and successful organization and running of the Coffee Board has given the stability and strength to the entire coffee industry during the last several years."

Research at the Board's Central Coffee Research Institute, Balehonnour (Mysore State) has already led to the production of disease-resistant coffee plants and also succeeded in the eradication of the white stem borer, a major pest till not so long ago. Loans and advice given to small and medium planters have helped to improve yields as well as extend and intensify the cultivation of coffee.

Further, thanks to the Board's Marketing Scheme, coffee growers are now assured of steady returns proportionate to the quality and quantity of their output. To quote Shri D. Balagopalan, Chief Coffee Marketing Officer, "By pooling all the coffee produced in India, curring it to the highest standards and then releasing it both in the internal and external markets, in a regulated manner, the speculative influence in the marketing of coffee has been minimised. The assurance of an equitable return to the growers has in turn contributed to renewed confidence in coffee cultivation and steady expansion in production." A programme of technological research sponsored by the Board at the Central Food Techonological Research Institute, Mysore, has yielded good dividends in the shape of improved storage pratices for monsooned coffee, besides improvements in the technology of coffee brewing.

Export

The Coffee Board has also helped to earn valuable foreign exchange. Shri H. Sitarama Reddy, Chairman, while addressing the sixtieth meeting of the Board, on December 30, 1964, emphasised the good demand for Indian coffee in the export market and said, "all types and grades of coffee fetched attractive prices. The total value realised by export of coffee out of the 1963-64 crop, upto October 1964, amounted to Rs. 11·21 crores." This has been made possible by exporting coffee to countries like West Germany, the German Democratic, France, Italy, the U. K., U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., and some middle-eastern countries.

These achievements have not been due to any freak, but due to the skills and efforts of many dedicated coffee men who are continuously trying to increase the overall production, yield and the quality of coffee. Indeed, the Coffee Board is engaged on a crusade on behalf of Indian coffee and acts as the supreme custodian of the science and interest of the coffee growers, the trade, the Government and the legion of coffee connoisseurs in India and abroad.

LOK RAJ

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THE SECOND MAHARASHTRA STATE CONFERENCE ON PRINTING PROBLEMS

THE Second Maharashtra State Conference on Printing Problems was held at Sachivalaya, Bombay, on June 7 and June 8, 1965 to discuss various problems connected with the development of the printing industry in the State.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, suggested to the delegates to the Second Maharashtra State Conference on printing problems to establish a small representative body to pursue the resolutions adopted in the conference. Such a body, he said, could meet periodically and thrash out allied problems quickly.

Addressing the delegates at Sachivalaya, on June 8 the Chief Minister said that the printing industry had to face two-fold difficulty—the import of machinery and want of skilled labour. Difficulty of foreign exchange handicapped the import of machinery.

The State Government was trying to establish printing presses at regional and mofussil place, the Chief Minister said. He favoured decentralisation of printing presses with qualitative work. This could be done in a methodical and co-operative way.

The Chief Minister declared published 'Kamgar Vaibhav' a quarterly brought out by the Directorate of Printing and Stationery.

The Minister for Printing Presses, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, said that Maharashtra had made tremendous progress in printing during the last two years. In this connection, he eulogised the services by the workers in the industry.

The following is the summary of the Chief Minister's address :

The idea of holding an annual conference of printers in Maharashtra to discuss questions relating to the development of the industry is certainly most welcome. A conference such as this can be fruitful in a number of ways. It enables us to define our problems with greater precision. It would be useful for assessing the relative urgency and importance of various problems confronting the industry. When the same problems are viewed in different perspectives and examined from different standpoints, new lines of attack may suggest themselves. It will also promote a better understanding between the two sectors of the industry, the private sector and the public sector. For all these reasons I am happy to be associated with the conference. My only regret is that owing to other preoccupations I could not have the pleasure of meeting you on the occa[illegible] of the first conference.

Printing is a key industry in ev[illegible] sense of the term. Our natio[illegible] development—economic, politic[illegible] industrial or cultural—presuppo[illegible] a literate populace. An educa[illegible] public alone can be the basis [illegible] a stable democracy and a prospe[illegible] economy. The national econo[illegible] development can be achie[illegible] through a proper development [illegible] the human resources at our dispo[illegible] The percentage of literacy in In[illegible] is only 24, that in Maharashtra a[illegible] 30, which is depressingly low. O[illegible] per capita consumption of pape[illegible] only 3·5 lb. against 210 lb. in [illegible] U.K. and 440 lb. in the U.S.[illegible] The growth of the printing indu[illegible] is a *sine qua non* for the progress o[illegible] education. And as these figure[illegible] clearly indicate, there is vast sc[illegible] for the future development of [illegible] printing industry in India. In [illegible] not too distant future, the pr[illegible] industry will rank as a major ind[illegible] in India, just as in any other in[illegible] trially advanced country.

I am particularly glad th[illegible] conference will be discussing [illegible] tions concerning productivity. [illegible] er productivity in every sec[illegible] economy is the urgent need o[illegible] hour.

LOK R[illegible]

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The Minister for Civil Supplies and Printing Presses, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, addressing the Second Maharashtra State Conference on Printing Problems at Sachivalaya on June 7. The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, who was to inaugurate the Conference could not be present owing to indisposition and his inaugural address was read out by the Chief Secretary, Shri D. R. Pradhan.

as possible. Industry is today mostly concentrated in and around cities like Bombay and Poona. For instance, out of about 2,000 presses in Maharashtra, about 1,000 presses are located in Bombay alone while there are only 60 presses in the whole of Marathwada. Government considers that dispersal of industry is essential and is creating the necessary infra-structure for the purpose.

You are no doubt aware of the valuable work that is being done by the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation in this respect. Its objective is to promote and assist rapid and orderly establishment, growth and development of industries in Maharashtra. The Corporation has been entrusted with development of 20 industrial areas and 5 water supply schemes.

The Corporation has recently sponsored a new scheme for the benefit of technicians called " Own Your Own Industry ". Its aim is to enable the technicians to set up their own concerns. This scheme will result in more effective utilisation of technological expertise. It will also go a long way in removing the sense of frustration among the technologists who aspire to establish their own factories but are handicapped for want of financial assistance.

Government is also providing financial assistance to small and medium sized industries through the Maharashtra State Finance Corporation. Various other schemes have been also designed, with a view to promoting industrial development.

Let me now conclude. Printing has been aptly described as " the gateway to the freedom of the literate mind ". Printing signifies liberation and enlightenment ; in fact, a new way of life. A great and glorious task lies ahead of the printing industry in India, that of sweeping the lights of literacy across the whole country, beckoning new millions to the citizenship of our young Republic. I feel confident that the printing industry will rise

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to the occasion in meeting this challenge of illiteracy. I also look forward to the day when our fine printing will have achieved international recognition and when we will be making our distinctive contribution to the great and noble art of typograpnhy.

I now formally inaugurate the conference. I hope it will prove to be eminently successful.

In his presidential speech the Minister for Printing Presses, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, elaborately dealt with various problems that the printing industry is facing today. The following is the brief text of the speech made by the Minister for Printing Presses :

It gives me really great pleasure to welcome Shri V. P. Naik, our Chief Minister and to thank him for being with us today and for giving us the encouragement in our work concerning printing problems. The conference, the second one we have organized, is, I feel confident, doing valuable work by focussing attention on matters of vital importance and by promoting and organizing thinking on the development of the industry. It is all the more useful because it does bring about greater understanding, co-operation and co-ordination between the private and the public sector of the industry. Mutual exchange of ideas between these sectors should naturally prove to be stimulating. The conference provides an excellent platform for cross-fertilization of ideas. It augurs well for the future growth and development of the industry in Maharashtra that this conference has now become a regular feature.

One of the major recommendations made by this conference last year states that the printing industry should be recognised as a major industry. How can the industry occupy an important place in the economic life of the country ? In this context I propose to make some suggestions and observations for the consideration of the leaders of the industry who have assembled here.

As you are very well aware, the printing industry is greatly handicapped as it cannot import readily the machinery it badly requires. Shortage of foreign exchange has been a serious obstacle in the way of modernisation of the industry. This question is inextricably linked with our precarious balance of payments position. And unless we earn enough foreign exchange it will not be possible to achieve rapid economic growth. Despite our constant efforts to promote exports in 1963-64 we had an unfavourable balance of trade to the extent of Rs. 355 crores. In the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the target of export earnings is Rs. 1020 crores per annum as against Rs. 760 crores in the Third Five-Year Plan. The foreign exchange earned by the printing industry is however quite negligible. From January to September 1963 paper worth only Rs. 46 lakhs was exported.

The whole nation will have to launch a crusade for export markets, not only along the traditional lines but all along the entire front of exportable goods and products. It is essential to ensure that the printing industry is alive to the urgency and importance of this task.

The export performance is an index of the vigour and health of the industry, as exports have to withstand the fierce winds of international competition. The export drive calls for a dynamic, enlightened and bold leadership of the industry. It can be successful only if the industry becomes quality and cost conscious. Inefficient cost structure, poor designing and indifferent execution have been the bane of our industry.

As you are probably aware, tourism can also earn substantial foreign exchange, if developed on proper lines. Compared with Japan, Italy, Spain or Mexico, our foreign exchange earnings from tourism are almost negligible. If, however, we make a determined effort to promote tourism in India, we should be able to earn at least Rs. 5 crores every year. The printing industry can play a most useful role in promoting tourism. It is to be greatly regretted that even in the field of tourist literature pertaining to India, foreign countries like Japan should be in the forefront. For instance, Fodor's Guide to India, printed and published in Japan boldly claims that 'This is the first definitive guide book on India in over one hundred years'. It should not be difficult for our publishing and printing industry to capture this market for tourist literature in its entirety and establish its supremacy.

Our economic development admittedly depends on our successful achieving the export targets. Our sales efforts abroad will fail if they are not supported by nicely printed material—catalogues, leaflets, booklets, printed packaging, show cards, manuals, gifts such as diaries, calendars, etc. This field of 'Print for Exports' presents a challenge to the printers' know-how, designing ability and execution skill. The Council of Industrial Design in the U.K. realising the importance of the matter, organized a major exhibition of 'Print for Exports' last year. A similar exhibition should be equally useful to us.

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The internal market for print potentially almost unlimited. If the industry is to become a more important segment of the national economy, it will have to adopt improved and more efficient methods of marketing. Traditionally, there is considerable lack of interest in advertising.

The printing should develop an efficient style. It should be fresh, attractive and forceful. In a word it must compel attention. With the rapid advance of printing technology improved and more versatile techniques of production have been made available to the industry. The aim should be the attainment of the highest aesthetic excellence in the application of these techniques.

We must establish a high overall standard of graphic design. We require new Devanagari type faces which will confer distinction, clarity and elegance to the texts they represent.

Black photography and in particular colour photography can be used more imaginatively and creatively in enhancing the appeal of printed material. Photography extends the scope of the eye by freezing and recording fleeting moments. Colour is a very effective means of expression. It can interpret the attitude and outlook of the mind with greater subtlety. We must learn to appreciate what is expressed in colours and hues.

The majestic grandeur of the Himalayan scenery and the splendour and magnificence of our sculpture, architecture and painting can be conveyed only through very imaginative use of colour photography and faithful graphic reproduction. We should aim at impressive integration of photographs with typography.

Coming to more mundane matters, it has often been represented that the competitive tender system should be abolished as it results in harmful cut-throat competition. Cut-throat competition is no doubt undesirable but it can be and will have to be curbed through cost education. I would urge upon the leaders of the industry to launch a costing campaign with a view to making the industry aware of the importance of cost ascertainment, cost control and cost reduction. The management of costs calls for a systematic and organized effort.

The themes of this conference are productivity, design and training. Perhaps it would be useful if I briefly indicate how we have been tackling these problems in the Printing and Stationery Department.

You would certainly appreciate the fact that with the growing tempo of our economic development, the exigencies of administration demand adequate and up to-date printing facilities. Government is fully alive to this problem, and has already decided upon certain concrete measures. The annual production capacity of Government Presses is today approximately, composing 3,76,200 F'cap folio pages, printing 8,26,000 F'cap impressions in thousands and binding 13,41,000 standard man hours. It is estimated that the production capacity will have to be increased to 6,00,000 pages composing, 10,00,000 thousand impressions printing, and 20,00,000 standard man hours binding. Towards this end, new Presses are being set up in Bombay and Aurangabad. The construction of the new buildings is rapidly in progress. The new Press in Bombay will have an installed capacity of 85,000 pages composing, 1,00,000 thousand impressions printing and 2,00,000 standard man hours binding. The Aurangabad Press will be equipped for 24,000 pages composing, 1,00,000 thousand impressions printing and 3,07,000 standard man hours binding. The Government Press at Kolhapur is also being expanded.

The printing of text books is another very important activity of the Directorate of Printing and Stationery. In 1964-65, about 40,00,000 text books were produced and this requirement will increase to 90,00,000 in the near future. Government has therefore decided to set up a new Press at Poona, which will specialise in the printing of text books.

In terms of the machines installed, the capacity of the Directorate of Printing is: Lino Machines 25, Mono Key-boards 29, Mono Casting Machines 36, Letter Press Printing Machines 94, Offset Printing Machines 32, Binding Machines—Cutting, Folding, Sewing, etc. 161. The total (depreciated) value of the plant and equipment as on 31st March 1964 was Rs. 73,00,000. It is urgently necessary to increase the number of machines in each category by at least 50 per cent.

As to productivity, our basic conviction is that higher productivity can be realised only through improved labour relations. In this respect various concrete measures have been adopted by the Department. A Joint Management Council has been formed for the Government Central Press, Bombay and it has been functioning very effectively for some time past. This Council has made a number of useful suggestions for inplant training, suggestion schemes, part-time courses for workers and supervisors. A number of booklets have been brought out as part of the inplant training programme. The workers training classes are being conducted with great enthusiasm and several batches

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have been trained by now. Similarly, part-time classes in foremanship, work study are being conducted by experts from the National Productivity Council. A course in colour printing in which the workers are very greatly interested will be conducted shortly by one of the officers of this Department who has been trained abroad and who has long experience of colour work to his credit. The suggestion scheme is also found to be very useful and a number of suggestions made by the workers have been adopted with advantage. At the instance of the Joint Management Council, the Government Central Press, Bombay, will be publishing a quarterly called ' Kamgar Vaibhav '. The first issue has just been published and it has been found that the workers and supervisors are taking a good deal of interest in the House Journal. The production standards of the House Journal are admirable.

Government has been taking very keen interest in labour welfare. Recently it has sanctioned the construction of a Housing Colony consisting of 96 tenements for the employees of the Government Central Press, Bombay, at a cost of about Rs. 9 lakhs. I have also been successful in persuading the Government of India to extend the benefits of their Industrial Housing Scheme to the employees of the Government Central Press. Similarly, Government has sanctioned a handsome subsidy to the Co-operative Canteen of the Government Central Press, Bombay. It should be mentioned here that despite a very steep rise in the prices of raw materials, the prices of the foodstuffs served in the Co-operative Canteen have not been raised during the last three years.

With a view to improving the standards of designing and printing in Government Presses an Art Department is being developed in the Directorate of Printing and Stationery. Tourist literature such as folders, leaflets, post cards, chain cards, frescoes of Ajanta is being published on a large scale and the standard of its designing and printing has been very much appreciated in all quarters. The 1965 Calendar issued by the Directorate of Printing and Stationery has also been very much appreciated. The printing work done by the Government Presses for the last Eucharistic Congress was greatly applauded.

As you are probably aware, the Government Central Press, Bombay, is one of the few presses having a well-organized work study section which maintains detailed statistics pertaining to labour utilisation and machine utilisation. The Government Presses have also installed a scientific costing system. Every effort is thus being made to improve productivity through better labour relations, training and better maintenance of plant and machinery.

Government is also taking necessary steps to equip the presses for the increasing volume of printing work in Marathi. The Department has a large battery of Lino and Mono machines and all these machines will be equipped for Devanagari work. Government has also approved a scheme for designing new Devanagari type faces. This scheme will eventually benefit the entire printing industry in India.

The Government Presses have been working under unusual pressure of work. The requirements of administration are progressively becoming more exacting. The sphere of activities of the Department is being rapidly extended. The Department has taken over the entire printing work of the Directorate of Publicity and has been able to achieve a remarkable improvement in production standards. I am you will all agree with me I say that *Lok Rajya, Small* and other periodicals have improved beyond recognition. larly the work relating to production of text books has increasing by leaps and bounds.

The printing of budget publications is a colossal task, as publications running into a thousand pages are required printed with accuracy and within a few days only. The difficulties were all the greater this owing to certain changes in structure of the budget publication. I am however glad to say that workers in the Government Press realising the great importance their timely publication, with great devotion, untiring and unflagging zeal and accomplished the seemingly impossible task. All the publications were on schedule.

Printing has had a profound abiding impact on the mind of Typographic man is at once learned, more scientific, more thetic and more humane. Man owes to the printing industry irredeemable debt. It is the responsibility of the present generation printers to see that this glorious tradition is maintained and carried forward. The percentage of literacy in India today is only 24 and industry is destined to play a role in the fight against illiteracy. I am sure that under your dynamic and bold leadership, the industry will rise to the occasion and will win the recognition which has rightfully accorded to it in industrially advanced countries.

Finally, I welcome you all cordially once again, and request our Chief Minister to us his inaugural address.

(continued on page

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LOWER GODAVARI PROJECT

Godavari with Wain-
ganga as a tributary is a major
in Maharashtra and covers
sq. miles. The Godavari
starting from Trimbak flows
Maharashtra State in a
of 435 miles before entering
State.

past, some irrigation pro-
were taken up in this valley
Purna, Bhandardara, Gangapur
In the Third Plan some more
projects viz. Upper Goda-
Karanjwan and Palkhed) and
Godavari Stage I are included.
of these, Lower Godavari
is the largest.

lization of Godavari waters
irrigation to the areas in the
wada districts was engaging
of the former Hyderabad
and they had carried out some
inary investigations for the
se.

proposals

comprehensive project con-
the following elements :

A reservoir on the Goda-
river upstream of Paithan
with gross and live storage
acities of 92 T. M. C. and 73
M.C., respectively ;

A reservoir on the Sind-
river with gross and live
ge capacities of 15·7 T. M.
and 11 T. M. C. respectively ;

Paithan Left Bank Canal
miles in length to irrigate
00 acres out of gross com-
of 5,04,000 acres ;

Paithan Right Bank Canal
miles in length to irrigate
000 acres out of gross
mand of 1,48,000 acres ;

(*v*) Majalgaon Right Bank Canal 89 miles in length to irrigate 2,32,000 acres out of gross command of 3,25,000 acres.

Stage construction

The project is proposed to be implemented in two stages as follows :

(*i*) *Stage I*

(*a*) A reservoir on the Godavari river upstream of Paithan with gross storage of 92 T. M. C.

(a) Paithan Left Bank Canal 115 miles in length with complete distribution system for an irrigable area of 3,50,000 acres.

(*ii*) *Stage II*

(*a*) A reservoir on the Sindphana river with gross storage of 15·7 T. M. C.

(*b*) Paithan Right Bank Canal 89 miles in length with complete distribution system for an irrigable area of 1,3,000 acres.

(*c*) Majalgaon Right Bank Canal 89 miles in length with complete distribution system for an irrigable area of 2,32,000 acres.

Estimated cost

Stage I project has been cleared by the Planning Commission at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,846·00 lakhs. The estimated cost of Stage II project is Rs. 2,680·00 lakhs. Thus, the estimated cost of the comprehensive project is Rs. 6526·00 lakhs.

Dam site at Paithan

The dam site has been selected upstream of Paithan after considering the following alternatives—

(*a*) Rampuri (Katwad) 60 miles downstream of Paithan ; (*b*) Shevta 10 miles upstream of Paithan.

It has been found that it is not possible to harness the available water resources of the Godavari with a single dam at Rampuri (Katwad) because of want of adequate land potential. Therefore, the only possibilities to be considered were :

(*a*) a single dam at Paithan or Shevta ;

(a) a dam at Paithan or Shevta each in combination with a dam at Rampuri (Katwad).

The main features of the alternatives are :

	Sub-mergence (acres)	No. of villages liable to sub-mergence	Population affected	Gross utilisation (TMC)	Irrigable area (Acres)	Length of canals (Miles)
(*a*) Paithan dam ..	93,100	71	46,900	100·1	6,85,000	293
(*b*) Paithan and Rampuri (Katwad) dams	1,29,000	121	80,400	100·35	6,30,400	333
(*c*) Shevta dam ..	8,2000	80	48,000	93·5	6,40,000	312
(*d*) Shevta and Rampuri (Katwad) dams	1,23,400	130	81,500	100·07	6,42,200	362

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It is evident from the above features that the dam at Rampuri (Katwad) in combination with either of the upper dams is not worth consideration firstly, by reason of larger submergence, larger number of villages and population liable to be affected and secondly due to lesser irrigable area for almost the same gross utilisation.

From the features of the independent dams at Paithan and Shevta it is observed that with dam at Shevta the gross utilisation gets reduced by 6·6 T. M. C., the irrigable area gets reduced by 45,000 acres, the area under submergence gets reduced by 11,100 acres but an area of 15,400 acres in the command of the Mula Project (as finalised) and the Pravara Left Bank Canal comes under submergence. Further more, a dam at Shevta involves 9 additional villages and additional population of 1,100 liable to be affected by submergence, besides the submergence of the Toka bridge and four miles of its approaches.

In view of these considerations the dam at Paithan is superior. Sound trap rock is available for locating a central spillway.

Utilisation at upstream sites

The 75 per cent dependable yield available at the various sites diversion upstream of Paithan 115 T. M. C. A reservation 113·5 T. M. C. which is the utilisable yield at these sites for existing possible future projects on the river and its tributaries (including minor works) has been made in the Lower Godavari Project.

S. T. STRIKE AVERTED

(*continued from page 13*)

meeting out justice to the S. T. workers and reiterated his conviction that the majority union should be the representative union in industry.

While explaining the difficulties involved in fixing a time limit for completing the verification of the Sabha's membership, Shri Desai said that the Sabha could repose full confidence in him to do the needful to avoid any delay, Shri Fernandes said. The Sabha has no reason to doubt the sincerity of the Home Minister, he added.

Shri Fernandes thanked the political parties, trade unions and other organisations which supported the Sabha's demand, as also "the people of Maharashtra for the magnificent support extended to them to the S.T. workers."

"The sabha assures the people of Maharashtra that the S.T. workers will continue to serve them with greater enthusiasm in the days ahead," he said.

(*continued from page 22*)

Conference on Printing Problems

The Director of Printing and Stationery, Shri J. W. D'Souza welcomed the Minister and the delegates to the conference. A number of papers were read out at the conference, chief among them being the one on Nirnayasagar by Shri V. Y. Kulkarni, on Productivity Improvements by Shri R. M. Cama, on Devanagari Typography by Shri L. S. Wakankar, on A Wage Incentive Scheme for Printing Industry by Shri B. S. Naik, on The Development of Printing Design by Shri J. G. Deokule and on A Approach to Productivity by S. A. Sapre.

The conference was a success.

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

★

★ S. T. Employment Declared Essential

★ Scholarships To Sanskrit Students

★ Instructions To Talathis And Patwaris

★ Free-studentships To Backward Classes

★ Pay Commission Appointed

★ National Loan Scholarships

★

THE Government of Maharashtra, being of the opinion that all employment under the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, including employment in the offices, stores, bus station depots, workshops and garages and other services of the Corporation is essential for maintaining services necessary to the life of the Community, has, by a notification published in an extraordinary issue of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* of June 4, 1965, declared such employment to be employment to which rule 126AA of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, applies.

In consequence of the issue of this notification, any employee of the Corporation who (*a*) disobeys any lawful orders given to him in the course of such employment or (*b*) without reasonable excuse, abandons his employment or absents himself from work shall be deemed to have contravened the rule. The fact that any such employee apprehends that by continuing in this employment he may be exposed to increased physical danger is not a reasonable excuse within the meaning of the rule. Similarly, such an employee will be deemed to have abandoned his employment within the meaning of the rule who, notwithstanding that it is an express or implied term of his contract of employment that he may terminate his employment on giving notice to his employer of his intention to do so, so terminates his employment without the previous consent of his employer.

Any employee of the Corporation contravening any provisions of the rule is liable to arrest and prosecution and shall be punishable, without prejudice to any action which may be taken against him under any other rule for the time being in force, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Correct entries in Pahani Patraks

Incorrect entries made by talatis and patwaris in the Pahani Patraks or Pere Patraks—Village Form VII-A about the actual cultivator of the land and the mode of cultivation very often result in the harassment and at times, loss of rights of the actual cultivator. The State Government has therefore, revised the procedure of making such entries and issued necessary instructions to all concerned to that effect.

According to the revised procedure, the talatis have to fix, in consultation with the gram panchayat, the date or dates on which they will make field-to-field crop inspection for the purpose of making entries in the pahani or pere patraks, and to inform the gram panchayat of such date or dates well in advance. The gram panchayat has then to inform the villagers of these dates by beat of drum or any other suitable method, calling upon them to

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be present in their fields and witness the entries being made by the talatis relating to their field in the pahani patrak. On the appointed date or dates, the talathi has to make the crop inspection in the presence of the members of the Village Panchayats and the villagers who may be present. He has to allow the concerned villagers to see the entries made by him relating to their lands. While making the crop inspection, the talathi has to make a note of the dispute, if any, as regards the person who has actually cultivated the land. The Revenue Officers are also instructed to exercise more effective supervision over the talathis.

In order to put a stop to the malpractices followed by certain talathis in the matter of issuing notices of mutations in the Record of Rights to the parties interested in land, the Government has instructed that these notices should now be issued out a bound printed notice form book to be supplied by the Government. This book would be serially numbered with the adjacent pair of pages having the same serial number. Out of the two adjacent pages bearing the same serial number one would be issued by the talathi as a fair copy of the notice to the party concerned and the other would remain in the book as an office copy on which the signature or thumb impression of the party to whom the notice is issued would be obtained in token of having received the notice.

The talathis have also been instructed to supply on request and on payment of the usual fees, to each khatedar at the time of accepting the instalment of land revenue which becomes payable after the crop inspection is over, extracts from Village Form VII-XII pertaining to the lands in respect of which he is paying the land revenue.

Sholapur water supply scheme

The Government has agreed to guarantee a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs from Life Insurance Corporation for financing the water supply scheme of the Sholapur Municipal Corporation.

This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 3·03 crores.

The loan, carrying interest at 1 per cent. higher than the current bank rate at the time of drawing the loan subject to minimum of 6 per cent., is repayable in 20 annual instalments.

Commission for small saving agents

Authorised small savings agents appointed under the standardises agency system will get a commission of Rs. 1·25 per cent. on the sale of 10 year National Savings Certificates (First Issue) which having been on sale from June 1, 1965, according to a directive issued by the Government of India. The Certificates carry 8 per cent. interest.

Scholarships to Sanskrit students

The Governing Body of Akhil Bharatiya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Delhi, has announced to pay the following scholarships to selected Sanskrit students who join Vidyapeeth from the next academic year —

Mahopadhya (Ph.D.) Rs. 150 per month, Shikshacharya and Acharya (M.A.) Rs. 75 per month, Shiksha Shahstri (B.Ed.) and Shastri (B.A.) Rs. 50 per month.

The session starts from 5th July 1965. The students desirous of joining any of the courses must apply in a prescribed form before 15th June, 1965 to the Director, Akhil Bharatiya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Shaktinagar, Delhi. No tuition fee is charged. The Hostel accommodation will be available.

Hon'ble Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Prime-Minister of India is the President of the Governing Body of Vidyapeeth.

Implementations of G. C. D. and C. E. R. postponed

The implementation of the revised rules of the Government Commercial Diploma and Certificates examinations has been further postponed by the Government by one year. The old rules for these examinations will, therefore, continue during the academic year 1965-66, All heads of recognised commercial institutes in the State and the members of public are advised to take note of this.

Persons interested in knowing the rules and syllabus of the Government Commercial Diploma and Certificates examinations under the arrangements in force may address their inquiries to the Inspector of Commercial Schools, Gamadia House, Haji Ali, Warden Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay-26.

Deulgaon Raja Water Supply Scheme

The State Government has sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,71,600 to the Deulgaon Raja Municipal Committee in Buldhana district and has agreed to guarantee a loan of Rs. 1,82,400 which it has authorised the committee to take from the Life Insurance Corporation of India for financing its water supply scheme estimated to cost Rs. 4,29,000.

The loan, carrying interest at 1 per cent. higher than the current bank rate at the time of drawing the loan subject to a minimum of 6 per cent. is repayable in 20 annual instalments.

Freestudentships to backward class

The Government has decided to modify the condition of obtaining the agreement bond from the backward class students applying for free studentships in medical colleges Allopathic and Ayurvedic—to the extent that the bond should be taken from the students who are granted the concession since 1961.

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students are required to agreement bond to serve the ment for a minimum period ars as laid down in the rules ing the award of special free-ships to the backward class ing the scheduled caste) stu-in allopathic and ayurvedic colleges.

Children Act

V and VI of the Bombay Act, 1948 have come into from June 1, 1965 in the part of the Bhandara in which they were not in hitherto.

Government has also speci-June 1, 1965 as the date on all provisions of the Act than section 1 which has come into force) shall come in the remaining part of district.

'Pakistan News Digest'

ited

sale or distribution of any extract or translation of the al entitled 'Pakistan News published by the Principal tion Officer, Government of Rawalpindi and printed Times Press, Karachi has been ed by the Government as tain prejudicial reports as under the Defence of India 962.

ues of the periodical publi-March 15, 1965 onwards been forfeited by the Govern-

person possessing any copy periodical should deliver the local police authorities.

ition withdrawn

recognition of the Modern School, Tardeo, Bombay, standards V to VIII (Vth) and conducted by Doctor has been withdrawn 6, 1965

with effect from the academic year 1965-66 for not complying with the requirements of the Education Department in respect of running a secondary school as per Grant-in-Aid Code.

The authorities of the school have been informed to issue leaving certificates of the pupils studying in standards V to VIII so as to enable them to join, from the beginning of academic year 1965-66, any other recognised secondary school in the locality.

The guardians of the pupils studying in the school may please note that the Department will not be responsible for any loss to the pupils if they continue their wards in the said school.

Bill published

A bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code has been published in a supplement to the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* of May 13, last.

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill says :

Under the present sections 292 and 293 of the Indian Penal Code, there is a danger of publications meant for public good or for *bona-fide* purposes of science, literature, art, or any other branch of learning being declared as obscene literature as there is no specific provision in the Act for exempting them from the operation of those sections.

The Bill seeks to remove that lacuna so as to bring the law into conformity with modern practice in other civilised countries.

Pay Commission appointed

In his speech introducing the budget of 1965-66 the Finance Minister of Maharashtra Shri S. K. Wankhede announced Government's intention to appoint a Pay Commission. Orders have been issued appointing Justice Shri G. B. Badkas as Chairman and Shri K. L. Panjabi, I. C. S. (Retd.) as member of the Commission. Shri P. S. Nadkarni, I.A.S. (Retd.)is non-member Secretary of the Commission.

It is expected that the report of the Pay Commission will be received by December 1966. However, in accordance with the undertaking already given, any increase in basic salary resulting from the recommendations of the Pay Commission will be given effect from the 1st April 1966. In this connection it will be remembered that with effect from 1st April 1965 Government has already allowed an interim increase of Rs. 5 per month in the basic pay of all persons drawing upto Rs. 715 per month (revised). This temporary increase will, as already announced, be absorbed in any benefit arising from Government's decisions on the Pay Commission's recommendations.

There are over 1,100 pay-scales pertaining to various cadres and posts under Government. From time to time, Government has considered the question of rationalising its pay structure so as to give effect to the principle that various posts carrying approximately equal work-load and responsibility will also carry approximately equal basic remuneration. The process of rationalisation with a view to giving the fullest scope to this principle is one which will require a very careful evaluation of the reponsibilities of the various posts in the different cadres under Government and it is obvious that such a subjective examination covering the whole range of Government cadres could best be made by a Pay Commission. Accordingly, the terms of reference to the Pay Commission now appointed give first place to such an evaluation of responsibilities and work-load and it has been specifically

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direcetd that the pay structure to be suggested should be based thereon, due regard being had to Government's other financial commitments and resources and to corresponding pay scales under the Government of India and other States. It is felt that such an examination by a Pay Commission will result in a very considerable reduction in the number of pay scales in Government service.

The Pay Commission has also been asked to make suitable recommendations regarding the structure of various allowances like the Travelling Allowance, House Rent Allowance, and Local Allowance and Daily Allowance. Government has, however, decided to exclude from the terms of reference any examination of the structure of the Dearness Allowance. Government has already merged with the basic pay scales a very substantial part of the Dearness Allowance obtaining in July 1962. Government has granted *ad hoc* interim increases of Dearness allowance with effect from 1st May 1960, 1st July 1962, 1st April 1964 and 1st September 1964 despite the very heavy calls on Government's resources on account of the Five-Year Plans and non-developmental expenditure of an administrative character. These and the other improvements made in total emoluments have cost the State about Rs. 41 crores during the Third Plan. In the circumstances, Government would prefer to retain the freedom to take *ad hoc* decisions on Dearness Allowance from time to time according to the circumstances prevailing, the capacity of Government to pay out an allowance of this nature being dependent on its resources and financial commitments at the time of each such decision.

It is proposed to consult the Zilla Parishads on the question whether the emoluments and allowances other than Dearness Allowance pertaining to their employees should also be referred to the Pay Commission. If they so desire, further orders will be issued by Government making such a reference.

Reviewing Bombay Beggars Prevention Act

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed a three-member committee under the chairmanship of Shri Babanrao Pardeshi, Mayor of Poona, for reviewing the Bombay Beggars Prevention Act, 1959.

The other two members of the committee are the President of the Bombay Honorary Presidency Magistrates Association and the Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions. The committee will suggest necessary amendments to the Act.

Among other things, it will define the word 'begging' and treat begging as a social evil and not as a crime, and consider rehabilitation and training of beggars. The committee has decided to invite suggestions from the people interested in the subject. Those interested should send their suggestions to Shri D. V. Kulkarni, Chief Inspector of Certified Institutions, Maharashtra State, 3-Church Road, Poona-1.

National Loan Scholarships

Under the National Loan Scholarships Scheme, the Government of India has announced to award interest-free loan scholarships ranging from Rs. 720 to 1,750 for the year 1965-66 to the needy and meritorious students so as to enable them to complete their education and also to provide incentive to bright students to take up teaching profession. The scholarships will be awarded to the Indian nationals studying in colleges, post-graduate and research courses.

For being eligible to the scholarships, the students must have obtained more than 50 per cent. of [illegible] and their guardian's annual [illegible] should be less than Rs. 6,000.

The students should send [illegible] applications in the prescribed [illegible] to the Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona, through [illegible] heads of their institutions by [illegible] 15, 1965.

Further details can be obtained from the heads of the respective institutions or the Director of Education.

Revised Pay Scales

The State Government has revised the pay scales of stenographers working in the mofussil areas. The new scale of Rs. 160—6—190—EB—10—230—EB—10—320—15—350 [illegible] replace the two different scales namely, Rs. 145—5—170—6—[illegible] EB—6—230—9—275 and 145—[illegible] 170—6—200 which were in force now. The new scales will be effective from April 30, 1965.

Ordinance promulgated

With a view to having revised [illegible] in hand within as short a time possible and to complete the [illegible] stages for general elections [illegible] time, and to bring about uniformity in the provisions of all the Municipal Corporation Acts, the Government of Maharashtra has promulgated an ordinance to further amend the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1940 and the City of Nagpur Corporation Act, 1948.

The Ordinance called the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations and City of Nagpur Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 has been published in Part IV of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Extraordinary of June 3, 1965.

At present, only the municipal Corporations governed by the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1949, and the [illegible]

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Nagpur Corporation Act, 1948, are required to prepare their own electoral rolls. The existing procedure takes a long time and involves considerable wastage of money. The Bombay Legislative Assembly rolls have recently been adopted for the purposes of elections to municipalities, and since the measure has proved to be speedy and economical, it has recently also been adopted for elections to the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

The term of office of the councillors of the Sholapur Municipal Corporation, which is governed by the Provincial Municipal Corporations Act, is due to expire on the 31st December, 1965. In order to have the revised rolls in hand within as short a time as possible and to complete the various stages for general elections in good time and to bring about uniformity in the provisions of the remaining two Municipal Corporation Acts, it is necessary to take immediate action to amend the said Acts simultaneously. Having accepted the basis of adult suffrage, consequential amendments are required to be carried out at the same time for abolishing reservation to special interests under the Nagpur Corporation Act.

Since the Legislature of the State is not in session and action is required to be taken immediately, an Ordinance had to be promulgated.

The Karwar taluka should be in Maharashtra

The whole of Karwar taluka of Karwar district—and not three out of the four circles only—should ultimately go over to Maharashtra taluka (Circle) is taken as unit for demarcating the boundary between Maharashtra and Mysore States. This is a sequal to the correction made to the report of the representatives of the Government of Maharashtra on the Maharashtra-Mysore Boundary Dispute Committee.

In their original report, Baad Circle was shown as going over to Mysore and Kinnar, Ghadsai and Chitakula circles going over to Maharashtra.

In the original report submitted by the representatives of Maharashtra, Shri H. V. Pataskar and Shri M. D. Bhat, the population of Baad Circle was shown as 7,332 Marathi (including Konkani) speaking and 7,564 Kannada-speaking and the Circle was shown as going over to Mysore as its Kannada-speaking population was more than fifty per cent.

This information was based on the list of villages supplied to Maharashtra's representatives by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore and languagewise figures of population of the villages contained in the Language Hand-book of Census of India of 1961. In the list received from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, the villages of Kodibag, Kone and Baithkhol were shown, along with other villages, as included in the Baad Circle. As these three villages did not appear in the list of villages in Karwar taluka in the Language Handbook of Census of India, they were left out of consideration while calculating the population of the two main linguistic groups in the Baad Circle. It has now been brought to the notice of the Maharashtra representatives on the Boundary Dispute Committee that these three villages, together with a part of Baad Village, constitute the municipal town of Karwar. In view of the fact that Karwar Town, which was left out in the earlier calculations, is included in the Baad Circle, it is necessary to take the population of this town into account for calculating its language-wise figures of population. After carrying out these corrections, it is found that the Marathi (including Konkani) speaking population of Baad Circle is 19,845 and the Kannada-speaking population 13,132. As the Marathi-speaking population is more than fifty per cent. the Baad Circle should go over to Maharashtra State.

Igatpuri Municipality Water Supply Scheme

The Government of Maharashtra has agreed to guarantee a loan of Rs. 6,22,856 from the Life Insurance Corporation of India for financing the water supply scheme of the Igatpuri Municipality in Nasik district.

This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 12,45,712.

The loan shall be repaid within 20 years.

Rehabilitation of Inamdars in Marathwada

The Government of Maharashtra has evolved a scheme for sanctioning rehabilitation grants to the inamdars in Marathwada districts, who have been deprived of their lands under the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams and Cash Grants Act, 1954. The last date prescribed by Government for making applications for these grants is June 30, 1965.

Supply of cement for agricultural purposes

The Government of Maharashtra has decided that the Mamlatdars in Greater Bombay area should certify the reasonableness of the demand of cement for agricultural purposes such as construction of wells, cattle sheds and installation of chambers and pumping sets undertaken by cultivators in the interest of agriculture made by parties in their respective jurisdictions, after necessary verification

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and then pass on the application to the Government for further action.

Requirements in respect of cement for agricultural purposes of parties in Greater Bombay area are met to the extent possible from the quota kept in reserve with Government in Agriculture and Co-operation Department and as there is neither Zilla Parishad Organisation nor fie'd staff of the Agriculture Department in Greater Bombay area, these officers have now been authorised to certify.

Prof. R. D. Karve Memorial Cup

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to award a silver cup each to four districts in the State every year for their outstanding work in the field family planning. In view of the pioneering efforts of Prof. R. D. Karve in this field, the cups will be called " Prof. R. D. Karve Memorial Cups."

Three weeks power cut for industries

With a view to meeting the situation arising out of the closure of one generating set of Tata's for repairs and replacement and the failure of another set on Saturday last, it has become necessary to impose for a period of about three weeks a partial cut and other restrictions on the use of motive power to meet the system demand on the Tata-Koyna-Railway inter-connected grid system, beginning from Tuesday, June 8, 1965. With the above two sets going out of order, there will be a shortage of power of the order of 75 M.W. A power cut to that extent has thus become necessary.

For this purpose, the following steps are decided to be taken with immediate effect :

(1) Industrial consumers with non-continuous process industry supplied by the Tatas directly will be divided into six equal load groups and each group will remain shut down on one week day in addition to the normal weekly holiday. These consumers will include textile mills.

(2) In the continuous process industries where it is not feasible to take a complete shut down, a uniform power cut of 16 per cent will be imposed restricting their maximum demand to only 84 per cent of the full demand recorded in the month of May 1965.

(3) The other consumers who draw their power supply from the Tata-Koyna-Railway interconnected grid system and are supplied power by (*i*) The Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking, (*ii*) The Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd., (*iii*) Thana Electric Supply Ltd., (*iv*) Lonavala-Khandala Electric Supply Ltd., (*v*) The Amalgamated Electric Supply Co., Bhiwandi, and (*vi*) The Maharashtra State Electricity Board, and whose sanctioned maximum demand exceeds 50 K.W. will be grouped suitably and will shut down for one day in the week in addition to the weekly holiday.

(4) Air conditioning used by commercial establishments, excluding theatres and cinemas and industries using air conditioning for processing purposes and for preservation of food, is disallowed.

The above orders shall not apply to—

(1) The quantum of electrical energy needed for minimum lighting required for security purposes in any case and to all lighting loads.

(2) Essential consumers such as Air Ports, Posts and Telegraphs and Telephones, Railways, Defence Services and installations, Bombay Port Trust, The Oil Refineries, the Atomic Energy Establishments, the All India Radio, Milk Dairies, Municipal Institutions such as Water Pumping, Sewage and san[illegible] tion, newspaper Printing Pre[illegible] the India Government Mint, C[illegible] Storage plants for the preservati[illegible] of food and medicine, the Hindu[illegible] Antibiotics, Pimpri, the factory [illegible] Messrs. Indian Oxygen Ltd. [illegible] Bhandup, The Maharashtra S[illegible] Road Transport Corporation, T[illegible] Bombay Gas Company Ltd., T[illegible] Bombay Electric Supply and Tra[illegible] port Undertaking, Hospitals a[illegible] Government institutions and Fe[illegible] lizer Corporation, Trombay.

Under the above orders the con[illegible] mers affected are not permitted [illegible] effect substitution of Sunday [illegible] a working day for any holi[illegible] imposed under the said orders. T[illegible] Electric Supply Companies conc[illegible] ed have been authorised u[illegible] Section 6-B of the Bombay Elec[illegible] city (Special Powers) Act, 1946 [illegible] discontinue supply of electri[illegible] energy to any consumer fo[illegible] violating the above orders.

The All-India Manufactur[illegible] Organisation, the Engineering As[illegible] ciation of India and the Millowne[illegible] Association have been reques[illegible] to ensure that the relevant or[illegible] are strictly followed by the respec[illegible] members of their organisation. T[illegible] textile mills in Greater Bom[illegible] have been formed into 6 gro[illegible] each group taking shut down o[illegible] the respective days notified in ad[illegible] tion to their weekly stop day.

Under the orders the [illegible] continuous process industries, o[illegible] than the textile mills, have also b[illegible] formed into six different gro[illegible] Each group will remain shut d[illegible] on one week day in addition to [illegible] normal weekly stop day.

The continuous process indu[illegible] like Amar Dye Chemicals, C[illegible] Rayon, National Rayon, [illegible] grouped under schedule II of [illegible] order are required to reduce [illegible] maximum demand by 16 per [illegible]

LOK RA[illegible]

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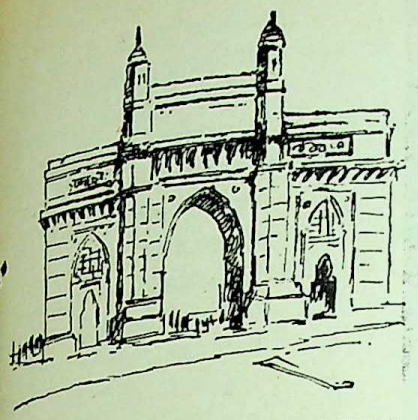

AROUND BOMBAY CITY

Chief Minister of Maha-
shtra, Shri V. P. Naik, contri-
an amount of Rs. 401 to the
Memorial Fund, at Bombay
ay 27. The Prohibition Minister,
S. V. Sonavane, on contributed
of Rs. 367 to the fund.

of Nehru ashes placed in
chivalaya

copper urn in which the ashes
late Prime Minister, Pandit
rlal Nehru, were brought
New Delhi for immersion in
Godavari river at Nasik was
on a specially constructed
pedestal in the central lobby
sixth floor of Sachivalaya,
man function held on May 27
first death anniversary.

Chief Minister of Maha-
, Shri V. P. Naik, placed the
and the outer bowl on the
and offered a red rose bud
He also garlanded the por-
of the late Prime Minister,
by the side.

Ministers, Deputy Ministers,
Chief Secretary and all Secre-
the Government and other
alaya officers filed past and
rose buds on the pedestal.
minute silence was observed
the placing of the urn by the
Minister.

Farm labourers to get bonus

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, and Chairman of Maharashtra State Farming Corporation Limited, Shri V. P. Naik, announced at Bombay on May 26, payment of bonus for the year 1963-64 to all the employees of the Corporation working in its six Agricultural Estates located at : (1) Walchandnagar, (2) Sakh

An urn containing the ashes of the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was placed on a specially erected marble pedestal at the Sachivalaya, Bombay, on May 27 last, the first death anniversary of our beloved leader. Picture shows the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, paying his homage by offering a red rose bud to the urn.

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Members of the Yugoslav Business Delegation called on the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, at Sachivalaya on June 3, 1965. Also seen in the picture are Shri S. K. Wankhede, State Minister for Finance and Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Agriculture.

arwadi (3) Changdeonagar, (4) Kolhapur, (5) Belwandi, and (6) Ravalgaon as well as to the employees of the Corporation working in its Bombay and Poona offices.

As a result of the above announcement. all the employees, including the contract employees engaged by the Corporation for harvesting and agricultural operations, will receive bonus equivalant to 8-1/3rd per cent of the total wages including D. A. earned by them during the period of their employment with the Corporation and excluding the period for which they have received bonus from their respective ex-managements. This would involve the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation Limited into an additional expenditure of Rs. 4 lakhs. The payment of this bonus amount is to be made to the employees concerned on or before June 30. 1965. This announcement was made after joint discussion lasting for two days with authorised nominees of the Representative Unions working in the Corporation's Estates and Shri Rajarambapu Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue and Forests and Vice-Chairman of the Corporation.

The Trade Union representatives felt happy over this announcement and have accepted the above payment in full and final settlement of their demand for bonus for the year 1963-64. They also appreciated the friendly manner in which the above matter was amicably settled by the Chairman and the Corporation Authorities by expressing appreciation of this timely gesture.

The Maharashtra State Farming Corporation Limited has been established by the Government to cultivate the lands belonging to the *ex*-Joint Stock Sugar Companies rendered surplus under the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceilings on Holdings) Act, 1961. Today, the Corporation is in possession of 60,000 acres of land and nearly 10,000 families of workers will be benefited by this announcement.

India's restraint should not construed as weakness

Speaking as the chief guest at celebration of the "Africa Day" in Bombay on May 25 by the African Students' Association, Maharashtra's Minister for Urban Development, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria called upon the African students to understand the situation as prevailing in the Afro-Asian World, with its contradictions and complications. Unity, he said, was a desirable aim but it should not be brought about in a hotch-potch manner, for only unity alone could be lasting, which had a solid ideoligical base.

The African States are a developing continent and the people there have always had an urge for unity which its leadership was now trying to consolidate, Dr. Zakaria added.

But similarly in Asia also the sentiment for unity was strong. Nehru took a lead in cementing it but even he could not succeed because of the fascist ideology of countries like Pakistan and the totalitarian and expansionist ideology of countries like China. Falsely and deceptively, yesterday China attacked India. Today Pakistan has attacked India, destroying the very basis of Asian unity. If India wanted she could plunge Asia into a holocaust ; but that was not her approach. Both the wings of Pakistan, for instance, could be overrun by India in a matter of days. India's armed forces—thoroughly equipped as they were—could walk through the two wings of Pakistan. But was the strength of India. A strong nation could not be provoked so easily ; that was why India shown the utmost restraint. But restraint should not be construed as weakness for no country can tolerate for long unwanted aggression on her soil.

LOK RAJ

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African unity India had given the warmest support; cause of the freedom of States she had contributed lly. "We believe in unity should be a unity based on values and principles—not ency. The Pakistan-China unity is a menace not only but equally to Africa," aria added.

exhibition inaugurated

Minister for Urban Develop- Dr. Rafiq Ziakaria hailed at on May 25, 1965 the Democratic Republic for strial and commercial strides State had made during the last rs.

gurating an exhibition sed by the G. D. R. at the or Art Gallery to mark the anniversary of the establish- that State, Dr. Zakaria said D. R. was one of the most ally advanced countries in rld. It was indeed a magni- achievement, he added.

and that on commercial basis relationship between and G. D. R. had been

adhere to national integration

to the credit of the leaders ple of India that, despite provocations, they have not in their adherence and to the cause of national ", said the Minister for Development, Dr. Rafiq while addressing the Junior of Commerce (North Bom- Bombay on May 26.

the history of the forces ism and liberalism, which the basis of national integra-

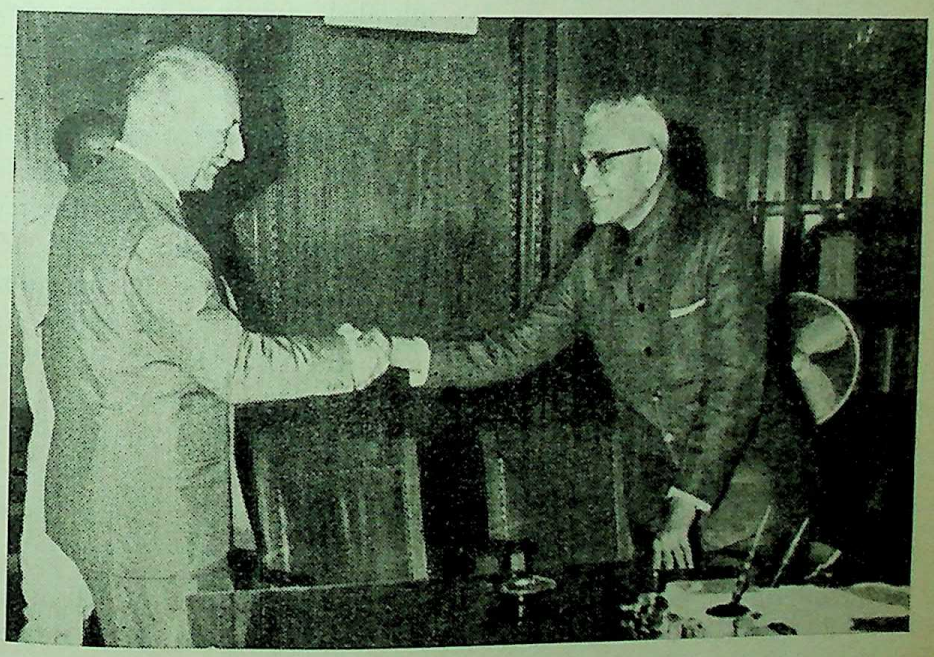
tion, he said that from the timesof Rigveda, to those of Lord Buddha and Asoka, and coming down from Akbar to Gandhiji the Indian approach had always been one of tolerance and understanding towards all faiths and peoples. In fact, Dr. Zakaria said, Gandhiji did not like even the word "tolerance" in this context, because it implied according to him "gratuitous assumption of the inferiority of others".

There had been challenges to this approach, but, as Dr. Zakaria pointed out, these rarely succeeded and even those forces which attained some success, were not able to retain their hold for long. That was because, he said, India had never known in the whole course of her long history the religious strife that had soaked Europe in blood. The whole background of Indian culture and philosophy had been one of understanding and even encouragement of other beliefs.

In recent times, the worst challenge that the cause of national integration faced in India was from the Muslim League. It began with the talk of reservation of seats and separate electorates and finally culminated in the Two Nations' Theory, which brought about partition.

Dr. Zakaria said that Shaikh Abdullah was one of the bitterest enemies of that theory but now he describes himself as a "Kashmiri Muslim". Undaunted by all such happenings and because of the heritage and teachings of her sages and saints, the people of India refused to become sectarian and actively helped in the process of national integration.

That was the reason why Dr. Zakaria said he was sure that the cause of national integration, which these days was threatened not so much by religious strife but by linguistic and other differences, was bound to succeed. It was an essential part of India's cultural and political heritage, handed down to us from generation to generation. As history proved any effort that



The Italian Ambassador, Mr. Michele Louza, called on the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, at Sachivalaya on June 3. Picture shows the Chief Minister shaking hands with the guest.

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The Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, addressing a public meeting at Shivaji Park, Bombay on May 27, 1965 at a function organised on the occasion of the first death anniversary of the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Seen on his right are Shri V. K. Krishna Menon and Shri Prem Dhawan, the famous film lyricist.

was ever made to weaken or abandon it had miserably failed though at times it might have looked as if it was loosing the grip.

Industrial development of Maharashtra

The Union Minister for Industries, Shri T. N. Singh, held discussions with the members of the State Advisory Council of Industries at Bombay on May 28, on important matters pertaining to the development of industries in Maharashtra. The problems discussed included the setting up of public sector projects in the State, incentives offered to achieve the dispersal of industries in the State, the shortage of raw materials for the small scale industries and difficulties experienced by the power loom industry in the State.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, who is also Industries Minister, pleaded for setting up processing units near agricultural farms to help agriculturists to have a fair return of their produce. Emphasising the need for granting more licences to open co-operative sugar factories in the State, he said that the success achieved by the State this sector should be maintained.

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, urged the Union Minister to help remove the impression of the people here that the State was not being given due share in the public sector projects as the Fourth five-Year Plan was in the offing. He pleaded inclusion of some projects to be located in the State in the next Five-Year Plan.

As regards the power loom Industry, the members of the Advisory Council requested that the recommendations of the Ashok Mehta Committee should be accepted by the Government of India as its official policy in dealing with the power loom industry.

Shri A. R. Bhat, Member of the Council, pleaded for supply of increased quota of raw material to the small-scale industries.

Shri Singh, Union Minister for Industries, evinced keen interest in the various points of discussion and said he would look into them and consider wherever possible.

Child in womb given blood trans

For the first time in the re history of India, a child, s a mother's womb, was given a transfusion in the 32nd week pregnancy, to enable it to co its growth in the uterus. Six later, in the 38th week of preg a caesarian section was done the baby, who was born jaun was immediately given two ex transfusions of blood.

Three leading hospitals in Bo bay, namely, the St. George's H tal, the Central Railway Ho and the K. E. M. Hospital, po their talent and resources tog to give life to the doomed The mother of the child had all her previous six children d Rh. incompatibility of blood. T children were all born dead.

The rare Rh. negative blood the transfusion was supplied the St. George's Hospital Vol Blood Transfusion Service.

Thanks to the good team amongst the group of experts co ting of obstetrician, paed surgeon, paediatric physician blood transfusion officer. The is doing very well.

Housing—a fundamental problem

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkh Minister for Housing, said recen that housing was a fundam problem which could be solved with courage and co-operation all quarters.

The Minister, who laid foun stone of the New Ideal Co tive Housing Society Ltd. at T pointed out that the producti of cement in India was the highest in the world and it co imported from the countries it was cheaper. Shri V. N. Deputy Chairman of the rashtra Legislative Council,

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. N. Trivedi, Honorary Secre- of the Society, welcomed the

slav Trade Delegation

eight-member Yugoslav Trade ation led by Mr. Ivon Bukovic, man of the Chamber of Eco- for the Republic of Croatia, on Shri V. P. Naik, Chief ter of Maharashtra, at Sachiva- June 3. Shri S. K. Wankhede, ter for Finance and Shri P. K. Minister for Agriculture, present on the occasion.

Chief Minister said that there 30 sugar factories and 2 spin- mills based on Co-operation State gave prominence to erative venture. He said that delegation might consider the ility of starting ship-building ry and fertilizer factories in shtra as there was large line in the State and deep ding had got good scope. pressed a hope that a number stries would be possible from Indo-Yugoslav collaborations.

Wankhede said that it would ter to undertake the industries which raw material was locally ble.

Ivan Bukovic said that they like to give priority to the tries having raw-material ble in the State.

delegation was on a four-day to the city to discuss with Indian interests ways and means of ding Indo-Yugoslav trade and tion of Joint industrial ures.

culture vital for planning

Minister for Agriculture, Shri Savant, said recently that agri- was the primary sector of national economy and, therefore, cess of economic planning of country would largely depend

on our success in the agricultural sector.

The Minister, who was giving a a talk to the Rotarians on "How to increase our food supply", at the National Sports Club of India, pointed out that of the total national income of Rs. 15,400 crores during 1962-63 the contribution of agricultural sector was 35 per cent. The contribution of the agricultural sector to the Maharashtra State Income was 37 per cent. he added.

Referring to the imports of food-grains from U. S. A. at the rate of almost 5,00,000 tons a month, Shri Savant said that increased imports could give only a temporary relief. He, therefore, stressed the need for having a programme to achieve self-sufficiency in food-grains as quickly as possible. The Government of Maharashtra had already been seized of the problem and was making best efforts to step up food production.

The Minister said that Government had been launching crop campaigns in the kharif, rabi and summer seasons under which definite targets were fixed. The results had been very encouraging.

Shri Savant said the Statewide soil conservation scheme taken up by the Department of Agriculture had made it possible to carry out bunding on massive scale. Maharashtra had been in the forefront in this field in the country with nearly 50 to 60 per cent. of the country's target being achieved by the State. Of the total bundable area of about 360 lakh acres in Maharashtra, nearly 72 lakh acres would be bunded by the end of the Third Plan. The target proposed for the Fourth Plan was 100 lakh acres, he pointed out.

Referring to terracing, Shri Savant said that an area of 51,000 acres would be terraced by the end of Third Plan and the target proposed for the Fourth Plan was 50,000 acres.

The Minister pointed out the Irrigation Commission had expressed that 30 per cent. of the cultivated area could be brought under irrigation had recommended that the programme would require an investment of Rs. 1,500 crores and that that should be completed by the end of the Sixth Plan. That recommendation had been accepted by Govrenment, he added.

An area of 43 lakh acres was expected to be brought under irrigation by the end of the Third Plan in Maharashtra and the target proposed for the Fourth Plan was 30 lakh acres.

To ensure an adequate supply of scientifically bred seed, 242 taluka

The Deputy Minister for Education, Dr. N. N. Kailas, inaugurating the Audio-Visual Aids Exhibition at the Elphinstone Technical High School in Bombay on June 3.

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seed farms had been set up at Government cost all over the State.

Shri Savant said that Government had recently introduced a scheme for training of farmers through peripatetic training camps and vocational courses.

Shri Savant observed that efforts of Government were bearing fruit despite various odds. That was evident from the fact that the average production of food-grains at the end of the First Plan which was 54·8 lakh tons rose to 64·7 lakh tons at the end of the Second Plan. Production expected to be reached at the end of the Third Plan was 77 lakh tons.

The Minister stated that the efforts for increasing food production were also being supplemented by increasing production of subsidiary food such as milk, eggs and meat. The programme comprises of schemes for dairy development, sheep development and poultry development.

Marathwada Co-operative Conference

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, inaugurated the Marathwada Regional Co-operative Conference at Bombay on June 4.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Naik said that there could not be allround progress without resorting to the co-operative movement. In every field of activity co-operation would play an important role. The co-operative workers should strive to start processing factories on co-operative basis wherever abundant raw material was available. Devoted co-operative workers would create confidence in the agriculturists, he added.

He called upon the agriculturists to produce more jowar, taking into consideration the experience in the past. Government on its part would see that the agriculturists got due returns for their jowar throughout the year.

Presiding over the conference, Shri K. S. Sonavane, Minister for Co-operation, said that co-operation was the only way of achieving economic revolution in a peaceful way. He appealed to the people to help strengthen the co-operative movement.

The Minister for Buildings and Communications and Irrigation and Power, Shri S. B. Chavan and the Deputy Minister for Home and Labour, Shri K. P. Patil attended the conference.

Shri Bhavanrao Deshmukh, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and guests.

Shri Gulabrao Patil, Chairman of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Society, declared published a special number of the "SahakarWarta" on the occasion.

Earlier, in the morning the Chief Minister performed the Bhoomipuja of the proposed Marathwada Pipe factory.

Eliminating adulteration of food-stuffs

Measures for eliminating adulteration of food-stuffs were further considered at the second meeting of the manufacturers, whole sale[illegible] retailers of various commodi[illegible] Sachivalaya on June 5. The De[illegible] Minister for Public He[illegible] Shri H. G. Vartak presided.

The meeting considered the [illegible] of ghee very carefully, which is [illegible] in tinned condition. It was felt [illegible] the name of the manufacturer [illegible] be mentioned on the tin and the [illegible] or cash-memo must carry pr[illegible] warranty which has now been [illegible] compulsory under the provisions [illegible] the Prevention of the Food Adu[illegible] tion Act.

The committee examined, in de[illegible] the case of oils, where spe[illegible] attention was paid as to how [illegible] edible oils can be avoided fr[illegible] being mixed up with edible [illegible] because non-edible oils are harm[illegible] to the health of the consuming pub[illegible]

A general discussion also t[illegible] place on the provisions of the Pre[illegible] tion of the Food Adulteration [illegible] as it stands at present. It was [illegible] that they need further amendm[illegible] in order to make them more prac[illegible] and effective for better implem[illegible] tion of the Act.

The committee also exam[illegible] other cases where adulteration [illegible] resorted to and tried to find out w[illegible] and means as to how it can [illegible] prevented.

Shri Rakeshkumar Muni[illegible] behalf of the Anuvrat Samiti, [illegible] has been doing work in this co[illegible] tion and helping the campaig[illegible] voluntary basis, was also pr[illegible] at the meeting.

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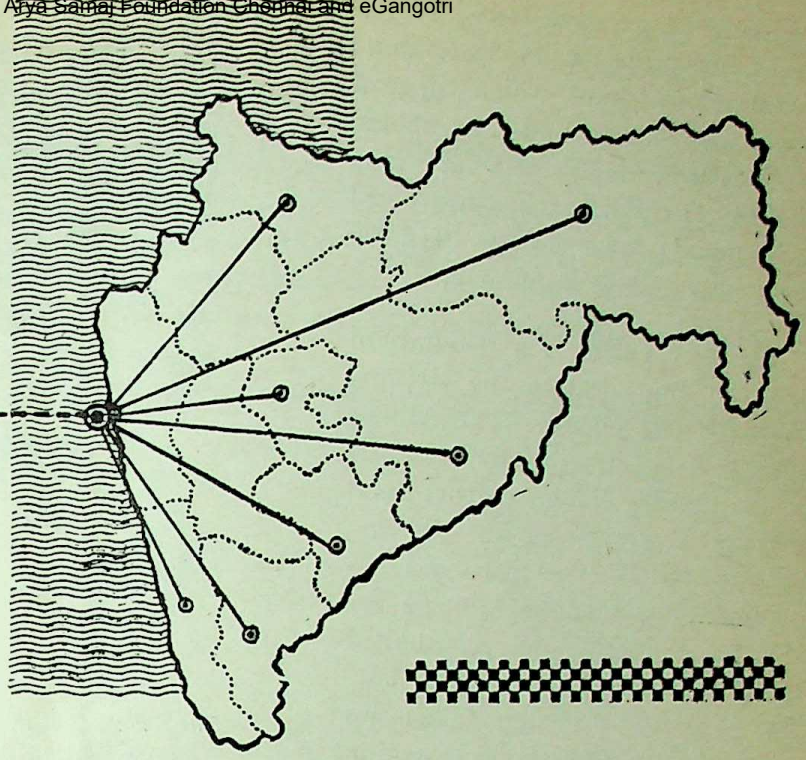
EWS FROM ISTRICTS



ople worked hard, for the onal development, eschewing ty differences, it would be a morial to Pandit Jawaharlal said the Chief Minister of shtra, Shri V. P. Naik, ing a large public meeting at in Pusad Tahsil, on May 24. Chief Minister said that self- nt and powerful India was Nehru's dream and one have to work hard to bring reality.

Chief Minister disclosed he rates fixed for purchase dgrains last year would e this year also and if they were changed they be enhanced a little. d that the State Government ken a pioneering step of ly procurement to ensure ble and guaranteed return her produce to the agri- ns. He urged the agricultu- to work hard to take a second taking advantage of the ous schemes and facilities, in- g the effort to step up irri- facilities. Shri Abasaheb ker presided.

Earlier, the Chief Minister inaugurated the Pusud Taluka Nehru Memorial Week at village Sawana, where he was presented nine acres of and for school buildings and balwadis and villages wadgaon Marwadi Budruk, Khandala and Sawana.

Shri Naik also laid foundation stone of the Shivaji Vidyalaya's proposed building to be constructed at the cost of Rs. two lakhs.

The Chief Minister was presented with 450 bags of jowar at Mahagaon.

At Fulsawani, the Chief Minister laid the foundation of a Rs. 10,000 godown to be constructed under the monopoly purchase programme.

Shri Naik also inaugurated the Adivasi Conference at the Pusad and addressed a public meeting at village Kali. At Umarkhed, he declared open the Nehru Exhibition.

Work on Tulshi Project to begin

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, performed 'bhoojipuja' of the Tulshi Project, in Kolhapur district, on May 29.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, inaugurating the Nehru Balodyan at Ghantanji in Kelapur Taluka on May 30 last.

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Estimated to cost Rs. 173·24 lakhs, this project will irrigate about 7,000 acres of land, which will grow sugarcane, paddy and vegetables. The earthen dam, 3,200 feet long and 143 ft. high, to be constructed will provide for a storage of 2,400 mcft near village Burambali.

The river Tulshi is a tributary of the river Bhogawati in the Krishna basin. It originates near village Dhangarwdi in the Radhanagari taluka of Kolhapur district and meets Bhogawati after flowing for 22 miles. The river has no perennial flow and, there being no storage, the irrigation gets limited to the meagre hot weather flow. The project now being taken up will make the perennial irrigation stable and increase the irrigation facilities.

Donation for Poud High School

The Chief Minister ,Shri V. P. Naik, announced at Poona on May 25 a donation of Rs. 10,000 from his discretionary fund for the proposed school building to be constructed at Poud, in Poona district.

Shri Shankerrao Ursal, Chairman of Poona Zilla Parishad, also declared a donation of Rs. 5,000 for the school building on behalf of the Parishad.

Excellent passing out parade at Nasik

"The importance of the Police is next to the army and heavy responsibility lay upon them so far as internal security and border patrolling are concerned," observed the Home Minister Shri D. S. Desai at Nasik on May 31.

The Minister was taking salute at the passing out parade of the cadets who underwent training at the Police Training Collage here.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, addressing the joint Shibir of farmers, workers, adivasis and workers in the co-operative field at Ghantanji on May 3

The Home Minister at the outset congratulated the cadets and their training staff on the excellent parade and their smart turn out. Giving his mind to the cadets, he said that, heavy responsibility rested on sub-inspectors who would have to deall with antisocial elements and establish an atmosphere of security amongst the civil population. Techniques of crime detection were be modernized and the police must themselves posted with the up-date research made in that field

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, performed bhoomi-pujan of the Tulshi at Buranwali in Kolhapur district on May 29 last. Here he is seen unveiling the foundation stone of the project. The Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri S. B. Chavan, the Deputy Minister for Revenue, Shri R. A. Patil and Smt. Naik are also seen in the picture.

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...advised them to be loyal to their superiors and, thus, maintain discipline amongst the cadre.

Earlier, Shri V. V. Naik, Principal of the Police Training College, while addressing the Home Minister said that more than 1,800 cadets were trained so far by the College. He was proud to record that out of them many served as Inspectors General of Police. This was the thirty-seventh batch and 27 students passed out, this year.

Shri S. Majeedullah, Inspector General of Police, also attended the parade. The Police band was in attendance.

The following prizes were awarded to the successful Cadets. First all round prize-Cadets M. N. Desai ; second all round prize-Cadet G. B. Khade ; prize for musketry shooting-Cadet D. P. Sankpal ; prize for pistol shooting Cadet N. S. Petkar ; prize for drill-Cadet N. S. Petkar ; the Gudi prize for plan drawing-Cadet M. N. Desai ; the D. S. Raje prize for Law-Cadet M. N. Desai ; prize for best in finger prints and foot prints-Cadet S. D. Jadhav ; prize for best turn out Cadet S. D. Jadhav ; prize for best physique-Cadet B. H. Shinde ; and winner of challenge shield "C" Class-Cadet B. R. Mukh.

...-strip at Ratnagiri inaugurated

Maharashtra's Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Savant, inaugurated an air-strip at Mirjole, 3 miles from Ratnagiri on May 27.

The air-strip, constructed at a cost of Rs. 2·33 lakh by the people through 'shramdan', is 2,000 feet long and 300 feet wide.

The Minister landed at the air-strip in a small plane piloted by Commander Maneckji, Director of Civil Defence.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Savant congratulated the people on offering shramdan to construct the air strip, which would expedite all-round development of Ratnagiri district. The development of any region depended on communications facilities, he added. Since the district had rich mineral potentialities the people should channelise these resources by starting new industries on co-operative basis.

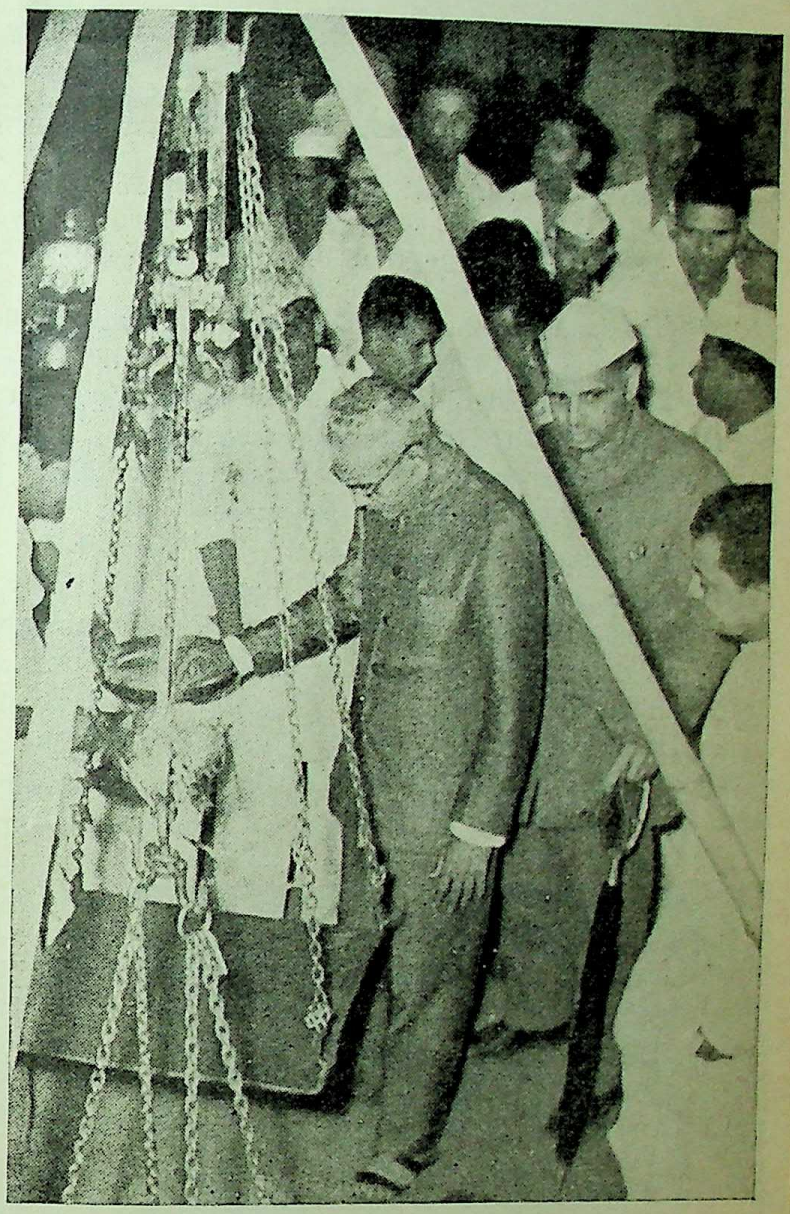
The concluding function of the Nehru Memorial week was also held on the occasion.

Shri Shamrao Peje, President of Ratnagiri Zilla Parishad, welcomed the Minister and Shri K. B. Mule, vice president proposed a vote of thanks.

Priority to rural development

The Minister for Rural Development, Shri G. B. Khedkar, stated, at Amravati on June 1 that the State Government was giving priority to the rural development programme as it was aware of the difficult conditions existing in villages.

The Minister who was inaugurating a building of the Panchayat Bhavan, at Mangrul Chavals, said that Zilla parishads had been esta-



The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, seen performing puja of the scales installed for purchasing jowar at Paithan. The Minister for Civil Supplies, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan is also seen in the picture.

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The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, accompanied by the Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri S. B. Chavan and the Superintending Engineer Shri Cherekar seen inspecting the site of the proposed Godavari Dam on June 4.

blished in Maharashtra mainly with a view to bringing about prosperity to rural areas. The villagers should forget their petty quarrels and work unitedly for implementation of the development works, he added.

Pointing out that the food problem would not be solved by depending on foreign countries, Shri Khedkar emphasised that agriculturists should strive hard to step up food production. He added that Government was giving loans and other assistance to agriculturists to enable them to bring fallow land under cultivation and improve agriculture in many ways. They should take advantage of the various Government schemes for improving food production.

The Minister also exhorted wealthy farmers to supply foodgrains to to agricultural labourers through fair price shops.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh presided over the function.

Incrase agricultural production

The Minister for Rural Development Shri G. B. Khedkar, had a crowed programme during his tour of Dhulia district from May 27 to 29th. He visited nine talukas and most of the Adivasi areas of the district.

During his visits to several places, he stressed the need to increase agricultural production. In this connection, he advised the agriculturists to adopt improved agricultural implements and methods and good seeds and take two or more crops, wherever possible.

Bharja Bridge inaugurated

The Minister for Buildings and Communications and Irrigation and Power, Shri S. B. Chavan, inaugurated on May 22, Bharja bridge at Palgad, six miles from Mandangad. Constructed at a cost of Rs. 2.75 lakhs this bridge connects Mandangad taluka with the other parts of Ratnagiri district, ensuring an all-weather vehicular traffic.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Chavan emphasised the need for chalking out a long-term programme of constructing roads, approach roads and highways on the basis of the requirements of each district. He advised the Zilla Parishad authorities to meet the real needs of the people, care being taken to see that no part of the district remains unattended.

Referring to the development of agriculture of Konkan, the Minister said that Government was making all possible efforts to utilise the irrigation potential of the region. The Konkan Irrigation Division was engaged in making a survey of the region, where small and medium size irrigation projects would soon be undertaken. He said that Government was keen on developing horticulture in the region by irrigating as much land as possible. If need be Government would

The Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, inaugurating the full size statue of the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Barshi on May 29 last.

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The Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, inaugurated the Panchayat Bhavan at Pimpalgaon-Baswant, twenty miles from Nasik. The picture on the left presents a view of the Bhavan built at the cost of Rs. 75,000.

hesitate to change the present norms of irrigating lands, he added.

Shri Chavan advised the agriculturists to adopt co-operative measures for increasing the food output. He said that the Indian agriculture would not develop as long as it did not adopt commercial attitude. He also asked the people to establish processing industries based on the minerals available in this region. He assured all possible Government help for such a venture.

Earlier, Shri M. V. Rajwade, Superintending Engineer, Bombay Circle, welcomed the guest. Shri D. N. Patil, Executive Engineer, proposed a vote of thanks.

Shri Chavan also addressed farmers' rallies at Mandivli and Kalshi.

Rice Procurement in Kolaba

Kolaba District stands second in the State with a performance in rice procurement at an aggregate of 2·71 lakhs quintals or more than 75 per cent of its target which is 3·60 lakhs quintals.

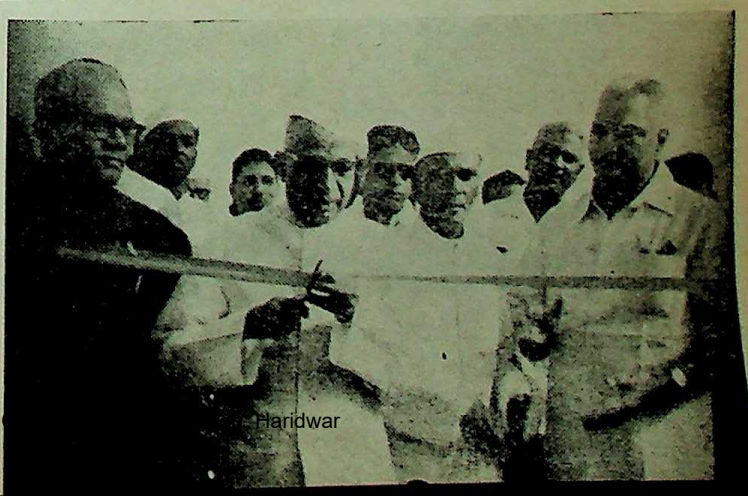
Addressing rice procurement meetings at Kadav and Dahiwali on March 29 last, the Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan said that Kolaba's performance was outstanding and it was the result of a spirit of what he described as constructive co-operation. Co-ordination among all concerned, particularly between the officials and non-official leaders and workers. He said that the state had exceeded 14 lakhs quintals in rice purchases, including those made by co-operatives in the State and is hopeful that still better results would be achieved. The Minister made a fervent plea to bigger agriculturists to part with their jowar and paddy surplus stocks voluntarily as the Collectors had now been provided with the powers to requisition their stocks otherwise.

The Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Savant, photographed on his landing at the Ratnagiri aerodrome

About 400 carts full of paddy were brought from various places for sale under the Monopoly Procurement Scheme. Karjat Taluka is one of the formost in Kolaba District in the progress of Monopoly Procurement Scheme and so far second only to Panvel.

Road to Matheran necessary

With a view to exploring the possibilities for the construction of



The Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Savant, inaugurating the newly constructed aerodrome at Ratnagiri by cutting a ribbon

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The Minister for Rural Development, Shri G. B. Khedkar, inaugurating the Primary Health Centre at Mhasavad in Dhulia district on May 27 last. The Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, Shri D. N. Padvi, is also seen in the picture.

a tourist traffic road from Karjat to Matheran *via* Neral, the Minister for Food and Tourism, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, drove in a jeep along the kucha road from Karjat to Neral, comprising of a distance of nine miles and therefrom Neral right up to Jumma Patti, a steep road of 2½ miles nearly half way up to Matheran. This was one of the rare occasions on which a jeep has been taken from Neral up the Matheran was on the existing road.

The minister who was accompanied by Shri Dadasaheb Limaye, President of Zillha Parishad, and Shri Gupte, Collector of Kolaba, the Executive Engineer, Shri Kelkar and Shri Zavier, President of Matheran Municipality, found the division possibility of rapid development of a motorable road in both the sections. It would be done all the quicker in view of the fact that there are already existing roads on the entire route. This will help to reduce the cost considerably. The Minister proposes to pursue the matter.

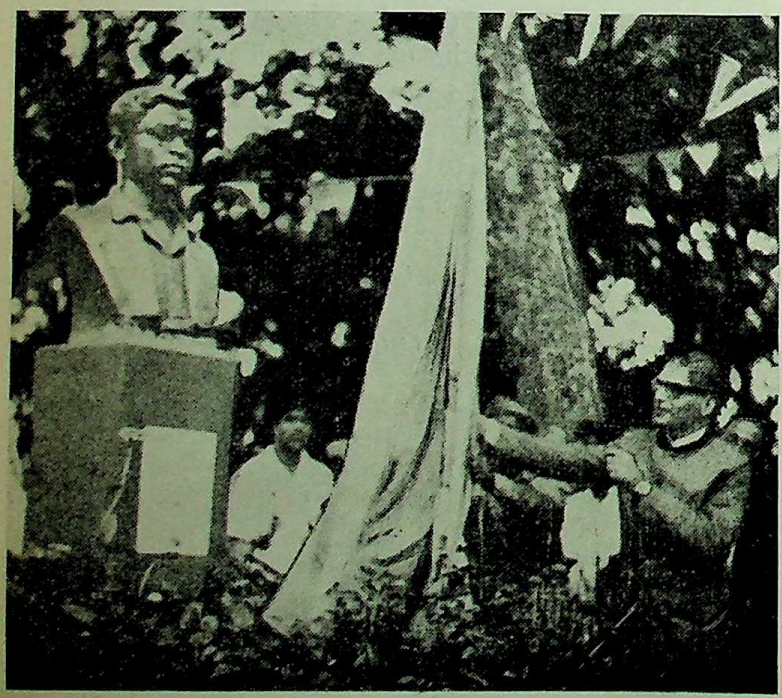
On Bombay-Poona road up to Karjat, a distance of five miles there is already a kutcha road and the existing road from Karjat to Neral, already motorable, only requires to be levelled and maintained. The Zillha Parishad President, Shri Dadasaheb Limaye, has promised to render his fullest co-operation.

The Minister's idea is that the road from Neral should be done up to a point two miles from the Post Office in Matheran and no further traffic should be allowed beyond in Matheran and no further traffic should be allowed beyond that point where a parking place for cars should be made.

Even after that point the traffic should be only one way at certain hours of the day, like on the road to Mussorie or Simla.

According to rough and ready estimates the total cost would not exceed Rs. 7 lakhs and would be a great saving if accepted on the original proposal of a road from Panvel which cost over Rs. 4 lakhs.

The Minister has taken the view that a motorable road to Matheran is necessary in view of the fact that this very attractive tourist centre has been falling in popularity due to failure of proper communication, occasional break-downs in the steep hill rail route putting visitors to considerable hardship. This was



The Minister for Urban Development, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, unveiling the bust of the martyr Shri Bhai Kotwal at Matheran

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tourist traffic has fallen by than 10,000 over the preceding The road, therefore, is the remedy for restoring its popu- he added.

Developing Industry in Nasik

With a view to expediting the phase of the Industrial in Nasik, which has so far the best progress at 36 indus- estates in the State. The for Food and Civil Supplies Minister-in-Charge of Nasik Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan a meeting with the office of Industrial Estates Co- Society and with the industrialists who had applied for second phase of the project.

At the meeting held on the estate on May 30, the Minister the necessity of making selection of proper type industries, of simplifying the of obtaining sanctions plans, estimates and designs a particular industry and for the reliability of the appli- prior to their admission, so the delays caused by realloca- as had happened in the case Phase I Programme, might be for the future.

a special meeting with the Municipality, Shri Taleyar- was pressed by the President other members of the Munici- for the early necessity of water supply scheme to City, an open playground was its prime need for years considering housing schemes the citizens of Nasik. While them of his best endeavour these needs, the Minister that if there was sufficient the Government would undertaking a scheme for economically weaker section of the

Padmashri Smt. Thrity Taleyarkhan inaugurated the Nasik District Handicrafts Exhibition at Nasik on May 30 last. Picture shows the Minister for Civil Supplies, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, going round the exhibition.

An exhibition of photographs of the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was organised by the Citizens Committee at the Vidarbha Sahitya Sangh from May 26 to May 30, last. The picture shows the renowned artist, Shri Vinayak Masoji, going round the Exhibition after its inauguration by him.

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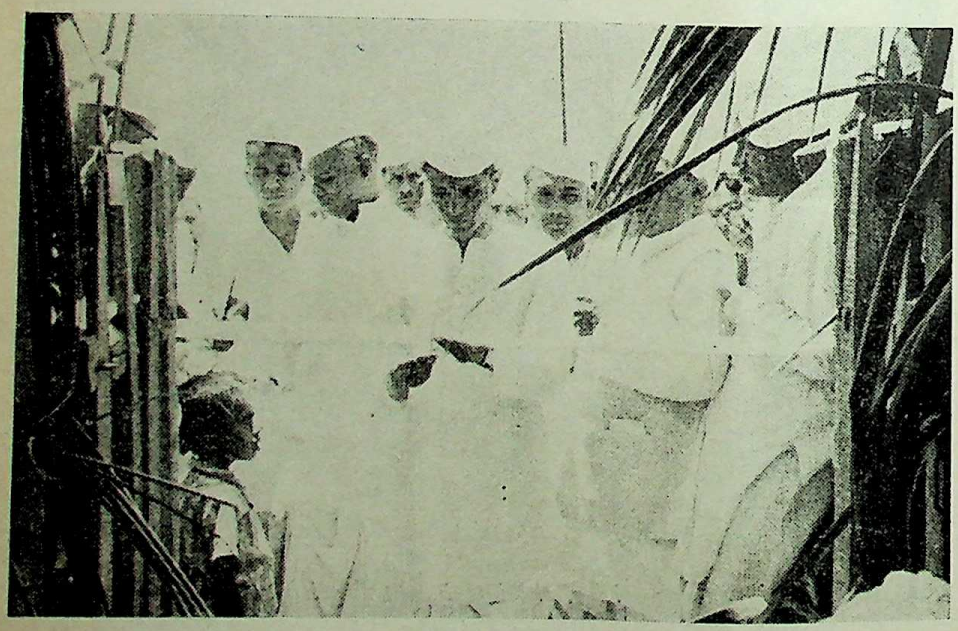
The Chief Secretary, Shri D. R. Pradhan, during his recent visit to Bhandara inspected the burning operations of the GAD a pest that causes considerable damage to the paddy crop. The pest control programme has been launched under Package Programme in the district.



The Minister for Co-operation, Shri K. S. Sonavane, inaugurating a farmers' rally at Hadolati in Osmanabad district on May 30 last.

community in Nasik whereby e... earning up to Rs. 175 would be a... to get tenements with a rental ... exceeding Rs. 28 to 30 per month.

Earlier, the Minister inspected the godowns and found them all packed with stocks of either procured rice, paddy or jowar or stocks sent on Government account of ... and wheat. He added that in view of Nasik being a deficit district none of the stocks of procured paddy, rice or jowar had been shifted from Nasik District and on the contrary large stocks of jowar from other districts had been allotted to Nasik.

The Minister concluded by saying that all the Collectors in different districts had been carrying out the specific instructions of the Government that foodgrain stocks in remote areas and in particular, inaccessible areas, should reach their destination prior to the outbreak of the monsoon and that he had been receiving assurance from the Collectors in reply to the instructions that ... was being meticulously done.

Aurangabad first to achieve jowar purchase target

Aurangabad district has achieved the distinction of becoming the first district in the State to reach its target in jowar purchases under the Monopoly procurement scheme of the State Government, revealed the Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Shri Homi J. H. Talyarkhan, at Bombay on May 28 while congratulating the district on its achievement. He added that against its target of 3·70 lakhs quintals the district had reached 3·80 lakhs quintals already and was ... to make still further purchases.

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, the Union Food Minister, Shri Subramanium accompanied

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Shri Taleyarkhan, visited Aurangabad on June 4 to offer felicitations to the district on its outstanding performance.

Shri Taleyarkhan added that the state of Marathwada division was likely to accomplish its target of 30 lakhs quintals, of which it had already reached ten lakhs quintals, with Parbhani and Bhir next to Aurangabad and both districts also about to reach their targets of two lakhs quintals each.

Next to the Marathwada districts, the best performance has been given by Ahmednagar, Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal and Dhulia districts which have reached about 40 per cent. of their respective targets, while Jalgaon and Chanda have accomplished 50 per cent. so far.

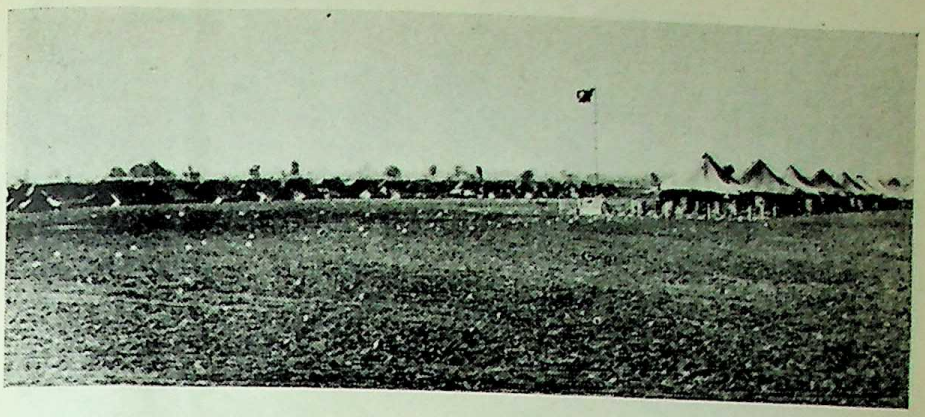
The Minister added that the campaign of purchases was still going on and he expected a further improvement in the figures of purchases of jowar.

He added that the State as a whole had touched 23·50 lakhs quintals of jowar purchases up-to-date.

N.C.C. Camp at Girnera

A ten-day camp of the N.C.C. Officers and Cadets was organised in village Girnera six miles from Aurangabad, from May 17 to 26, coinciding with the Nehru Memorial Week. Being an annual feature such camps are held at an appointed place in the State. They aim at impressing on the minds of the cadets the importance and value of labour and such various items of social import undertaken during the tenure of the camp.

During this camp the work regarding the construction of a one-and-half miles approach road from Aurangabad to Girnera was undertaken and completed by the cadets. Village Girnera is being developed into model village for Banjara community. Construction of the approach road would, therefore, go a long way in accelarating the pace of development of the village. The enthusiasm of the cadets provided an impetus to the village folk and they too, in their turn parsicipated wholeheartedly in the noble endeavour.



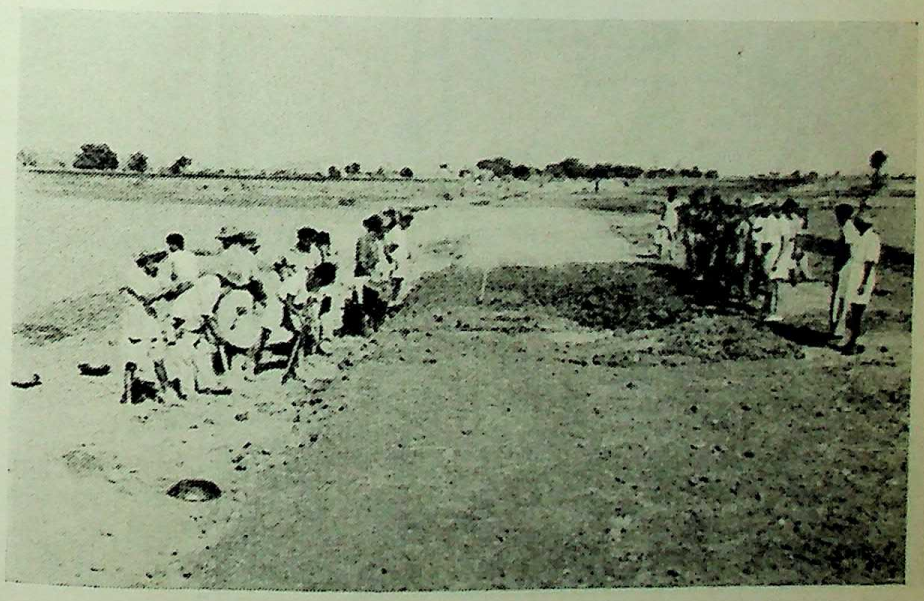
A view of the tents erected for the N. C. C. cadets assembled for the annual camp at the village Girnera.

As many as 512 cadets and 17 officers from all over Maharashtra participated in the camp.

Farmers rally At Ahmadpur

Inaugurating a farmers' rally at Ahmadpur village, the Minister for Co-operation, Shri K. S. Sonavane, said that such rallies helped cultivators to boost their food production to a great extent. The cultivators should take full advantage and try their level best to increase the food production by taking advantage of knowledge gained from such rallies, he added.

The Minister complimented the Zilla Parishad on organising such rallies. He pointed out that in America only 10 per cent of the population cultivated land and they could supply foodgrains to other countries after meeting their own requirements. On the contrary, in India, 70 to 80 per cent of the people cultivated land but they could meet



The cadets in collaboration with the village folk, constructed an approach-road during the camp. Picture presents a view of the approach-road.

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Work regarding the construction of the approach-road by the cadets and the villagers in progress.

The Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri S. B. Chavan, inaugurating the electricity supply at Ashti in Hatgaon Taluka in Nanded district

the demands of only 25 per cent of its population.

The cultivators should take to cattle breeding, poultry keeping, sheep breeding etc. and save a large amount of Rs. 200 crores spent annually on importing food grains by bringing more land under cultivation. He advised cultivators to eschew old and traditional methods of cultivation and adopt modern and scientific methods. They should also start industries on Small Scale alongwith food production and improve their own lot.

Prohibition—a social problem

The Minister for Prohibition, Shri S. V. Sonavane, said at Parbhani recently, that prohibition was a social problem and it could not be solved without the co-operation of social workers.

The Minister was discussing the prohibition problem with the police, revenue and prohibition department officials and social workers. Unless the unemployed were provided with jobs and the raw material required for illicit distillation was banned the prohibition programme would not be a success, he added.

Contribute generously to Nehru Memorial Fund.

The Deputy Minister for public Health, Shri H. G. Vartak, called upon the people to donate one day's earings to the Nehru Memorial Fund.

Presiding over a meeting held at Thana on May 27 in commemoration of Pandit Nehru's first death anniversary, the Deputy Minister said that the contribution was a way to show respect towards the leader.

Shri Vartak appealed to the industrialists in the district to set up technical institutions, laboratories etc. that would help industrial development in the district.

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P. V. Gadgil, Editor, spoke Nehru's foreign policy and nic planning".

K. M. Rangnekar, President, Municipality, welcomed the

felicitated

Raghunath Meher, who took ops in a year successively from of land measuring 5 gunthas licitated, by the Deputy Minis- Health. Shri H. G. Vartak, ana on May 31. Shri Meher his land at Rangaon in the taluka of the district. He ed four maunds of paddy and les which fetched him Rs. 360. ater used for the crops had to rried up to the land from a . Shri Meher's efforts are plauded by all.

palemodi system

Government of Maharashtra rmulated a scheme to put an the palemodi system. Under heme, an amount of Rs. 25 would be distributed to the s in Thana district in two ments.

was revealed by the Deputy r for Public Health, Shri Vartak, while addressing a nference at Thana on June 1. that the Government had ed Rs. 20 lakhs and the Parishad Rs. five lakhs for ating the scheme, according ch one family would get a m assistance of Rs. 100 in by way of foodgrains.

Memorial Week

Wardha district launched hru Memorial Week on May 21 by undertaking implementation of the Wardha Plan Schemes and by starting a massive campaign for propagation of the schemes through posters, slides, folders and other literature. A meeting in connection with the Nehru Memorial Week was held in the Wardha Panchayat Samiti under the chairmanship of Shri Tejramji Gahlot, Municipal president.

Measures to meet drinking water shortage in Saline tract

The State Government has been giving special attention to the problem of drinking water supply in 1,000 square miles of saline tract in Amravati, Akola and Buldana districts. There are 480 villages in this tract extending about 100 miles in length and 6 to 12 miles in breadth. The open wells dug there yield brackish water. The Government conducted surveys and made investigations of the area and decided to divide the tract in a number of small zones, each having an independent water supply sources.

The report of the Geologist of the Exploratory Tube Well Organisations of the Government of India indicates that there exists an underground sweet water zone north of Purna river but south of Melghat Hills. Accordingly, the State's Public Health Engineering Organisation has undertaken trial bores at different sites, two of which were sunk in the Akot Tahsil of Akola district, one at Karanza Ramzanpur in Akola district and one at Warwat Khanderao in Buldana district. Since sweet and potable water in all these trial bores has been tapped in a reasonable quantity, sub-schemes, with such bores as source are being surveyed and formulated.

The State's P. H. E. Organisation has so far investigated, surveyed and prepared plans and estimates for rural piped water supply schemes for the saline tract. Such scheme in 16 villages in Daryapur tahsil and 40 villages in Amraoti tahsil, both from Amravati district, have been undertaken. Similarly, two more schemes in 77 villages in Akot tahsil of Akola district and in 26 villages in Daryapur tahsil of Amraoti district would be taken in hand as soon as they received sanction from the Union Government.

These schemes envisage to cover 159 villages out of the 480 villages known to be in the saline tract.

Bor River Project

The Stage-I of earth work including gorge of the Bor River Project, first of its magnitude in this region, has been completed. Water will be impounded during this rainy season which will irrigate about 12,000 acres of land, this year. The work of preparation of field channels on these 12,000 acres is being done rapidly and would be completed very soon. The State Finance Minister, Shri S. K. Wankhede, and the Prohibition Minister, Shri S. V. Sonavane, paid a visit to the dam site recently and evinced keen interest.

The Superintending Engineer, Akola Irrigation Circle, Shri M. D. Kale, and the Executive Engineer, Shri B. S. Atre, acquainted the visitors with the work in progress.

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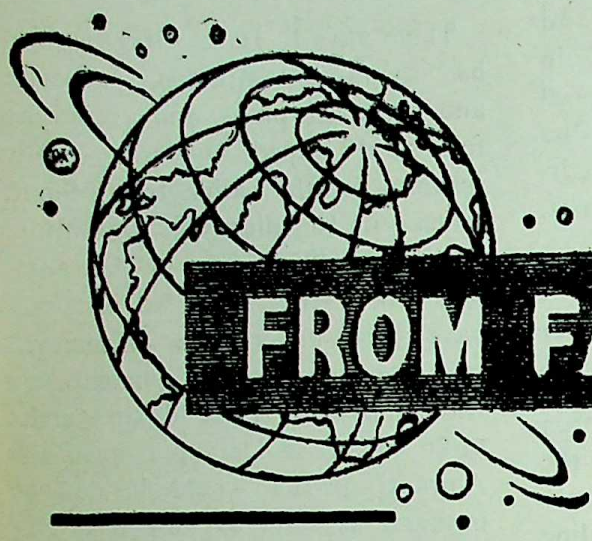

FROM FAR AND NEAR

JAWAHAR Jyoti which was lit by India's Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri on November 14th at Shanti Vana as symbolising the spirit of Indian Youth, has been permanently placed at Teen Murti in New Delhi, where Jawaharlal Nehru lived for 16 years.

The flame had historical pilgrimage of 25,000 miles through the States. Thousands of people have witnessed it during its sojourn throughout the country.

Gold medals for Everest heroes

Shri Nawang Gombu, Lt. Cdr. M. S. Kohli, the leader and Major N. Kumar, the deputy leader of the successful Indian Everest expedition, have been awarded the Indian Mountaineering Foundation Gold Medals.

Shri Gombu along with Capt. Cheema climbed the peak in the first successful attempt on May 20.

The sponsoring Committee of the Foundation has also proposed that to commemorate this event a special Everest stamp should be issued.

Students scale Chandra Parbat

The 22,073 foot, peak, Chandra Parbat is scaled by a group composed entirely of students. The summit party was led by Shri Amulya Sen of Calcutta University.

The successful summit Party spent 30 minutes at the top, hoisted the National and Air Force Flags and took photographs.

The average age of the members of the expedition is 25 years and they were all in high spirits.

★ *Jawahar Jyoti At Teen Murti*

★ *Gold Medals For Everest Heroes*

★ *Survival Without Oxygen*

★ *Indian Team In Laos*

★ *Explosion In The Sun*

★ *Anti-Mao Riots In China*

★ *Inter-planetary Platform*

Survival without Oxygen

The Japanese expedition that cl bed Cho-Oyu 2, scaled 7,892 m peak without oxygen, its le Shri Sasnu Takahashi of T stated.

The head of the eight man University academic Hima team said that one of the p poses of his expedition wa experiment how high man c climb in the Himalayas wi oxygen.

According to their experim observed Shri Takahashi, th could survive without oxygen 8,000 metres.

A speedy cooker

Defence Scientists have de a cooker which can prepare a for 35 to 40 persons in re a half hours..

With provision for the s three cooking vessels at a t can offer a complete meal entire platoon.

The new cooker not only the cooking time, but its

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...y at 60 per cent. is almost ...e that of the cooker under use

...s for Delhi

...gements for the import of ...levision receiving sets for ...diate requirements of intro- ...regular TV Service in Delhi ...ing made by the Ministry of ...tion and Broadcasting.

...ts will be from different ...es either on Rupee payment ... or without involving foreign ...

...estimated that between 15,000 ...000 sets would be needed ...e introduction of a regular ...d two and a half hour of daily ...in Delhi.

...sets would be available to ...lic at reasonable prices or ...

...eam in Laos

...Indian medical Team in Laos, ...completes one year of over- ...service, has treated 88,000 out- ...s and 600 indoor patients ...its permanent and mobile ...ies.

...decision to despatch the ...team to Laos was taken by ...Jawaharlal Nehru a few days ...his death.

...dian Medical Unit is now ...two full-fledged hospitals, ...rgical operations for gun- ...nds, chest and abdominal ...and even plastic repair of ...disabilities are carried ...dical stores, including drugs ...Rs. 21 lakhs received from ...were distributed by the team ...this period.

...protests against Chinese

...protest against Chinese ...in Africa over ten African ...have threatened to boycott ...Afro-Asian conference

...6, 1965

scheduled to be held at Algiers in June. These African countries belong to French Community group.

A three-member delegation on behalf of this group met President Nasser and presented its views to him.

President Nasser has advised these African countries not to boycott the conference. He assured them that every effort will be made to keep controversial and bilateral issues out of the Conference.

Whales decreased

Due to indiscriminate hunting, the number of whales has declined dangerously in recent years. The number of whales in the Antarctic was estimated at about 3,00,000 in the thirties. Today there are not more than 40,000. Every year whales are hunted indiscriminately. In 1958-59 alone some 65,000 whales were hunted down. Blue whales, which are the most magnificient of the species are particularly scarce. A blue whale can be more than 100 feet long and weigh well over 100 tons. It is understood that their number has dwindled to a few hundreds.

Although, the International Whaling Commission meets every year to decide the scale of the seasonal catch, it has become difficult to control the hunting of the whales. Therefore, the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations has voiced concern over the declining number of whales.

Explosion in the Sun

Scientists flying high over the Pacific Ocean to study an eclipse of the Sun saw an "unusually large" solar explosion which remained visible throughout the eclipse.

The biggest ever gathering of talent and equipment from six nations—Russia, the United States, Japan, Britain, Australia and New Zealand was mobilised to witness the eclipse.

The eclipse was the most interesting phenomenon in the history of astronomy.

Anti-Mao riots in China

More than 200 Chinese Party workers are burnt to death in a riot at a collective farm in China's vast north west province of Sinkiang.

This is another instance of anti-Mao eruption on the main land in the past few months.

The report said that many cases of murder, desertion and arson had occurred in farms in Sinkiang since Peking forced young men from Kiangsi, Anhwei and other regions to work there.

Sabotage activities had also been reported in inner Mangolia, the Yanstze river valley and in the South Chinese provinces of Fukien and Kwangtung.

Nightingale songs in the Sun

Soviet astronomers, who recently thought they heard signals from intelligent beings in outer space are now listening to what sounds like birdcalls from the Sun.

It is understood that a geophysical station in the far northern province of Archangelsk recorded two hours of reverberating space noises which were "amazingly like the singing of the nighin gales".

It was explained that the noises were electromagnetic fluctuations in the sonic range generated in the earths magnetosphere by charged particles from the Sun.

Inter-planetary platform

A scientific space physics laboratory designed to gather information on solar flares and other potential bazards to astronauts was launched

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into deep space by a three stage thor-delta booster rocket by America.

The Setellite called either IMP interplanetary monitoring platform or Explorer 28, headed for the mighty eliptical orbit ranging from 120 miles from the earth to 130,000 miles into space. Each orbit is to take four days.

The solar flare is an eruption on the sun which often sends out radiation possibly dangerous to an astronaut.

Citizenship of south Africa

White emigrants from African territories are being allowed to acquire South African citizenship after one year's residence instead of usual five years.

This concession is being granted to them by the Verwoerd Government to strengthen the three and half million white population in South Africa.

While settlers from Rhodesia, Kenya and elsewhere are allowed to apply for citizenship after one year "because of their knowledge of conditions in Africa and the fact that they have already to a greater or lesser degree adapted themselves to the continent".

Nubian temples gifted

The United Arab Republic had decided to present five Nubian temples to countries which have contributed towards the cost of salvaging the ancient monuments of Egypt.

The temple of Dendour built by the Roman emperor Augustus, 2000 years ago, goes to the U. S. which has given 12 million dollars, representing one third of the entire cost of the salvaging operations.

The names of the four other temples and their recipients have not yet been disclosed.

Among the countries which have made contributions are India (Rs. 26 lakhs) France (one million dollars) Italy (856,000 dollars) and Sweden (500,000 dollars).

Goya's painting found

The famous portrait of the Duke of Wellington by the great Spanish painter Goya has been found after four years of strenous search. The portrait worth nearly 400,000 dollars was stolen in August 1961 from the National Gallery in Britain not very long after the British Government had nullified its sale to an American and purchased it to keep in Britain. The painting was recovered from the left-luggage office of a railway station in Birmingham. The p[illegible] is in good condition.

Danger to UN

The Secretary General of United Nations Mr. U. Thant [illegible] warned about the future of the U[illegible] and said that it was running the [illegible] of becoming "a fossilised [illegible] the controversies of an [illegible] past".

Mr. Thant has blamed the [illegible] ber-Governments for bypassing [illegible] United Nations and failing to [illegible] cribe whole-heartedly to the [illegible] tives and the ideals of the [illegible] Nations Charter.

"For various reasons the [illegible] the United Nations has been ig[illegible] or avoided in the settlement of [illegible] recent disputes, thus causing [illegible] found unhappiness in the minds [illegible] those who maintain that the Unit[illegible] Nations represents the worlds [illegible] hope for peace".

Coloured pictures through satel[illegible]

It is reliably learnt that [illegible] Soviet Mol Yiya-I communi[illegible] setellite has successfully [illegible] coloured television pictures [illegible] Moscow to a ground station [illegible] thousands of kilometres away.

This is a unique achievement [illegible] the Soviet Satellite.

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Balanced Development of Industries

SPERSAL is a well-recog-
nised principle in planning for
stries. It consists of locating
stries in such a way that raw
erials and transport are used to
aximum benefit while bringing
t development of backward
s.

spite the soundness of the
ple, industries still tend to
centrate. At present, the largest
ntration of industries in our
ry has been either in the metro-
cities like Calcutta, Bombay
Madras, which have been port
, serving a vast hinterland and
the first industries in the
ry took their birth, or in the
and coal belt of South Bihar
West Bengal, where mineral
rces exist in abundance.

ts of congestion

each of these region further
ntration of industries would
ate problems. Traffic conges-
which is already serious, will
en. Urbanisation will proceed
than housing and social facili-
be built up. And the gap between the congested areas and the rest of country in the matter of investment and job creation will widen further.

During the recent meeting of the National Development Council's Sub-Committee of Industry, Power and Transport, a number of States had emphasised the need to develop backward areas in their respective States and to attract industries to those areas. In a subsequent meeting which the Planning Commission had with the industrialists, the latter pointed out, not without justification, that basic infra-structure facilities of water, power and transport should be developed in these areas if industries could go there. The reason for entrepreneurs seeking to open new industries in already developed industrial areas, they said, was that such facilities readily existed there inaddition to the fact that trained industrial manpower would also be available.

Development in Third Pian

During the Third Plan, most of the States have either set up separate development corporations or have departmentally developed certain areas with this very end in view. The help rendered by them includes acquisition of land, provision of electricity, and laying of access roads. Very often, developed plots in these industrial areas were made available for the setting up of industries. The expenditure incurred by the States under this head is shown below :

(In millions of rupees) Andhra Pradesh 7·50, Assam 1·50, Bihar 6·81, Gujarat 7·57, Jammu & Kashmir nil, Kerala 7·37, Madhya Pradesh 15·60, Madras nil, Maharashtra 11·44, Mysore 1·00, Orissa 1·70, Punjab nil, Rajasthan 1·33, Uttar Pradesh 26·20 and West Bengal 5·83.

It will be noticed that there is considerable divergence between the estimated expenditure to be incurred during the Third Plan by different States for the development of Industrial areas. In some cases like Punjab, Madras, Jammu & Kashmir, no expenditure will be incurred during 1961-66 specifically under this head.

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It would be worth while to examine individually for each State the scope for the development of industrial areas and the outlay required by them during the Fourth Plan period. A more uniform policy for outlay under this head for various States might also be considered. In any case, a substantially larger outlay is desirable.

Apart from the expenditure on the development of sites, State Governments are also giving financial assistance to the private sector units, either directly or through State industrial and development corporations. The expenditure likely to be incurred during the Third Plan period by the different States under this is also given below :

(In millions of rupees) Andhra Pradesh 21·40, Assam 6·25, Bihar 29·99, Gujarat nil, Jammu & Kashmir nil, Kerala 34·62, Madhya Pradesh 1·50, Madras nil, Maharashtra 5·00, Mysore 19·40, Orissa 53·70, Punjab 10·00, Rajasthan 4.03, Uttar Pradesh 14·00 and West Bengal 0·02.

In this case also, there is considerable variation and there is perhaps need (in the context of the suggestions made at the National Development Council meeting and the meeting with industrialists) to increase the outlay and to consider criteria for such outlay for each State. In view of the reluction of industrialists to go to States, which are industrially backward, a higher provision for such States may be necessary.

N. D. C. discussions

At the meeting of the National Development Council it was pointed out by the Minister for Industries and Power, Maharashtra, that, in spite of announcement of several concessions to industrialists in the backward areas in that State, his efforts had not borne fruit, mainly because of the existing capital gains tax.

Where an industry wants to shift its manufacturing activities from inside Bombay city to outside areas, a very large percentage of the capital gains occuring from the disposal of existing premises has, until now, had to be paid as taxation. This, he said was the single most importand factor, which had come in the way of State Governments persuading industries to move from congested areas to metropolitan outskirts or to backward areas. Suggesting modification in the taxation policy in this respect, Maharashtra Minister cited the procedure in the United States where, if any party moved its manufacturing activities involving disposal of land and purchase of land elsewhere for continuing the same activities, capital gains tax did not apply.

Choice of location

The main reason why industries tend to concentrate in advanced areas, as we saw, is the existence of infra-structure facilities, Besides, raw materials can be had easily either through ports or from mines ; markets are near ; has the right kind of orienta

The State Governments, developing sites for the establ of industries will have to create least the minimum facilities of po water and transport and may have to take the initiative in set up technical schools and training programme.

Very often, industries, comin new sites, are at present expect meet almost entirely their need houses, schools and clinics. responsibility for such social heads in the initial stage ought largely that of the States, w should take the initiative to prov them. They should be able to co such expenses under the outlays the respective overheads provid the Plan.

Apart from these general co derations, dispersal of industries volves special problems in each the major industries.

However, for the setting up new industries, major economic tors, such as availability of power, transport of raw mater and the ability to dispose of manufactured goods without long haulage, may play an imp tant role. It should be possible have a list of suitable location each State, which might be consid red at the time of deciding on location of new public sector and their economies worked o detail for such location.

(Courtesy Yojana)

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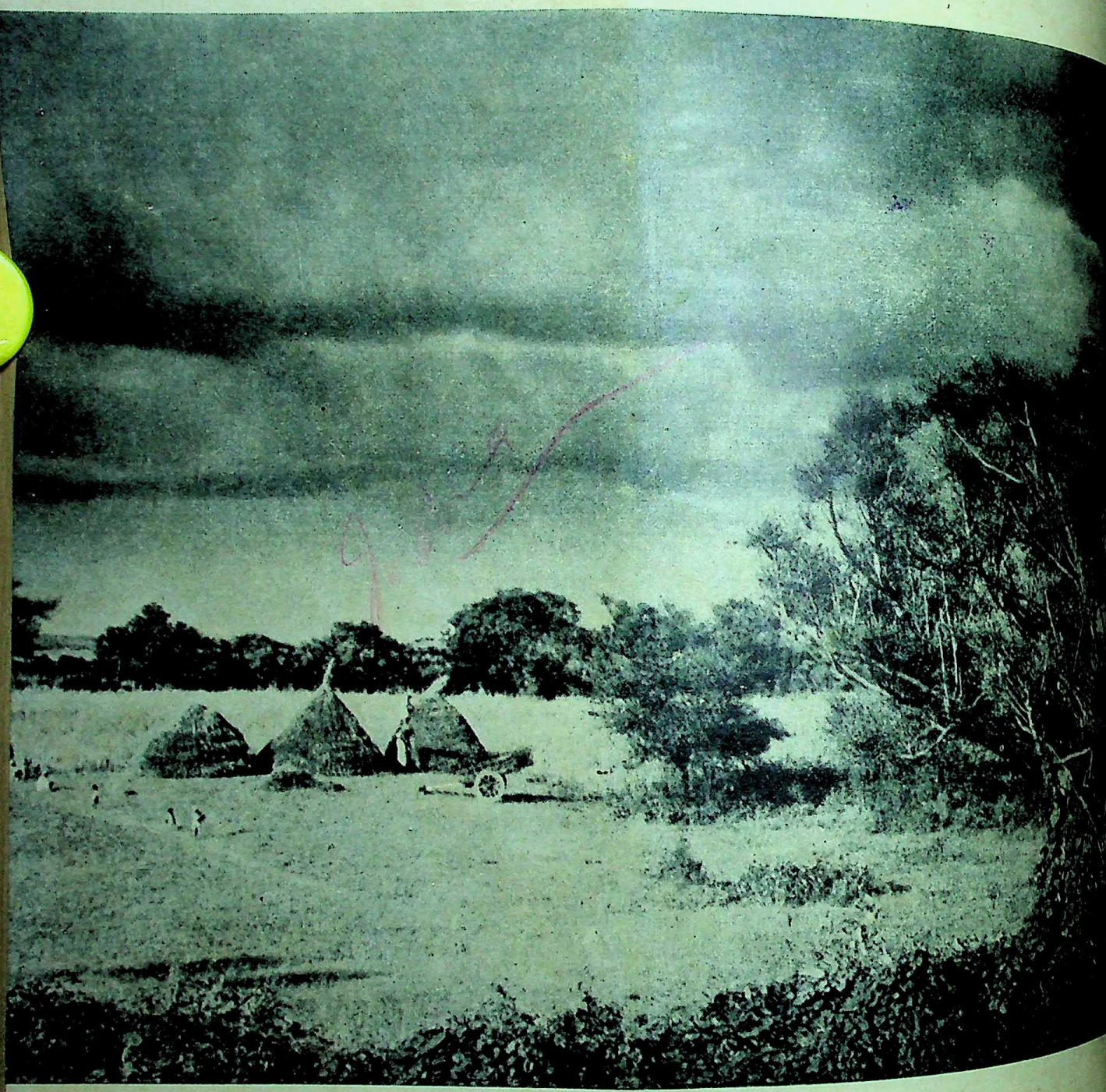

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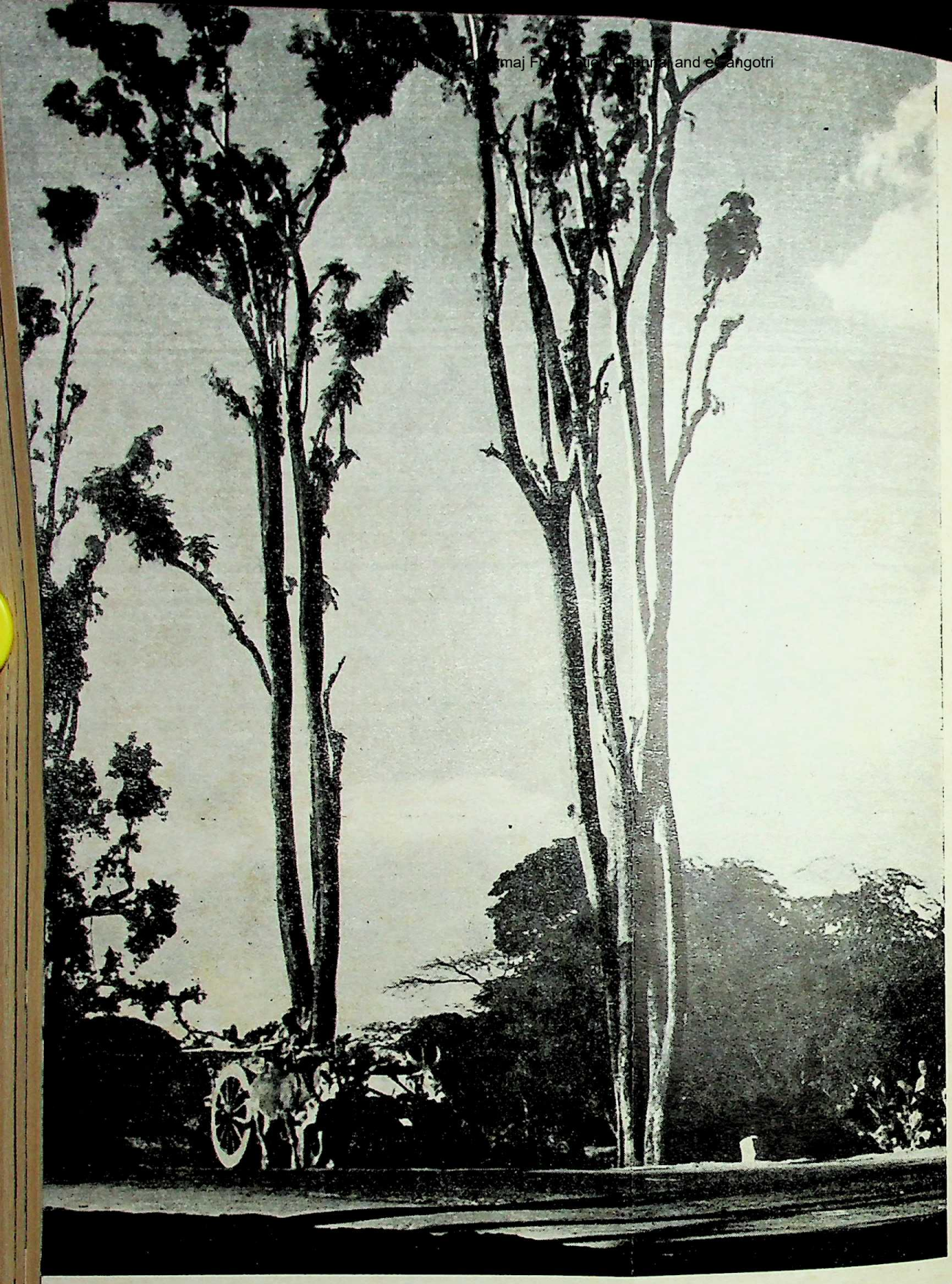

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fourth plan
Importance of forests

—*C. Subramaniam*
Union Minister for Food and Agriculture

It is not often realised that the development of forest product is of vital importance to the economic development of the country. Most modern construction depends to a lesser or greater degree on timber products of various kinds. The railways rely heavily on sleepers from forests. Paper, which is an important basis of modern culture, makes heavy and increasing inroads into forest resources every year. The discovery of artificial fibres has made modern man, far more dependent than his ancestors, on wood from forests.

It is a staggering but nonetheless true fact that during the year 1963-64, we in India imported various forest products valued at nearly Rs. 23 crores. Any increase in the availability of products from the forests and the proper organisation of their exploitation would be worthwhile if at least for the reason that it will alleviate our critical foreign exchange position. As the economy advances, it is quite likely that the demand for forest products will increase more rapidly than it has done so far especially with increasing requirements of paper, wood, pulp of various kinds and special kinds of timber. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the country should take an integrated look at the problems and prospects of the development of forestry.

If there is any area of economic development in which there is need to do perspective planning, it is forestry. Forests need years to develop and if we are to set up an industrial complex which depends on forest resources, we have to plan years ahead. To quote from a recent report of F.A.O. " For forest industries development, perspective planning is not only desirable but mandatory. In

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major projects in the forest industries sector, it take from five to seven years, to do feasibility s and to start detailed inventories of the forest ces which is a complicated and time consuming . What is needed, therefore, is a forwarded plan- group that can look beyond the short term plan d and ensure that resources are not misallocated short term-plan ". In a country like ours which cepted planning as part of the development s, this may not appear to need emphasis. But one s to note that it is precisely informally that there been very little perspective planning. The need for a r organisation for this purpose is not often ised.

think, therefore, we should consider how best to set n organisation to draw up a perspective plan for opment of the forest resources of India. Such a would be of no use if it merely mentioned generalities. ould spell out specific fields in which action should tiated in the various States. We have very good s in the field of forestry in the country ; I would st to them that they should also draw on the mists, the industrialists and those representing related disciplines who may have something to ute to the evolution of an overall perspective plan rest development.

th Plan and forestry

was reading the Fourth Five Year Plan which has drawn up by the Central Working Group of Forestry. is a very interesting document. It srarts by confes- that the targets of production of timber of various are far short of the expected demand in 1970-71. approach is made on the basis that the resources not be available, I am afraid that this is a self- ing approach to one of the most readily exploitable rces that we have. For instance, our major forest ts which alone earn annually foreign exchange order of Rs. 9 crores. It is estimated that this ing can be increased to nearly Rs. 20 crores if an ment of about Rs. 4 crores is made in this sector in rth Plan. Most of the schemes on forestry have a r ' input-output ' ratio. Even on the basis of our rent system of exploitation of our forests, the Forest ment in India contribute a net resource of Rs. 35 s every year. The potential for increasing this by though adequate investment is very considerable. revenue aspect together with the increase in which our programme of industrialisation imply is imperative that we organise bold and integrated ramme of investment in our forests.

This is not to say that we have reached the end of the scope for improvement of our present management practices. There is a good deal of scope for systematising the current procedures, of removing the leakages and seeing to it that our existing resources are utilised to the maximum extent.

I would like particularly to refer to the relatively low cost programmes like farm forests which need to be handled at a much more expeditious pace than now. I am distressed to note that the farm forestry programme has not been proceeding as speedily as it should. The farm forestry programme which is designed to produce fuel wood around cities and towns deserve to be expedited. There may be need to look into the current level of investment by private farmers in farm forestry. If it is possible to adopt the experience of the early years of development of casurina plantations in which private enterprise and capital was drawn in by suitable incentives we should not hesitate to do so.

I also concede that we should be more flexible in the allocation of resources for this purpose and not try to restrict the pattern of investment to a rigid and uniform level in all the States. I see that we are proposing to discuss these and I hope that we will reeach useful conclusion on the matter.

Afforestation of ravines

There is another important matter, namely, the subject of afforestation of ravines. I have gone through the interesting report which the sub-committee of the Central Board of Forestry has produced on this subject. I hope that it would be possible for us to take action to implement these recommendations with a sense of urgency and expedition. Useful experience has already been gained in the reclaimation of ravines particularly round about Agra.

International financing agencies have been showing of late, considerable interest in programmes of forest development. I have every hope that if we have suitably worked out projects, we can attract the necessary finance from more than one agency. The first step in this is to co-ordinate the programmes of various States. Forests like most other natural resources, are no respectors of State boundaries. It may be necessary to organise regional programmes for the development of forests striding across State boundaries. The forest of the Himalayan ranges, the forests of Western Ghats and the forests of Central India come to my mind as offering the best scope for such regional plans.

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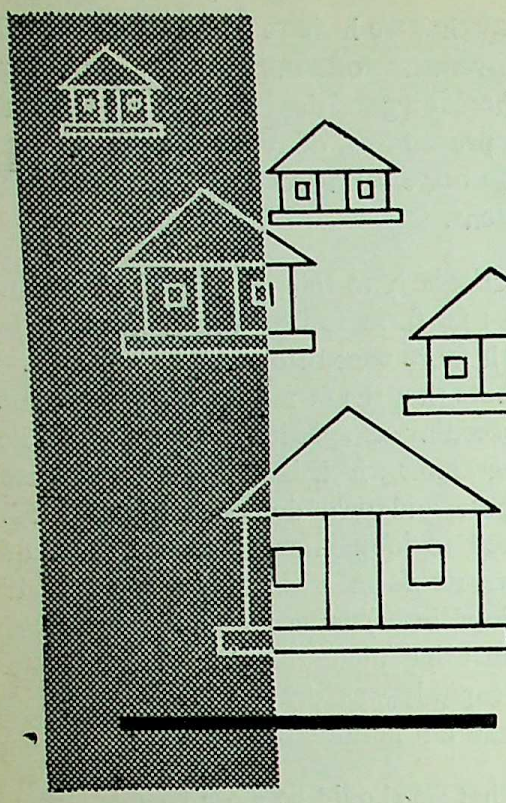

Housing the Teeming Millions

The first meeting of the reconstituted State Housing Advisory Council was held at Sachivalaya, Bombay on June 21, 1965. In his welcome speech the State Minister for Housing, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, acquainted the members with the important decisions taken at the earlier meeting held at Chandigarh in December 1964. He also recapitulated the progress of the work done by the various Committees appointed by the Council. The following is the full text of the speech delivered by the Minister.

I HAVE great pleasure in welcoming you all to this first meeting of the re-constituted Housing Advisory Council. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the valuable work done by the out-going Council and my thanks to its members for the services rendered by them.

You will recall that the last meeting of this Council was also held on the eve of the State Housing Conference held at Chandigarh in December 1964. It would not, therefore, be out of place for me to acquaint the Council with some of the important decisions taken by the Conference and the Committees appointed by it.

Views of Chandigarh Conference

You will be glad to know that, at our instance, the Conference has agreed that Government employees who are industrial workers governed by the Factories Act, should also be held eligible for allotment of tenements constructed under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. So far, Government employees, who were industrial workers, were not eligible for allotment of these tenements, even if they were governed by the Factories Act. As a result of this recommendation, the discrimin in respect of Government employees has been rem The Conference has also agreed that industrial wo crossing the wage-limit of Rs. 350 per month shou allowed to continue to occupy the tenements. As re the rents to be charged to those who cross Rs. 350 month limit, one view is that they should be increase gradually in four stages based on income and that econ mic rent should be charged when income of the wo exceeds Rs. 500 per month. This would involve a nistrative and accounts difficulties and require freq checking of incomes.

Hence the other view is that subsidised rent sho charged till the worker reaches the income of Rs. 5 month and thereafter he should pay economic rent. in favour of the second view. I would welcom views of the Council on this issue.

In order to encourage the employers to build h themselves for their workers, the Housing M Conference has recommended that in one of the tive schemes, the financial assistance from Gov should be increased from 50 per cent loan and 25 p

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...ly to 75 per cent loan and 25 per cent subsidy. ...the employers would get financial assistance to the ...of 100 per cent of the ceiling cost of the tenements. ...ar increased assistance of 75 per cent loan and ...per cent subsidy, as against the present pattern of ...of cent loan and 25 per cent subsidy, has also been ...mended by the Conference for the co-operative ...ties of industrial workers.

...is hoped that measures will accelerate the progress ...using for industrial workers in the Employers' and ...perative Sectors.

...acker Committee's proposals

...perience has shown that the existence of separate ...ing schemes for industrial workers, slum dwellers, ...mically weaker sections, etc., with different ...ms of financial assistance and different subsidised ...s, creat difficulties in their implementation. The last ...ing Ministers' Conference therefore, appointed a ...mittee of four State Housing Ministers, including ...Minister from Maharashtra, as members and prof. ...S Thacker, Member of the Planning Commission, as ...rman, to consider simplification and rationalisation ...existing housing schemes and to suggest the lines ...which the urban housing schemes should be ...ted.

...Committe was also entrusted with the work of ...into the question of land acquition proceeding and ...ing legislative and other measures which would ...acquisition of lands for 'housing'. The main re...ndations of the Committee on both the issues are ...ed in a note already circulated to the members.

...Committee has recommended that all the three ...ised housing schemes should be integrated into ...bsidised housing scheme and that the loan schemes ...continue with certain modifications. The ...ittee has suggested certain measures for speedy ...ition of land. The recommendations made by the ...ittee would come up before the next Housing ...ers' Conference for discussion. The Committee's ...mendations relating to integration of subsidised ...ing schemes, if accepted, as they are sure to be, will ...the present water-tight compartments and make ...ible to provide subsidised housing to people based ...incomes, irrespective of whether they are indu... workers, slum dwellers, etc.

...any instance, the question of the higher rate of ...to be charged by the life Insurance Corporation ...Open Work Programmes like Low Income Group ...Middle Income Group was also discussed. The rate ...ment has gone up from 6 per cent to 7½ per cent which means so much higher rents when we want to keep them as low as possible. We suggested a representation to the Union Finance Minister and, on his failing to agree, to have these schemes also treated as subsidised Schemes. As it is, their rents are quite high and they cannot be raised further.

Housing programme in State

We are in the last year of the Third Five-Year Plan. The two Housing Boards in the State continue to have a sizeable programme this year also. The two Housing Boards together have a programme of nearly 13,000 tenements and 500 plots. In addition, we propose to sanction an additional programme of about 5,000 tenements both on the Plan and non-Plan side, bringing the total programme to about 18,500 tenements and plots.

Though in the beginging most of the housing programme undertaken by the Housing Board was concentrated in Greater Bombay we have now spread our activities all over the State.

In Western Maharashtra the Maharashtra Housing Board has constructed or taken up constrruction of tenements at Poona, Chinchwad, Malegaon, Thana, Ambernath, Satara, Kolhapur, Ichalkaranji, Kirloskarwadi and Sholapur. In addition to these places during 1965-66, it is proposed to construct tenements at Nasik, Khopoli, Jalgaon and Bhiwandi. In Poona alone, over 2,600 tenements have been constructed and about 1,300 tenements are in hand which include 1.200 tenements for rehabilitating flood affected persons.

In Marathwada about 1,500 tenements for industrial workers and 266 tenements for low income group people sanctioned by ex-Hyderabad Government were completed at Aurangabad, Nanded, Jalna, Latur, Parbhani, Hingoli, Bhir, Osmanabad, Udgir and Basmatnagar. In spite of our earnest desire, we could not take up construction of more tenements as the Marathwada Region had no Housing Board. With the extension of jurisdiction of the Maharashtra Housing Board to Marathwada, the Board has taken up construction of 200 tenements at Aurangabad for persons whose income is less than Rs. 175 p.m. out of which 100 will be allotted shortly. Besides, construction of 50 tenements at Bhir under the same scheme has already been sanctioned. In addition it is proposed to take up construction of 150 tenements at Nanded and 50 tenements at Aurangabad for slum dwellers and economically weaker sections during 1965-66.

In the Vidarbha Region initially the programme of the Vidarbha Housing Board comprised of constructing

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tenements for industrial workers. The Board has so far constructed over 3,500 tenements for industrial workers at Nagpur, Pulgaon, Hinganghat and Akola and about 100 are under construction at Achalpur. The Board has now taken up construction of tenements for low and middle income group people and economically weaker sections at Nagpur and Amravati. In addition , during 1965-66 it is proposed to take up construction of about 400 tenements at Kanhan, Wardha, Chanda, Nagpur and Amravati under various schemes.

Other agencies like local bodies, employers, etc. have also undertaken construction of houses in the various districts under different housing schemes with financial assistance from Government.

Recently Government opened a housing colony at the hands of the Chief Minister at Vikhroli which when fully completed will be India's biggest housing colony, comprising of nearly 12,000 tenements of an integrated character, including tenements for slum clearance, industrial workers, low income families. Known as ' Kannamwar Nagar Colony ', this together with ' Tagore Nagar Colony ' across the Eastern Highway, will aggregate over 24,000 tenements. The entire work could be done much quicker if shortage of cement were not slowing down the progress.

The response of the employers to our Employers' Contribution Scheme, under which the Housing Boards build the tenements for the employers, on payment by the latter 25 per cent share of the cost, the most attractive scheme for the employers, continues to be encouraging. The problem in Maharashtra is how to cope up with the demand of the employers for construction of houses under this scheme. We have now applications for nearly 10,000 tenements in different parts of the State.

Last time, I had mentioned that a scheme is to be prepared by the Maharashtra Housing Board to provide accommodation for hutment dwellers at Manawali in Bombay. I am glad to say that 200 acres of Government land has been made available to the Maharashtra Housing Board for the purpose. It is proposed to divide the area into four parts of 50 acres each. On one part, 2,500 developed plinths will be constructed and where the rent will be about Rs. 6 per month ; on the second part, 1,500 skeletal houses with rent of Rs. 8 per month ; on the third, 1,500 regular ground floor structures with rent of Rs. 15 per month, and on the last lot of 50 acres 4,000 multi-storeyed tenements for slum dwellers under usual pattern with rent of Rs. 22 per month. This is the present tentative programme and based on its experience, more will be undertaken.

The problem of Majaswadi has been the cause of concern to all of us. You will be glad to know that the Government has transferred 407 acres of land at Ambivali for providing alternative accommodation to the *bona fide* residents of the disturbed Majaswadi area in a phased programme to be undertaken by the Board during the next five years. A beginning is being made to implement this programme by Maharashtra Housing Board by undertaking construction of about 1,000 tenements during this year under various housing schemes. The Board is also considering the question of acquiring the Majaswadi land.

In addition, an area of 130 acres of foreshore land at Bandra Creek, Opp. entrance to Western Express Highway has been allotted to Maharashtra Housing Board for reclamation to development of Government Housing Schemes. Reclamation scheme including accessories is estimated to cost Rs. 2·8 crores and the tenements will be between 800 to 1,000, inclusive of shops.

Building Materials

We have been able to overcome the difficulty of finding funds needed for housing. For successful implementation of any housing programme it is, however, absolutely essential that land and building materials should be available easily and at reasonable rates. We had discussed this issue in the last Housing Ministers' Conference at Chandigarh.

The Conference recommended that the Planning Commission should initiate advance action for the expansion of production of various traditional building materials based on the requirements of housing and other sectors in the Fourth Plan. It also recommended manufacture and use of new building materials and making necessary provision for giving loan assistance to State Governments and Housing Boards for undertaking manufacture of traditional as well as new building materials.

On our part we have agreed in principle to the proposal of the Maharashtra Housing Board to manufacture bricks. The board is taking steps to get suitable land required for the purpose.

The Industries and Labour Department of the State Government has appointed a Committee of which the Housing Commissioner, Maharashtra Housing Board, is a Member, to consider the question of commercial feasibility of starting a cellular concrete factory at Trombay with Polish assistance, where fly-ash and lime stones, which are raw materials for production

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concrete, are available in requisite quantities. committee has to report to the State Government the State Government should participate in ject in collaboration with Messrs. Tatas or do it alone or otherwise.

shortage

ontinued shortage of cement is causing concern. it has become a major stumbling block and we ng as hard as we can to obtain more cement for ds, but with the production in the country less per cent of the requirements for agricultural n-agricultural purposes, there does not seem pe for the present. For housing, we are barely provide 30,000 tons against our minimum ent of at least 1·50 lakh tons for the year in e.

allocation for Maharashtra is less than 20 per the estimated quarterly demand of 6 lakh tons. tual supplies received, however, work out only per cent of the allocation, as the Government n generally makes allocation in excess of the y's production. The State Government has ed that the allocation to the States should be on the average demand in the last six quarters all States may get an equitable proportionate

is no possibility of cement production going tantially in the near future. We have, therefore, ed to the Government of India to allow import nt from rupee areas till indigenous production . The Government of India has not, however, pted our repeated suggestion as the only imme- ation. We are, therefore, still persisting with

s connection, I may mention that till such time ement shortage continues, the issue of licences ding construction by the Municipality should ted as the builders keep on asking for cement e do not have to give, on the plea that the ality has required them to complete the building a specified time-limit. I know that under the al Act such licences cannot be withheld, but ary a change in law will have to be considered. e there are various dubious ways in which sought to be obtained because the supply of ic and white cement which is outside control which the builders try to depend is also being supply, the production not being more than times each maximum of all factories, including e put together.

It has also been represented to us that our present policy of restricting cement up to only 5 storeys buildings should be reconsidered as it would result only in less space being kept open and the construction spreading over horizontally without necessarily saving on the cement.

Land prices

We had considered the question of land prices in our last meeting. Necessary data regarding the increase in land prices in Greater Bombay for the last three years is being collected to enable Government to consider whether and how the land prices can be kept down. This question is however a complicated one and the legal aspect needs careful examination. This is evident from the fact that the Supreme Court has declared null and void the Land Acquisition (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1948, under which the prices of land to be acquired for approved housing schemes were freezed at 1st January 1948 level.

The Thacker Committee appointed by the Housing Ministers' Conference has made its proposals for expediting land acquisition proceedings. I have already referred to this report. The recommendations of this Committee will help the Central and State Governments in framing their urban land policies.

Cost of construction

The cost of construction has been rising steadily on account of increase in cost of labour and building materials. The Government of India have increased the cement prices by Rs. 8·35 per ton from 1st June 1965. The F. O. R. ceiling price of unpacked cement has been fixed at Rs. 108·10 per ton. The excise duty, additional surcharge and the packing charges have to be paid separately. Having regard to the increase in the cost of construction, the Government of India has increased the ceiling costs prescribed for the various subsidised housing schemes by about 15 per cent and in the case of Low Income Group Housing Scheme by 25 per cent. With the increase in ceiling costs, the prescribed standard rents in the case of subsidised housing schemes have also been increased correspondingly. The Housing Boards will have to continue with their efforts to economise in the cost of construction in order to keep down the rents.

House collapses

The monsoon has set in. It is the usual experience that a number of houses collapse in Greater Bombay during the monsoon. In order to assist the Bombay Municipal Corporation in rehabilitating the victims of house collapse, Government has already decided

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TOWARDS ... An Agricultural Revolution

— *Asoka Mehta*

A STAGNANT agriculture is the main feature of a traditional society. In such a society one finds stereotyped agricultural practices, inadequate use of water and fertilisers, widespread land fatigue and soil erosion, weak and un-profitable strains of seeds and antiquated agricultural tools and implements. Modernisation of the economy and accelerated economic growth are possible only if this stagnation is broken for good. The first 25-year cycle of Indian planning covering the 5 five-year plan periods from 1950-51 to 1975-76 is based on this premise, although there would appear to be many doubters and dissenters today of this fundamental policy.

To those who doubt and dissent, my only plea will be to disengage their vision from one or two specific five-year plans where emphasis may have been placed on this or that particular aspect of the economy and to look at this pulsating cycle of growth in the round. If they do so they will find that the true implication of this 25-year cycle lies in the heroic attempt of the Indian people to modernise themselves, not in industry or in agriculture or in transport and communications alone, but in every sphere of life, economic, social, psychological and cultural. It is an attempt to bring India uptodate, to make her participate in the stream of modern life with all its existing amenities and promises for future rewards. In the economic sphere proper this means simultaneous, large-scale integrated industrialisation and the development of agriculture and the rural community. It is not agriculture at the cost of industry or industry at the cost of agriculture which is sought to be developed. It is the development of both in a harmonious rising crescendo of activity.

Agricultural development abroad

I may be permitted to refer at this stage to a hobbyhorse of some economists. It is pointed out scholars that the industrial take off in England and Western Europe between 1750 and 1850 was really possible by the agricultural surpluses of the countries concerned preceding this period. It is also pointed sometimes that the economic development of U.S.S.R. turned on the creation of agricultural surpluses whatever might be the means adopted. It is further pointed out that the spectacular industrial development of Japan in this century has been largely due to the agricultural surpluses that were generated in her economy during the last two decades of the 19th and the first two decades of the 20th century. Nearer our own time communist China's or even Nationalist China's experience is drawn upon to make the point that agricultural surpluses are the true foundation of industrial development. Arguing from these historical examples many economists have stated that India's emphasis on heavy industry has been too premature, that we should have first made agricultural surpluses secure and that consequently India is caught today in a crisis of ambivalence.

I do not deny the importance of agricultural surpluses in industrial growth. It is a common-place of economics that people who are put in industry, particularly heavy industry which has a long period of gestation, have to be fed, clothed and housed before the fruits of their labour begin to come forth. For this purpose an agricultural surplus within the country is certainly handy. But what if the country has a vast population pressing on the soil, rising at a high rate, and trapped in the vicious outmoded agricultural practices ? What if the vicious

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...the democratic path of action of providing ...al freedom and economic liberty to its humblest ... and what if the humblest citizen, in this case, ...est farmer, is moved by a thousand hunger for ... life, for himself and his family ?

...admit these initial conditions into our system of ..., then the facile generalisation of mopping up ...ural surplus through some form of authoritarian ...cratic fiat for investment in industry is no more ...ble. Then we have to be on the lookout for a ... which combines three factors, the creation of ...ural surpluses wherever possible but also of indus... ...pluses wherever conceivable in order to moder... ...ulture, and finally, a continuum of democratic ...ic insitutions which made for this interflow ... agriculture and industry. Such a system, even ...conception, is a much more intricate, delicate, ...believe, civilised, mechanism than the one which ...in England and Western Europe in the 18th and ...turies or anywhere else nearer our own times. ...as I am able to see India's economic planning is ...ed to the task of devising this mechanism.

...e of industry

...people pause to think that if the performance of ...ture has been limited in the Second Plan and is ...to belie our original expectations in the Third, it ...for lack of emphasis on agriculture, It is to a ...erable extent due to the failure of industry, power ...gation to supply the growing needs of agriculture. ...crete terms, it is the indequacy of fertilisers, ...des, farm equipment and other material inputs ...ed by industry for use in agriculture, insufficient ...ayed utilisation of water resources and our ... to take the fullest advantage of the increasing ... of power for agricultural uses which are really ... This is not to call away attention from some ...apses which have occurred in agriculture itself, for ..., the slow pace of implementing the land reforms, ...ate deployment of extension services and the ... a proper price policy. This is meant only to res... ...sense of perspective which should govern ana... ...this difficult field.

... then, in this double harness of simultaneous ...al and agricultural advance with a democratic ... of functioning as our guide that we are moving ... an agricultural revolution in India. Such a ...ution is rather simple to outline. It means a revolu... ...the yield per acre of our farm lands. But this ...volve a very great use of commercial fertilisers, ...ssible by vastly improved methods of water and ...trol. It would involve better cultivation, sowing and weeding of the growing plants. It would involve selective breeding, propagation and distribution of those strains of rice, wheat and other crops grown in this country which respond to heavy dosage of fertilisers. Though simple in outline, such a revolution is extremely difficult to bring about. It impinges on centuries-old agricultural practices which die hard. It calls for demonstrations on a gigantic scale of the results of the new techniques of agricultural production. It demands intensive botanic and bioligical research into untried fields. It requires organisational and managerial innovations in the field of agriculture on a scale large enough to effect the six crore farmers in this country. It is not going to be an easy task.

Japanese example

And yet it is precisely this which happened in Japan during the four decades from 1881-90 to 1911-20. As a result of these basic changes in Japanese agriculture, its agricultural output increased by more than 75 per cent. during this period, the area under cultivation increasing by over 20 per cent and yield per acre by over 45 per cent. During this period in Japan the population increased by 44 per cent but the agridultural labour force fell away by 14 per cent. The per capita food supplies increased by over 70 per cent, the output per farm worker increased by more than 100 per cent. The starting point of this agricultural revolution in Japan was also more or less the same as ours in India today ; over-population, low per capita incomes and an average farm of two to three acres of fragmented land.

It is, however, necessary to remember that what was possible for a small country like Japan with a fair amount of uniformity among its people is not going to be so easy for us with our vast land, a very large population and diverse culture. It is scientific research in the sense of agricultural, chemical and biological research on the most intensive scale and the application of the results of this research on the widest possible scale which can deliver the good in future. Once these are organised and brought under control, the other fringe improvements should more or less automatically come in their wake. I mean greater mechanical aids to agriculture and so forth.

Government approach correct

That we are moving towards such a revolution can be seen from the tentative targets envisaged for the Fourth Plan. The total plan outlay in agriculture in public and private sectors taken together is likely to be of the order of Rs. 3,100 crores and in agriculture and irrigation taken together, of the order of Rs. 4,100 crores. The total investment in agriculture in the public sector

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a lone estimated at Rs. 2,400 crores is going to be nearly two and a half times that in the Third Plan, and that of agriculture and irrigation taken together estimate at over Rs. 3,400 crores for the public sector twice that in the Third Plan. In terms of specific targets, the area under improved seed sand under green manures would be doubled, the consumption of fertilisers would be trebled, and the area under plant protection measures would be quadrupled. There would be an increase of nearly 50 per cent in area under major irrigation, of nearly 25 per cent under minor irrigation and about 70 per cent under soil conservation measures. The coverage under plant protection measures would be nearly half and that under the improved seeds nearly 80 per cent. While the coverage under chemical fertilisers is difficult to calculate at this stage, it is estimated that about 40 per cent of our total requirements of nitrogenous fertilisers will be met, this showing the leeway to be made up in respect of fertilisers in the subsequent plans. The tentative picture outlined above would indicate the enormity of the tasks before the agricultural scientists and the administrators. In short, it means that the results of scientific research on the widest possible scale should be made available by an administrative machinery which is equal to the task to every nook and corner of our country side.

Herculean task

That this task is going to be truly herculean can be realised if we remember that the performance of agriculture in the Third Plan is likely to fall substantially short of our original target. As against our original target of 100 million tonnes for foodgrains production, we are likely to end up with only 90 or 92 million tonnes. Similarly, production of oil seeds is now anticipated to be only seven to eight million tonnes against a target of 9–8 million tonnes and that of cotton six million bales against seven million bales as originally targeted.

This unsatisfactory performance is primarily due, as I have said earlier, to the failure of inputs for agriculture. As against the target creation of cumulative potential for irrigation 29·5 million gross acres under major and medium schemes, we now expect to create a potential for only 20 million gross acres, of which only 16 million gross acres may be actually utilised. Against a target production of one million tonnes in terms of chemical fertilisers, we are likely to produce less than 500 thousand tonnes at the end of the current plan. As against a target of 166 thousand units of diesel engines for use in agriculture, we now hope to produce only 78 thousand units.

It is the view of our experts that with the gig effort in the flield of agriculture in the Fourth outlined before we can hope to increase agric output at least at the rate of five per cent per a Even this modest rate of growth would require over million tonnes of chemical fertilisers, 2·5 million of iron and steel, 2·5 million tonnes of coal, 5·5 tonnes of cement and 2·5 million tonnes of pest a large number of small machines, equipment and industrial products.

Rural co-operatives will also have to play their p a more efficient manner in supplying the needs of farmer. It is not enough to say that the member of the primary agricultural credit and services soc exceeded two crores at the end of 1962-63. As it is compares unfavourably with the figure of the number of agricultural families which is six crores. is more important than number is that their work be improved in terms of management of bus administration and supervision of units.

Another important organisational parameter is pace at which land reform measures are completed progress in this field has not been spectacular. Admin tive arrangements for supervising our land re enactments have not been adequate and even co and uptodate records of rights of tenants do not se exist in several States. The consequence of all th been that the poorer farmers and the landless labo are fast becoming the single weakest spot in Indian culture, a source of serious disaffection. Efforts however, being made to implement the reforms before the Fourth Plan is launched. States are t expeditious measures to complete the work in time the Centre is supervising the progress of the work.

All this, however, means unremitting, back-bre toil day in and day out for the next few years to It is time for us to realise that there is no short-cut agricultural revolution. The agricultural revolut which we conceive today will depend for its succe our ability to adapt ourselves to the different tech best suited for different regions and different techniques either already devised or to be devised t scientific research and technical advances in fields. This adaptation would call for the re-orient the human factor in agriculture through co education, demonstration and training as well as t the provision of the essential inputs and services farmers. It is only if we suceed in making this re tion shall we be in a position to bring the small and the landless agricultural labourers into the the revolution. Without them, however, the re will die at its birth.

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Indian Agricultural Research Institute

Indian Agricultural Research Institute completed in the month of March sixty years of its fruitful existence. Looking back over the years the Institute has had a steady course of development—from a small colony of a few research workers to India's premier agricultural research institute. And this period has been one of great traditions and achievements. In the context of present-day agricultural development in India, the Diamond Jubilee of the Institute is an event of considerable significnace.

POPULARLY known as the Pusa Institute, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute celebrates Diamond Jubilee this month, marking the comple- of sixty years of fruitful labour in the field of ultural research and instruction in the country. ning in a small way in 1905 in an isolated village sa in north Bihar, with a few research workers, stitute has grown into India's premier agricultural rch institute, comparable to the best in the world. appropriately, it can legitimately look back on st as a period laying the foundations of agricul- research in India. On the strength of these ributions, it can now look forward to another era l greater efforts to bringing the beneficial impact s labours on Indian agriculture.

the year 1880, the Famine Commission recom- d the establishment, at the Centre and in the nt Provinces of India, of departments for the ion of agriculture in the country. It is in the mentation of this recommenadation in 1881, an Imperial Department of Agriculture was d, that the roots of the Indian Agricultural rch Institute can be discerned. With a munificent from an American philanthropist, Mr. Henry s of Chicago, the Institute came into being— of its kind in India.

er research centre

the post-Independence years the Institute has ed delivery greatly its research activities and scientific nnel. Beginning with five Sections, it has now thirteen Divisions, where about 700 scientists work on basic problems relating to the various disciplines of agricultural sciences. In addition, the Institute has a number of sub-stations in different parts of the country for conducting research work under different soil and climatic conditions.

With latest equipment and highly trained scientific personnel, the research facilities available at the Institute are the best of their kind in the country. The library with about 200,000 books and 1,500 journals received annually, is the best agricultural library in India. While the Institute's Gamma Garden is utilized for creating hereditary changes in crop plants, research is carried out on plant nutrition with radioisotopes used as tracers.

There is a large collection of over 22,000 insect specimens, known as the National Pusa Insect Collection, for correct identification of insect pests and their parasites. The mycological herbarium, with over 27,000 specimens of fungi representing 5,000 species, and the Indian Type Culture, with 1,200 specimens of micro-organisms, provide very useful material for the study of plant diseases and the evolution of control measures. These collections are considered among the world's best collections of insects, fungi bacteria and viruses.

In addition to its own research programmes, projects are also undertaken in co-operation with agricultural organizations, institutes and State Departments of Agriculture, as well as with Foreign agencies like the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the

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USAID, the Indo-US Technical Co-operation Mission and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. All this makes the Institute one of the finest research centres in the world.

Traditions of research

In the early years, several distinguished scientists did pioneering work in various fields of agricultural sciences special mention may be made of the evolution of wheat varieties, which became famous as *Pusa Wheats* both in India and abroad, by Albert Howard and his wife Gabrielle. In the field of fungi and fungal diseases of crops, the contributions of E. J. Butler and in the cataloguing and combating of insect pests of E. Maxwell-Lefroy and T. B. Fletcher were most outstanding. So were those of J. W. Leather in agricultural chemistry. The Coimbatore varieties of sugarcane, which revolutionised the Indian sugar industry, were produced by T. S. Venkataraman. The work on the cultivation of the Virginia type of tobacco paved the way for the flourishing tobacco industry of today. The building up of the Sahiwal breed of milch cattle, which is the highest milking herd in the country at present, was another notable achievement.

With such fine traditions of research, the Institute, since its shifting to New Delhi in 1936 after the disastrous Bihar earthquake, has added new laurels to its records. Of these the evolution of a series of N. P. wheats—N. P. 700 and N. P. 800—which while yielding 40 maunds of grain per acre were also rust resistant, was the first achievement. Then followed MN. P. 809, the first wheat variety evolved in the world that is resistant to all the three rusts. Soon came another variety—using Mexican wheat to produce a dwarf, stiffer strawed Indian wheat—that does not lodge even when heavily fertilized.

This kind of ' putting the dwarf gene to work ' has also been applied to crops like *jowar*, *bajra* and castor. In castor, a dwarf short duration crop capable of being raised as a spring—summer as well as a rainy season crop has been evolved.

In the exploitation of hybrid vigour also, the Institute has made much headway by releasing eight maize hybrids. These hybrids yield 75 to 95 maunds of grain per acre as against 12 to 14 maunds of the local variety.

Early this year, the first *bajra* hybrid, giving 100 per cent more grain and 30 per cent more fodder than the best varieties available in the country, was developed. It is resistant to important *bajra* diseases, is capable of wide adaptation and can be cultivated from Ludhiana in Punjab to Coimbatore in the south.

Along with food crops, two fodder crops have been developed. *Pusa Giant Napier Grass*—the productive grass so far developed in any country capable of giving 200,000 pounds of green fodder year. The fodder is rich in protein and sugar and is relished by cattle. Another grass—*Pusa Giant Berseem*—gives 20 to 30 per cent more fodder than the varieties under cultivation at present.

The Pusa scientist in his search for getting the correct plant type uses crop varieties fro m all over the world. The wheat from Kenya and Mexico, linseed from Australia, or vegetables from the USA, Japan or the Phillippines are but a few of the large group utilised. The wheat variety *Ridley* from Australia has established itself in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh as a very productive crop. An oat variety—*Kent*—from the same country is valued either for its green fodder or for its grain for the breakfast food industry. Some a tomato variety and *Bonneville* and *Early Bodger* garden pea varieties from the USA, *Pusa Barsati* cowpea variety from the Philippines, and varieties of watermelon—*New Hampshire Midget* from the USA and *Asahi Yamato* from Japan—are a few examples of good vegetable and fruit varieties introduced in the country.

For harnessing atomic energy for agricultural research the establishment of the radio tracer laboratories in 1955 and of gamma garden in 1960 were important milestones in the history of the Institute. A new wheat variety N. P. 836, the ears of which are bristled, contributing towards a ten per cent increase in yield and protecting from bird damage, a cotton with leaves so hairy that jassid insect cannot attack them and a tomato variety with uniform red skin are some of the results flowing out of the use of radiations. Radioisotope tracer work has also rationalised fertiliser application.

Improved varieties have been obtained in fruits and vegetables, including tomato, brinjal, potato, bottle gourd, table cowpea, sweet potato, garden peas and *bhindi*, and these varieties have given excellent results as regards yields and freedom from diseases. The *Seedless* grapes have rendered the cultivation of grapes in and around Delhi possible. So far 65 improved varieties of 27 different vegetables have been released to the cultivator.

Control schedules of major pests and diseases of important food and fruit crops have also been worked out. The fabrication of a simple and effective seed container by the Institute deserves mention. The Institute is also responsible for the formulation of a simple locust repellant from water extracts of *neem* seed.

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MODERN PLANT BREEDING OPENS NEW VISTAS IN CROP PRODUCTION

— *Dr. M. S. Swaminathan*

Indian Agricultural Research Institute

ANIZED plant breeding research in India ght be said to have commenced as early as with the wheat breeding work started at the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa in Bihar. work was started by Albert Howard and his wife le, leading to the release in 1914 of the famous wheat N. P. 4. This variety was developed by n from a local strain. Soon afterwards varieties eveloped by crossing two or more distinct strains, t in the series being N. P. 52.

e early breeding work at Pusa was concerned ly with wheat but also with many other crops arley, oats, rye, pigeon pea and other pulses, and several other oil seed plants, fibre crops, and chilli. The new varieties were mostly ed either by selection among the naturally g variable population or by hybridization different varieties chosen on the basis of the le attributes they possessed.

ation programme

e process of the early breeding work at Pusa ed such research in many parts of the country. owledge of the genetic tools useful in achieving ful manipulation of the properties of recom- n and mutation of the hereditary determinants ly during the period 1910-30. This knowledge d the background to the new phase of crop ment work through breeding initiated by the S. Venkataraman and Dr. B. P. Pal at the I. A. R. ytomic hybridization programme was initiated S. Venkataraman in sugarcane at Coimbatore. combinations were made not only between varieties of a species but also between distinct species. The result was the famous Coimbatore canes, which revolutionized sugarcane production in the country. Similarly, Dr. Pal's work led to the evolution of the well-known N. P. 700 and N. P. 800 series of wheat.

Since it was clear that once genes for desirable characters can be located and they can be reassorted in any desired combination, a systematic search for new genes was begun. Such a search resulted in the building up of large collections of plant material from all over the world and their agronomic assessment. This reservoir of valuable germ plasm has been enormously strengthened by the collections of maize, *jowar*, *bajra* and wheat brought into the country in the past decade by the Rockefeller Foundation. The scrambling of the genes found in such rich collections has enabled the construction of new plant types suited for cultivation in the different parts of the country.

New phase of crop improvement

Three important landmarks can be discerned in the more recent phase of plant breeding research at the I. A. R. I.

(I) Exploitation of modern cytogenetic tools

The work on the induction of polyploidy, that is, doubling the number of chromosomes normally present in a variety or hybrid, had been initiated in 1938 soon after the discovery that an extract from the Autumn Crocus, known as colchicine, can bring about this change. The first fruit of such research was realized this year, when the Pusa Giant Berseem, a tetraploid variety with 32 chromosomes in contrast to the 16

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chromosomes present in the cultivated berseem, was released. It is hoped that a tetraploid variety of *toria* (*Brassica campestris* var. *toria*) can also be released soon.

Systematic work on the artificial induction of mutations was started in 1955. Prior to this period, spontaneously occurring mutations had sometimes been isolated and even released as new varieties. For example, the wheat variety N. P. III arose as a spontaneous mutation in N. P. 4 and differed from the parent in having awns—bristle—like structures on the flower. However, it is no longer necessary now to depend entirely upon nature for the variability the breeder needs. It is possible to induce new variation by treating seeds or plants with radiations or certain chemicals. The I. A. R. I. has good facilities for such research, including a Gamma Garden, where plants can be exposed to gamma rays, emitted by radioactive cobalt, throughout their life cycle. Research in this field has already led to the release of the wheat variety N. P. 836 as well as to the isolation of some very promising mutants in wheat, barley, cotton, *til*, *toria*, tomato, potato, tobacco and several ornamental plants.

Besides polyploidy and mutations, the making of hybrids between distantly related species, which was not possible before, through rearing the young embryos in artificial culture media is another line of cytogenetic work which is paying rich dividends. The cross made for the first time at the I. A. R. I. between the two jute yielding species *Corchorus olitorius* and *C. capsularis* is an example of this type of research.

(II) Exploitation of hybrid vigour

Man has unconsciously exploited hybrid vigour both in animals and plants since ancient times. It is, however, only after the principles of genetics were properly understood and methods of formulating and detecting suitable hybrid combinations were standardized that the large-scale economic exploitation of hybrid vigour became possible.

In India an intensive programme for the exploitation of hybrid vigour in maize, *jowar* and *bajra* was launched in 1957, the I. A. R. I. serving as the main co-ordinating centre for these all-India projects. Already, this work has yielded eight outstanding hybrids in maize and one each in *jowar* and *bajra*. Hybrid vigour has also been exploited in fodder crops and the Pusa Giant Napier grass, evolved by crossing Napier grass with *bajra*, is an outstanding example of the productivity of a hybrid combination.

(III) Exploitation of genes causing dwarfing

With rapid advances in agronomic practices, particularly in the fields of fertilizer application and water management, it has become apparent that very high yield levels can be obtained in crops like rice, wheat, barley, etc., provided the morphological frame of the plant is suitably modified to meet the demands of intensive agriculture. Under conditions of heavy manuring and adequate water supply, the present-day varieties of most crop plants lodge badly. Fertilizer, while being a very effective input, is also the most expensive one. Hence, if there is loss of yield due to lodging or other reasons, the return from the investment in fertilizer gets heavily reduced. It is not surprising, therefore, that plant breeders have been looking for genes which confer a short and non-lodging habit. Such genes have now been identified and incorporated in almost all important crop plants. In rice, dwarf genes have been built into both *Japonica* and *Indica* varieties. Some of them like Taichung Native 1 and Ponlai developed in Taiwan have given over 6,000 lbs. per acre in some parts of India. In wheat, the dwarf varieties developed in Mexico like Sonora 63 and Sonora 64 have yielded over 5,000 lbs. per acre in trials conducted in Delhi, U. P., Punjab and Bihar. C. S. H. L and Hybrid bajra, the released hybrids in *jowar* and *bajra* respectively have also a dwarf and non-lodging plant type. Although there is some reduction in the yield of grain owing to the short stature of the plant, the overall reduction is not great due to the profuse tillering character simultaneously incorporated into dwarf varieties. In this way the limitation imposed by lodging in tall can be overcome and very high yields obtained by growing a suitable variety in conjunction with proper manurial and irrigation practices.

The new varieties, referred to above, were grown at the I. A. R. I. with suitable agronomic practices, a practice which was not within the reach of the average farmer was followed. Both the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons were characterised either by heavy rains and consequent water-logging or continuous frost. The yields obtained, therefore, indicate the bright future that awaits Indian agriculture, provided there are concerted efforts to produce adequate quantities of seeds of improved varieties and hybrids and nurture their "stomachs" well, realising the wisdom in Aristotle's remark made over 2,000 years ago that the soil is the stomach of the plant.

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Social Welfare And National Planning

—Dr. (Smt.) Durgabai Deshmukh

It is far more costly to ingore the social aspects of economic development than to try to remedy them at great cost later when all the concomitant social evils have grown beyond control. Dr. (Mrs.) Deshmukh stresses here the need for inclusion of social welfare as an integral part of national planning.

NCLUSION of social welfare as an integral part of national planning was not a mere matter of chance or ion. It was rather an earnest effort at giving an nised shape to the long Indian tradition of rendering ce to the suffering members of the community. e traditional values were suitably incorporated in Constitution but in doing so they were duly trans- in the modern idiom of social justice. They were n a concrete form in the programme embodied in Plans for the protection and promotion of the in- ests of the weaker sections of the community. It is en realised that the care and welfare of the weaker ons of the community are as much an obiligation of fare state as they are the indispensable features of ocialist pattern of society. Social welfare is no e confined to the weak and the handicapped or en and children. With the new and proper emp- on preventive and positive services, social welfare is concerned with the entire community. Welfare es in wherever any problem is created as a result of , disease, ignorance, idleness or squalor. There ally a section of population which is not, one time ther, faced with these problems. Eventually we to work towards a comprehensive system of social ity. It is understood that that is still a distant goal achieved in phases over a period of time. But while, we have to ensure that whatever we do leads the same direction and that it fits into the same n. This is a problem of reconciling the imme- programmes with the ultimate objective.

ovision of enabling services for the handicapped ons of the population as part of the national Plan therefore, an important but an elementary step.

Another feature of social welfare programmes in the Plans was the recognition of the crucial role that voluntary organisations have played in the past and ought to continue in future.

The other significant trend is the growing volume of social legislation both at the Centre and in the States and the introduction of a variety of institutional services directly under the auspices of the Government in order to meet the newly acquired statutory obiligations. Mobilisation of a large number of voluntary social workers, introduction of preventive and promotive services for women and children in the rural areas, the growth and spread of specialised services for the handicapped sections of the population, the built-in element of public participation, are some of the other important trends of this last decade of development. In terms of the nature of programmes, the period has been characterised by a shift of emphasis : (*a*) from mere relief of emergent distress to a sustained process of complete rehabilitation of the victims of social and natural calamities ; (*b*) from merely palliative or curative programmes to preventive services ; (*c*) from an individual to the family as the basic unit of the community ; and (*d*) from a fragmentary to an integral approach in terms of the convergence of various kinds of welfare services to promote the growth of a healthy and self-reliant community.

Inadequacies and shortcomings

The very growth of these significant and progressive trends also revealed some of the inadequacies and shortcomings in the field of social welfare. In the first place the keen but sometimes inarticulate struggle of social

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workers to seek a rightful priority in the development Plans has not yet met with a full measure or success. While some of the schemes and programmes that we have developed during the last few years are in keeping with the modern trends and would compare very well with the standards prevailing in relatively advanced countries, a well crystallised national social policy is still wanting. In the international world, the idea of balanced and integrated Social and Economic Development has caught the imagination of planners and administrators. The valuable literature that the United Nations Organisation has compiled on the problem of such organic planning does not seem to have had a significant impact on our policies and plans. Should social welfare only provide a stretcher-bearer service for the casualties of economic development? If this is what happened in *laissez faire* economy, need it repeat in a planned economy? Do the social problems only serve as so many hurdles to rapid economic growth ? Or, again, are social and welfare services only the infra-structure of planned development? We have not yet given to ourselves firm and clear answers to these questions. In other words, if we have given a great deal of attention to developing the means of material prosperity, have we made enough effort to develop the human beings who are both the instruments to achieve economic prosperity as also its beneficiaries ? I would like to make it clear that here I am not thinking of human beings as human resources for development. That is important and ought to be looked after. But is that enough ? Is not the betterment of human being a worthy end in itself ?

Emphasis on social service

Even during the national emergency, our late Prime Minister, Shri Nehru had reiterated at a meeting of the National Development Council that social services should not be relegated to the background. Somehow there seems to be an assumption that welfare is a by-product of development. Experience of other countries shows that it may or may not be so. Recent history of developmental efforts in different parts of the world also reveals that the whole approach of dividing problems into economic and social trying to solve the ecomonic problems by economic measures alone and social problems only by social measures has proved erroneous. It is common knowledge that economic growth brings about social change, but unless it is purposefully regulated, it might not be a desirable change. It has been recognised that social values and social institutions also interact with the pattern and pace of economic development and that is how one now hears of social prerequisites of economic development. Since the results of economic growth in terms of income or levels of living are not immediate or spectacular, we have to look for other incentives which will sustain the people to work towards the distant goals. These incentives, in terms of education, health and welfare, could not only raise the levels of living visibly but would also prepare and enthuse them to work for better economic gains. Such increased social expenditure out of the additional national income has the further merit of restricting undesirable private consumption.

Need for expert knowledge

All this indicates the growing complexity of social problems and the need for expert knowledge and specialised skills to deal with them on a national scale. This naturally calls for, in addition to voluntary effort that is valuable, an army of trained social workers and welfare administrators. In response to the requirements of personnel for the implementation of Plan schemes, a number of *ad hoc* training programmes have cropped up in recent years to train a large number of welfare workers within a relatively short time. This was necessary in order to keep the Plan schemes going at a particular pace. But, the time has now come to introduce some order and system in the training of personnel for the variety of specialised welfare services that are in operation. Some regulation also seems to be necessary in order to prevent spurious organisations launching upon courses of training without being properly equipped for them. In this behalf it has been repeated from many platforms that a Central Council of Social Work Education and Training consisting of both officials and non-official experts should be constituted. This recommendation has so far remained unimplemented. In fact, the one big gap that exists today is that schemes are planned without simultaneous assessment of the various categories of manpower require for implementing them and the training institutions keep on turning out social workers and welfare administrators who find themselves unwelcome. While there has been planning for welfare programmes, planning for the traning of personnel to implement these programmes has been conspicuous by its absence.

Lack of data

Another big problem which the planners have consistently faced from the First Plan is the lack of statistics and other data on the nature and magnitude of social problems and the extent of welfare services alre-

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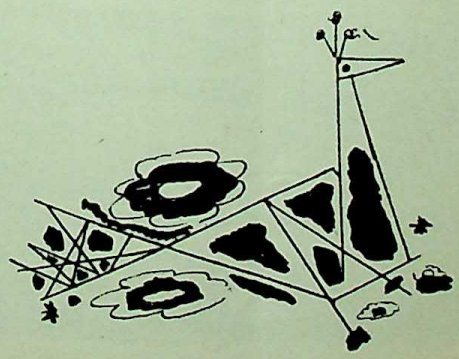
...ion. In order to make good this deficiency, the Re-...Programmes Committee of the Planning Commis-...the Research Committee of the Division of Social ...of the Ministry of Education and the University ...Commission sponsored and aided a number of ...and research studies in social problems. The ...amme Evaluation Organisation and the Committee ...Projects of the Planning Commission have also ...useful additions to research studies on welfare ...mmes. Side by side, the Planning Commission ...ves have undertaken the compilation and publica-...of a series of reference books. This has also ...the kind of inadequacies and shortcomings. ...finding has no merit in itself unless it influences the ...tion and review of policies and programmes. ...some missing link between research and planning ...there are no two opinions on the self-evident ...that research is an essential pre-requisite to ...planning.

...for national bodies

...ut the international perspective which mentioned, ...e the rich and varied experience of both advanced ...eveloping countries to draw upon. It is no doubt ...at each country has to evolve its own pattern of ...policy in the light of its own conditions. But the ...ing inter-dependence of the nations has set in ...forces which mitigate against such restrictive ...k. One finds that United Nations propose to ...a special programme for the advancement of ...in developing countries and there is no responsive ...taken in the countries that are expected to benefit ...such assistance. One notices that international ...set up institutions for the study of social develop-...organisations at the national level. Unless these international efforts are supported nationally, the work of these international bodies might remain unreal and the national programmes might continue to be feeble and out of date.

In conclusion I would urge that (1) we, should have a clear and progressive social policy with a phased programme for reaching the goal of a comprehensive system of social security; (2) the principle of integral planning for balanced social and economic development should be more effectively built into the operation of the successive plans; (3) advance action should be taken on the outstanding problems that have to be dealt with in the Fourth Plan with particular reference to the setting up of a Central body to plan and regulate the training of personnel; (4) a procedure should be evolved to digest and apply the findings of research studies in the formulation and review of policy and programmes ; (5) a suitable machinery should be established in cooperation with non-governmental organisations to coordinate international aid received from diverse sources for social welfare schemes and to advise on planning of suitable projects to which such assistance could be properly channelised ; and (6) responsive cooperation should be extended to international projects for promotion of social development by taking appropriate action at the national level for the realisation of common goals.

Now the economists and administrators should apply the harshest possible tests of hard-boiled realism to social welfare programmes, but once a minimum programme is drawn up as an integral part of development Plans it must be implemented with conviction and vision.



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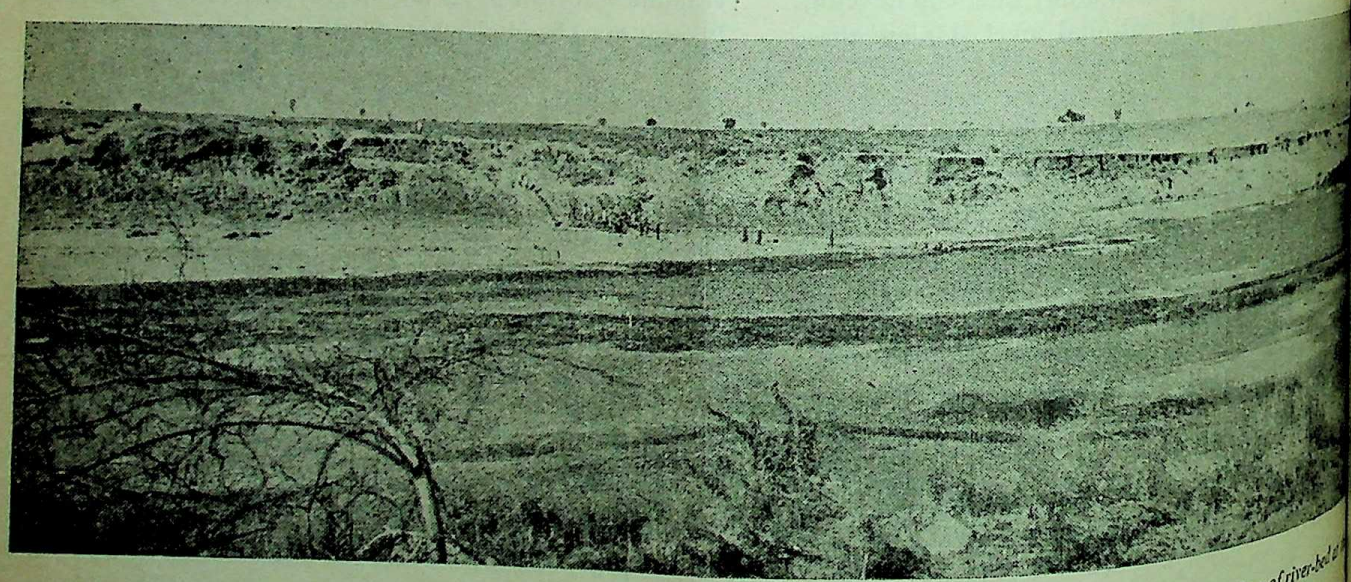
Jayakwadi Project

Salient Features Of The Comprehensive Scheme

THE Godavari with Wainganga as a tributary is a major valley in Maharashtra and covers 5, 57, 590 sq. miles. The Godavari river starting from Trimbak flows through Maharashtra State in a length of 435 miles before entering Andhra Pradesh. In the past, some irrigation projects were taken up in this valley e.g. Darna, Bhandardara, Gangapur, etc. In the Third Plan some more major projects viz. Upper Godavari (Karanjwan and Palkhed) and Lower Godavari Stage are included. Out of these, Lower Godavari Project is the largest. Following are the salient features of the comprehensive scheme regarding this project.

1. Scope of the Scheme. — An Irrigation project with storages at :
   (1) Paithan on Godavari.
   (2) Majalgaon on the Sindphana ; with total irrigation 6,85,000 acres.
2. Source .. (1) Godavari.
   (2) Sindphana, tributary of Godavari.
3. Upstream utilization. — 113·5 T. M. C.
4. Yields and utilization.
   (1) Catchment area. (i) Paithan Reservoir 8,400 sq. miles.
   (ii) Majalgaon Reservoir 1,500 sq. miles.
   (2) Average annual
   (a) yield .. 124 T. M. C.
   (b) Yield at 75% P. L. 100·1 T. M. C.
   (c) Gross annual utilization. 100·1 T. M. C.
5. Dam and reservoir—

	Paithan	*Majalgaon*
(i) Gross capacity T.M.C.	92	15·7
(ii) Capacity of dead storage T. M. C.	10	4·7
(iii) Capacity of live storage T. M. C.	73	11·0
(iv) M. W. L. ..	1524·0	1417·5



Proposed site of the Paithan dam to be constructed on the Godavari two miles away from Paithan. Picture provides a view of river-bed at the place. The wall of the dam will be 7 miles in length

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F. R. L. ..	1519·5		1415·5
Area under submergence at F. R. L. (acres).	93100		19,400
Max. height of Dam in the river bed.	120 ft.		110 ft.
Total length of the dam.	6 miles.		3½ miles.
Canal length in miles.	*Paithan* L.B.C. 115	R.B.C. 89	*Majalagaon* R.B.C. 89
Commanded area (in acres)—			
G. C. A. ..	5,04,000	1,48,000	3,25,000
C. C. A. ..	4,53,600	1,43,200	2,95,000
Irrigable area	3,50,000	1,03,000	2,32,000

8. Irrigation crop pattern (area in acres)—

	Comprehensive Scheme		
	Paithan L.B.C.	Paithan R.B.C.	Majalgaon R.B.C.
(1) Cane 3 per cent.	10,500	3,090	6,960
(2) Other perennial 1½ per cent.	5,250	1,545	3,480
(3) Rice 5 per cent.	17,500	5,150	11,600
(4) L. S. Cotton 37½ per cent.	1,31,250	38,625	87,000
(5) Rabi 51 per cent.	1,78,500	52,530	1,18,320
(6) H. W. seasonals 2 per cent.	7,000	2,060	4,640
Total ..	3,50,000	1,03,000	2,32,000

Indian Agricultural Research Institute

(continued from page 12)

200 million tonnes of cattle dung are estimated burnt as fuel resulting in a loss of this valuable . The biogas plant designed by the Institute this problem of waste and renders the use of dung both as fuel and quility manure possible.

Post-graduate training

In view of the increasing demand for trained technical , the Institute was converted into an University , providing post-graduate training in research extension. So far over 500 candidates have been M. Sc. or Ph.D. degrees. Currently, there are 400 students studying in the Institute. That it attract students from overseas not only from countries but also from Europe and the a tribute to the standard of education and imparted at the Institute.

Extension work

Since 1949 the Institute is operating an extensive cultivation scheme in a number of villages around Delhi. Field demonstrations, trials and plant protection measures are laid out in cultivators' fields, so that the impact of the fruitful labours of the Institute is immediate and real. A whole village is being developed as a ' seed village ' where multiplication of improved seeds, which has been the main bottleneck for the spread of strains, can be adequately tackled.

Faced with the task of meeting the food needs of a growing population, scientific farming has to be the base of Indian agriculture for better and higher production. In this task, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute will continue to be the beacon it has been all through these sixty years.

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Co-operative Movement in Amravati District

THE development of co-operative movement in the Amravati district has been comparatively more impressive during the period of Second and Third Five-Year Plans, both in respect of its quantitative growth, and field of activities. At present there are in all 1106 societies of various types, which figure compares very favourably with the figures of 793 and 958 representing the number of societies at the beginning of II and III Plans respectively. In the rural area 897 societies are functioning in various fields and the poulation covered by these societies is 4, 09,955 out of 9, 10, 686 of rural poulation, thus bringing 45 per cent of the rural poulation under co-operative fold.

Extension of agricultural credit

The Amravati District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Amravati is the federal body working at the district level, for extending agricultural credit. The paid-up share capital of the Bank is Rs. 46·56 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 9·85 lakhs contributed by the Government. From this year, the Bank has accepted in principle, and adopted the system of crop loan finance which aims at timely and adequate finance to agriculturists based on cropping programme. The Bank has made tangible progress in augmenting its deposit resources, and they are now in the neighbourhood of Rs. 182·39 lakhs, which is a sign of its gathering popularity and confidence amongst the masses. An important feature of the Bank's financing policy is that extra loan of 10 per cent over and above the usual finance is admissible to members who market their produce through purchase and sale societies and pay off the dues of the society directly from the sale proceeds. During the year 1963-64, the Bank has advanced loan of Rs. 204·76 lakhs.

The agricultural primaries in the district are 683 in number with their membership at 69,453; the covering all the 1609 villages of the district, and 55 per cent of the cultivating population. The recoveries effected by these societies from the members are to the tune of Rs. 209·55 lakhs which is about 90 per cent of the demand. Last year the recovery position was not favourable, owing to general failure of crop throughtout the district and in spite of all the efforts the percentage could hardly reach

The Amravati District Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd. Amravati is an agency extending long term credit to the agriculturists. So far the activities of the Bank were limited to advancing of loans for land development and for recovery tion of old debts. Now, with the nelisation of taccavi loans for wells, repairs to old wells, and supply of oil engines and pumps

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through the Bank, the activities the Bank have gained importance programme of land develop- and agricultural production, also in the six monthly emer- programme popularly known Himalayan Efforts"

this programme (from to 30-6-64) construction of new wells, repairs to 104 old and supply of 212 oil engines pumping sets was undertaken.

response of the district the subscription of rural debentures floated by the State Land Development Bank, was encouraging Rs. 4·17 lakhs were subscribed series of rural debentures.

Non-agricultural credit

non-agricultural credit sector, are 49 societies in the district include one urban co-opera- 45 salary earners co-operative 2 mill land societies, and thrift co-operative society. The membership and share capital end of 1963-64 was and Rs. 4·88 lakhs respectively.

The Peoples' Co-operative Bank at Amravati is the only urban co-opera- bank in the district. The main of the bank is to advance loans the security of house, gold and The membership and working of the bank at the end of was 596 and Rs. 5·90 lakhs respectively. The bank has deposits Rs. 4·45 lakhs and has advanced to the tune of Rs. 4·49 lakhs the year 1963-64.

Co-operative marketing

From the year 1960-61, the co-opera- purchase and sale societies in district were mainly engaged supply work with little attention marketing of agricultural produce. present there are 13 co-operative purchase and sale societies in this functioning for each of the 13 Development Blocks. The performance of these societies and other societies engaged in co-operative marketing during the past two years is excellent as for instance, during the current season, the total arrival of cotton in the regulated markets were 10, 14, 719 quintals valued at Rs. 216·67 lakhs. The co-operatives also handled groundnut worth Rs. 4,18,830 during this season. So also Rs. 12, 28, 850 have been recovered by these societies from the sale proceeds and credited towards loan recovery.

The Marketing Societies have been given financial assistance for construction of 49 godowns. There are also two warehouses in the district, one each at Dhamangaon and Amravati.

Co-operative processing

There are six co-operative ginning and pressing societies in this district of which three societies at Amravati, Anjangaon and Daryapur have already started processing activity. Besides these, two more large size multipurpose societies at Pathrot and Karanjgaon have also undertaken processing activity by establishing processing units.

A master plan for organisation of processing societies in the district has been chalked out, and accordingly it is visualised to organise seven more ginning and pressing societies, and to set up 6 oil mills in the district during the remaining period of III Five-Year Plan and in the IV Five-Year Plan.

Amravati Sahakari Soot Wa Kapad Girni, Ltd.

The organisation and registration of Amravati Sahakari Soot Wa Kapad Girni is deemed to be an important achievement in the co-operative field. The special feature of this society is that this is a producers' society organised by actual producers of cotton, with a view to get better prices. The membership of the Girni consists of 241 individuals and 506 societies. The Girni has been licensed to set up spinning unit of 20,000 spindles. It has also acquired site, and its development is in progress.

The total capital outlay of the Girni will be Rs. 147 lakhs, including a 30 per cent margin for working capital.

Consumers' movement

The Amravati Consumers' Co-operative Wholesale and Retail Stores has been established in this district on 18th April 1963, to work as wholesaler for Amravati city and is functioning through 22 primary consumers' co-operative stores and 10 branches. The store has been assisted financially for various purposes under the scheme, sponsored by the Government of Maharashtra.

In the rural area about 300 primary societies have undertaken distribution of consumers goods, and have opened fair price shops for catering to the local needs of consumers' goods.

Co-operative farming

The Achalpur Block of the district has been selected for implementation of the pilot project of Co-operative Farming during the year 1963-64. So far 6 societies have been registered in this block as pilot societies and have been given financial assistance.

In this district, there are in all 21 co-operative farming societies, of which 11 are joint farming societies, while the remaining 10 are collective farming societies.

Co-operative dairies

37 Co-operative Dairy Societies have been organised in this district of which 14 societies falling within jurisdiction of Pilot Milk Scheme, Amravati, are supplying milk to the

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scheme, through their Federation. The supply of milk to the Scheme by these societies is 2,300 litres per day.

Industrial Co-operative Societies

In the industrial sector, the Ellichpur Industrial Weaving Co-operative Society Ltd., Ellichpur made commendable progress in expansion of activities, in different spheres and in strengthening its asset structure. Besides having done very good work while playing its role as Weavers' Co-operative Society, the society is also running a high school and college to provide educational facilities to weavers and others in the area of operation of the society. The society has also constructed a housing colony of 50 tenements for the benefit of its members.

There is a Divisional Co-operative Board at Amravati having jurisdiction over 4 districts of Berar *i.e.* Amravati, Akola, Yeotmal and Buldana. The membership of this board consists of 4 District Co-operative Central Banks, 4 Lands Development Banks, 4 District Co-operative Boards, 12 other societies and 6 individuals. The Board runs the Divisional Co-opertive Training Institute at Amravati which is an old and famous institution for co-operative training in the area. The expenditure of the board is met from the grant sanctioned by Maharashtra State Co-operative Union and contribution from members and other miscellaneous receipts. The total income and expenditure during the year 1963-64 was Rs. 18,831 and Rs. 17,723, respectively.

There is one District Co-opertive Board also at Amravati and it is engaged in activity of co-operative training, education and propa[illegible] at the district level. The mem[illegible] of the Board is 346, consisting of [illegible] societies and 6 individuals. D[illegible] the year 1963-64, the board conduc[illegible] ted 4 secretarial training clas[illegible] imparted training to 136 candi[illegible] It also conducted 57 clas[illegible] managing committee members [illegible] other ordinary members in [illegible] 886 members have been trai[illegible] The board has also awarded [illegible] to 8 co-operative institutions of [illegible] rent types for making signi[illegible] progress worth Rs.2,800. Audi[illegible] programmes were organised by [illegible] board for the propaganda [illegible] co-operative movement.

These salient features of co-op[illegible] tive movement in Amravati di[illegible] signify that the movement is ma[illegible] headway in all the sphere[illegible] economic activities.

Housing The Teeming Millions

(*continued from page 7*)

that the Maharashtra Housing Board should make available 200 tenements every year during the monsoon period for accommodating victims of such house collapse. This is only a palliative. The problem of house collapses is however a matter of serious concern. Government had appointed a Commission to inquire into and report on the cause of collapse of houses in Greater Bombay. The Commission has submitted its report which is under consideration of Government in the Urban Development wing.

Slum Clearance Legislation

You will recall that I had circulated to the Council the salient features of the Government of India Slum Clearance Act, 1956, in the meeting held in July last year. We had also prepared a tentative draft Bill on the lines of the Government of India Act. However, in view of the Supreme Court Judgement invalidating the Land Acquisition (Bombay Amendment) A[illegible] 1948, and certain amendments made by the Gov[illegible] ment of India itself in its own Act, we had to recon[illegible] the provisions proposed in the Bill. We hope to fi[illegible] the Bill very soon.

Spurious Co-operative Housing Societies

Last time I had mentioned the need for co[illegible] the formation of spurious co-operative housing societie[illegible] The Government of India have appointed a Commit[illegible] known as Mirdha Committee on Co-operation. [illegible] us hope that the Committee will suggest some effe[illegible] measures for checking the formation of spurious [illegible] operative housing societies.

I have dealt with most of the issues relating to ho[illegible] and explained the efforts that are being made to s[illegible] its problems. I will appreciate the views of the Co[illegible] on the various items of the agenda and on the [illegible] raised by me during my observations.

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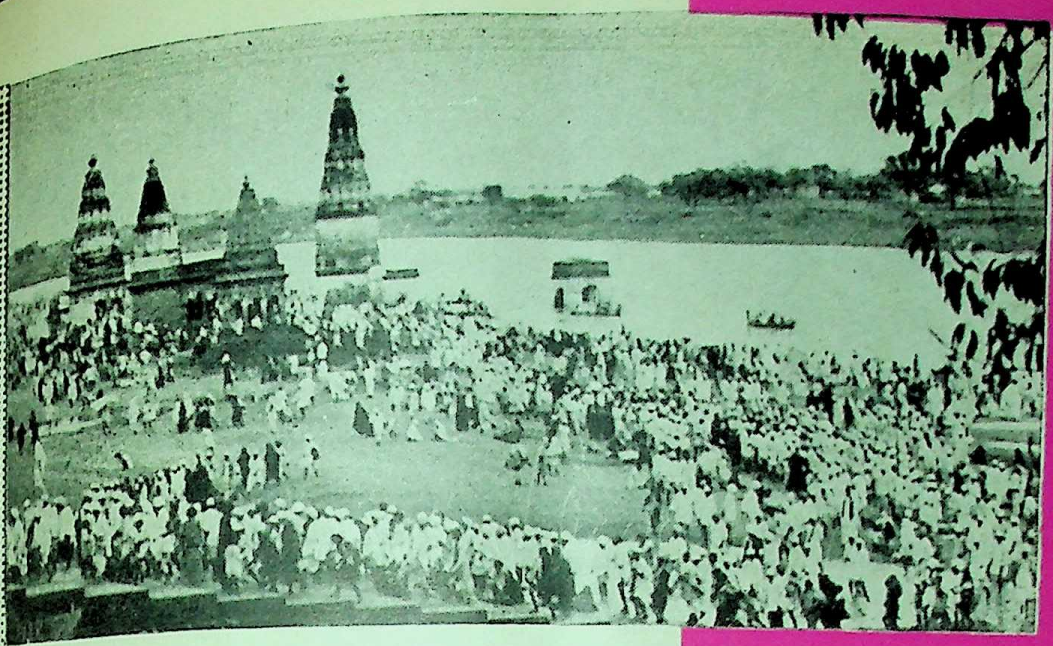
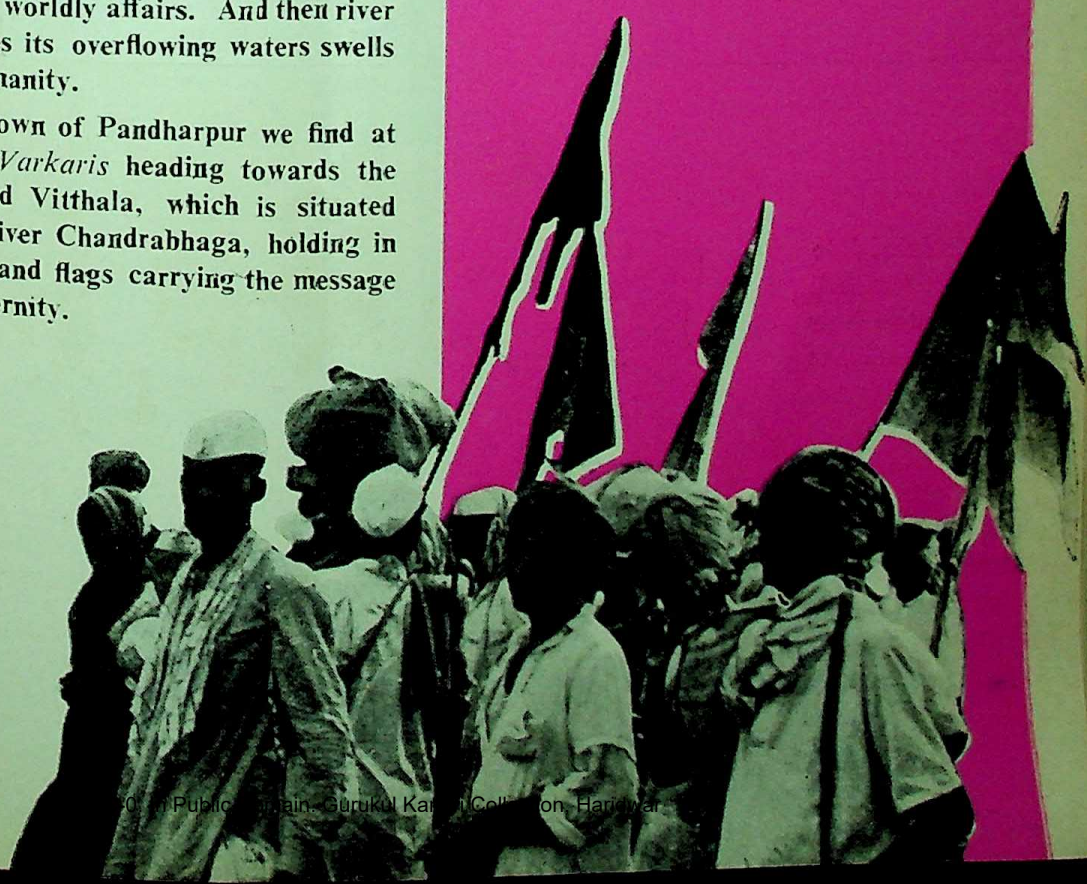


PANDHARPUR—

Varanashi of the South

Pandharpur, rightly known as Varanashi of the South, is truly the spiritual capital of Maharashtra. For it is from here that the most popular deity of this part of the country reigns supreme over the minds of its people, irrespective of caste and creed. Every Maharashtrian without exception therefore yearns to visit the place to meet his beloved Panduranga. On occasions like Ashadhi Ekadashi Pandharpur becomes a miniature Maharashtra. Lakhs of people from all over the State assemble there at the feet of Lord Vitthala discarding and forgetting for the time being all the mundane worries and worldly affairs. And then river Chandrabhaga besides its overflowing waters swells with ever-pouring humanity.

Everywhere in the town of Pandharpur we find at this time groups of *Varkaris* heading towards the main temple of Lord Vitthala, which is situated right in the bed of river Chandrabhaga, holding in their hands banners and flags carrying the message of equality and fraternity.



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Before scheduled date of the Fair the *Varkaris* are busy with their entourage. And then starts a continuous flow of pilgrims through buses, railways and even bullockcarts, 'Dindis' treading the distance of hundreds of miles along with the *Palakhis* are however a typical yet common feature.

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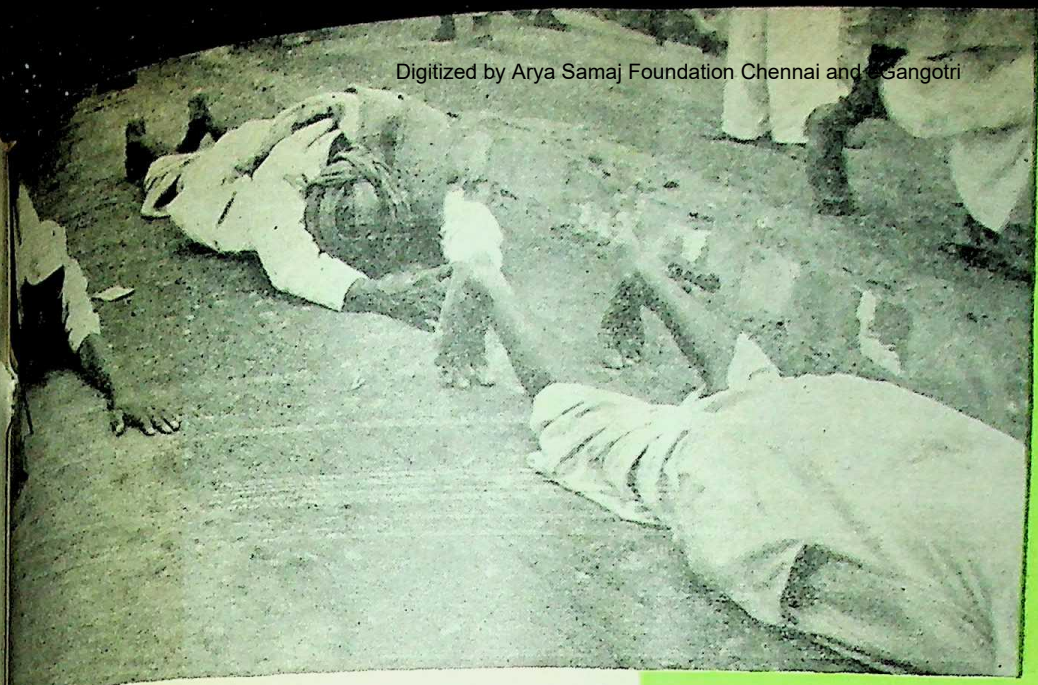
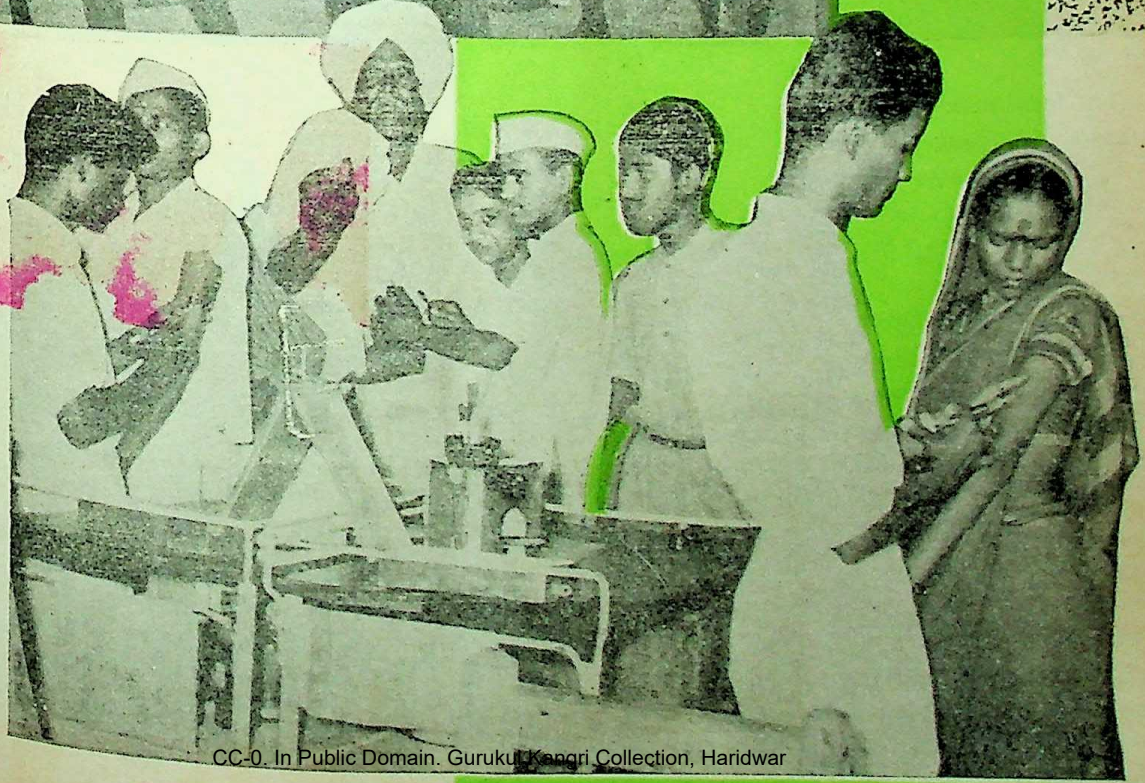


quite a few people, overwhelmed by devotion, reach the place crossing the whole distance by repeatedly falling prostrate all the way long.

Before the pilgrims are allowed to enter the town they go through a number of public health measures. Accordingly anti-cholera inoculations are made compulsory.



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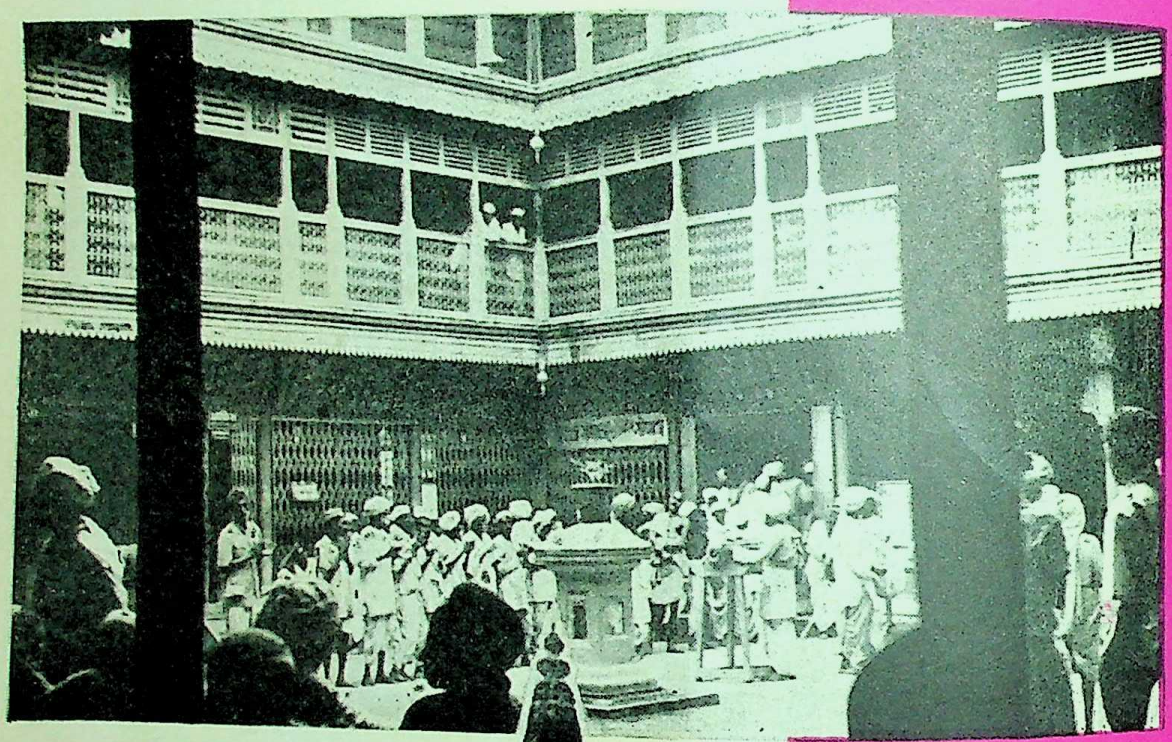

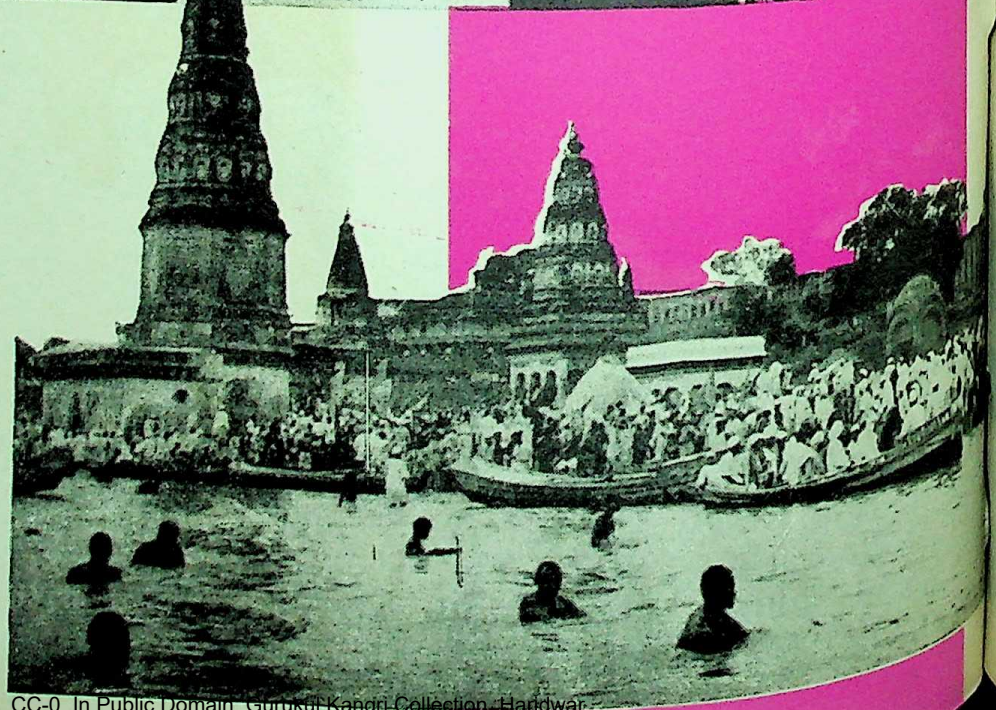

The local municipality has made arrangements for drinking water. Similarly many saints have built *Mathas* and *Dharmashalas*. Picture in the centre provides a view of the famous *Dharmashala* built by Gadge Maharaj. After shelter, the pilgrim is naturally anxious for *darshan*. But before that he must have his ablution in the holy waters of the river Chandrabhaga.

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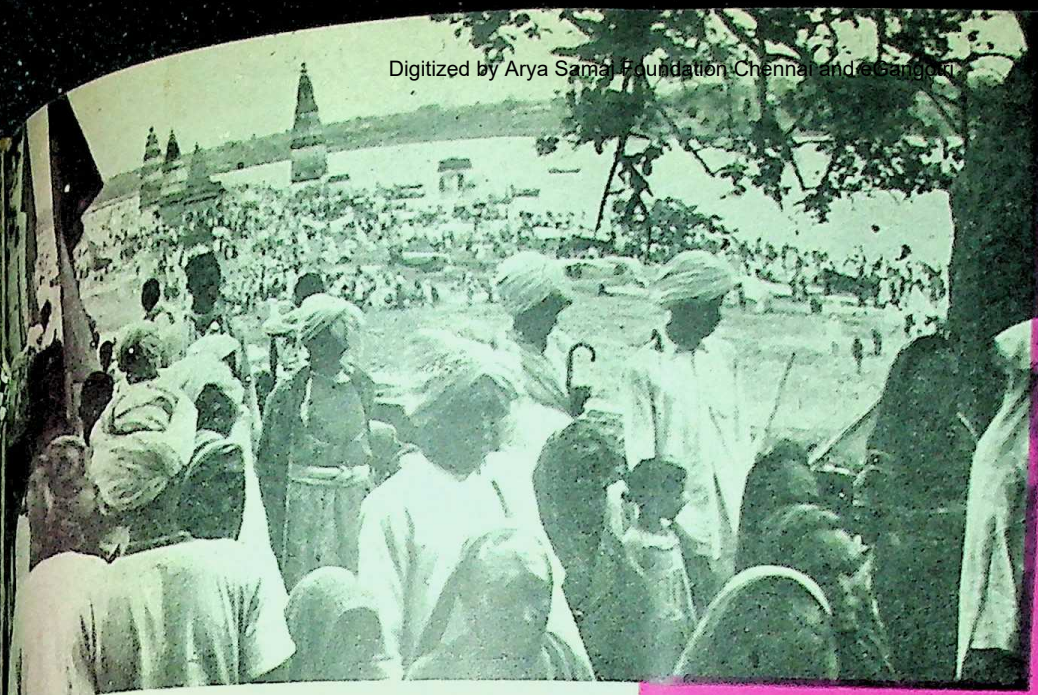

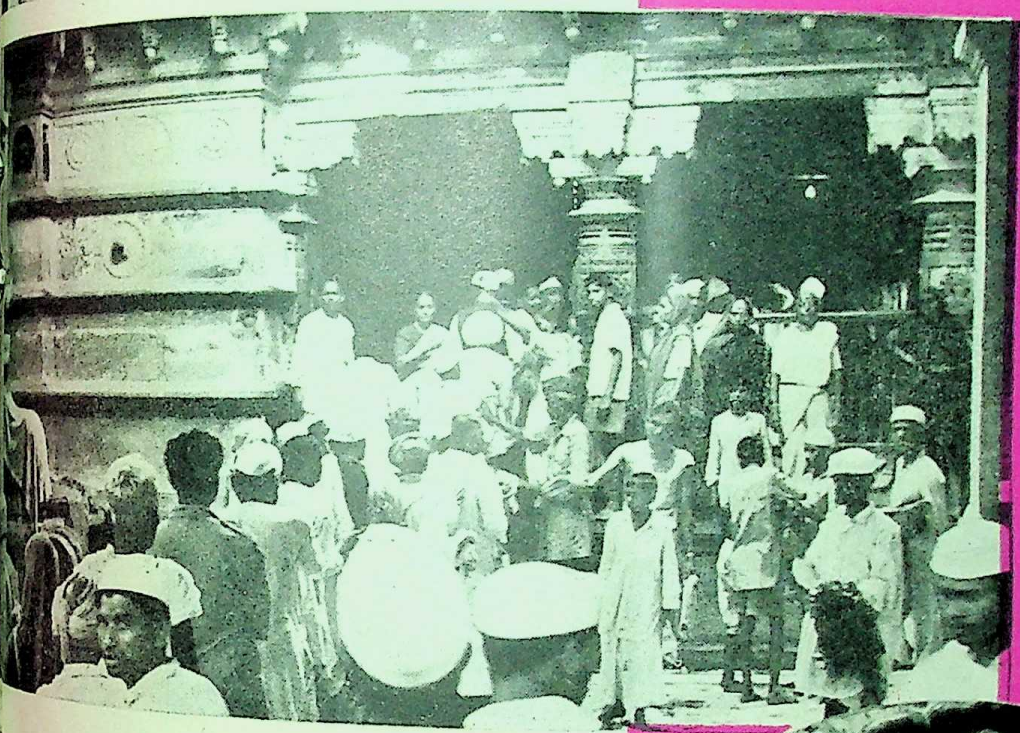

The pilgrims have to wait in queue for their turn for the *darshan*. And after these long hours of waiting when they come face to face with the image of that Supreme Almighty standing on the twin bricks their joy knows no bounds. And then there is a spontaneous outburst of emotions in which they shout the endearing name of their Lord and affectionately cling to his feet.

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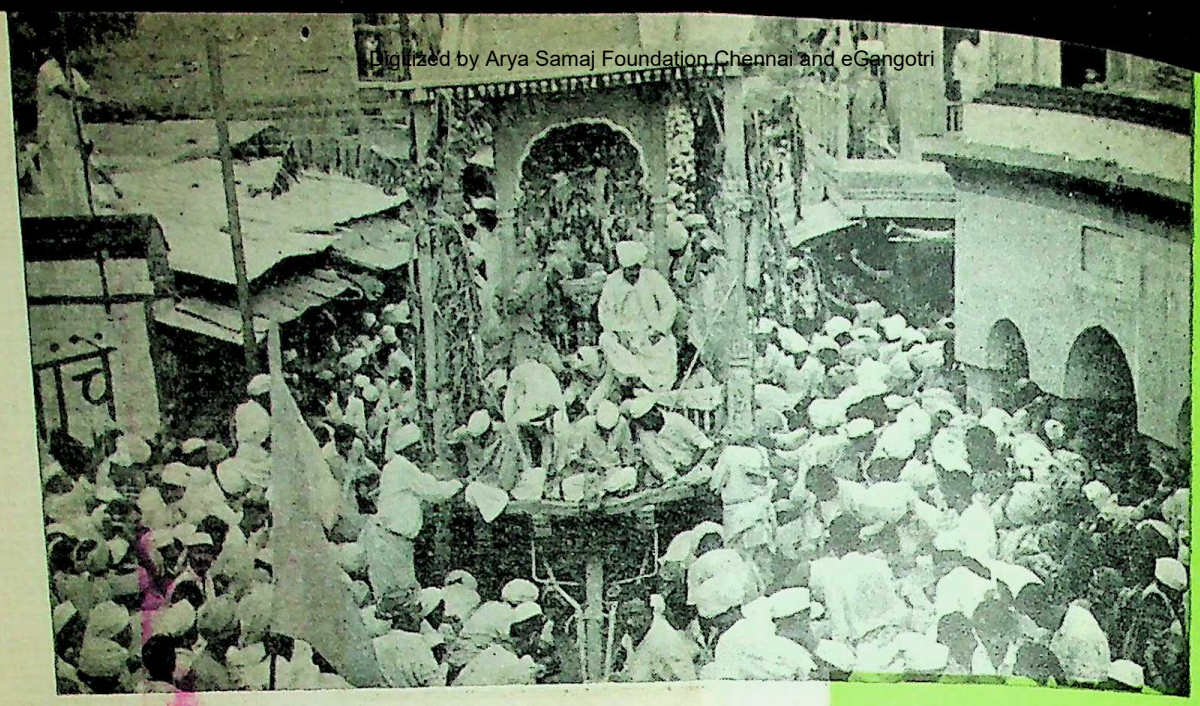

Those pilgrims who could not manage to enter the temple for *darshan* can have it at the time of *Rath-Yatra*. The river-bed of Chandrabhaga vibrates with the echoes of *bhajans* and *kirtans*.

Tulsi Malas and *Gopi-chandan* are among the main items of the purchases at the Fair.

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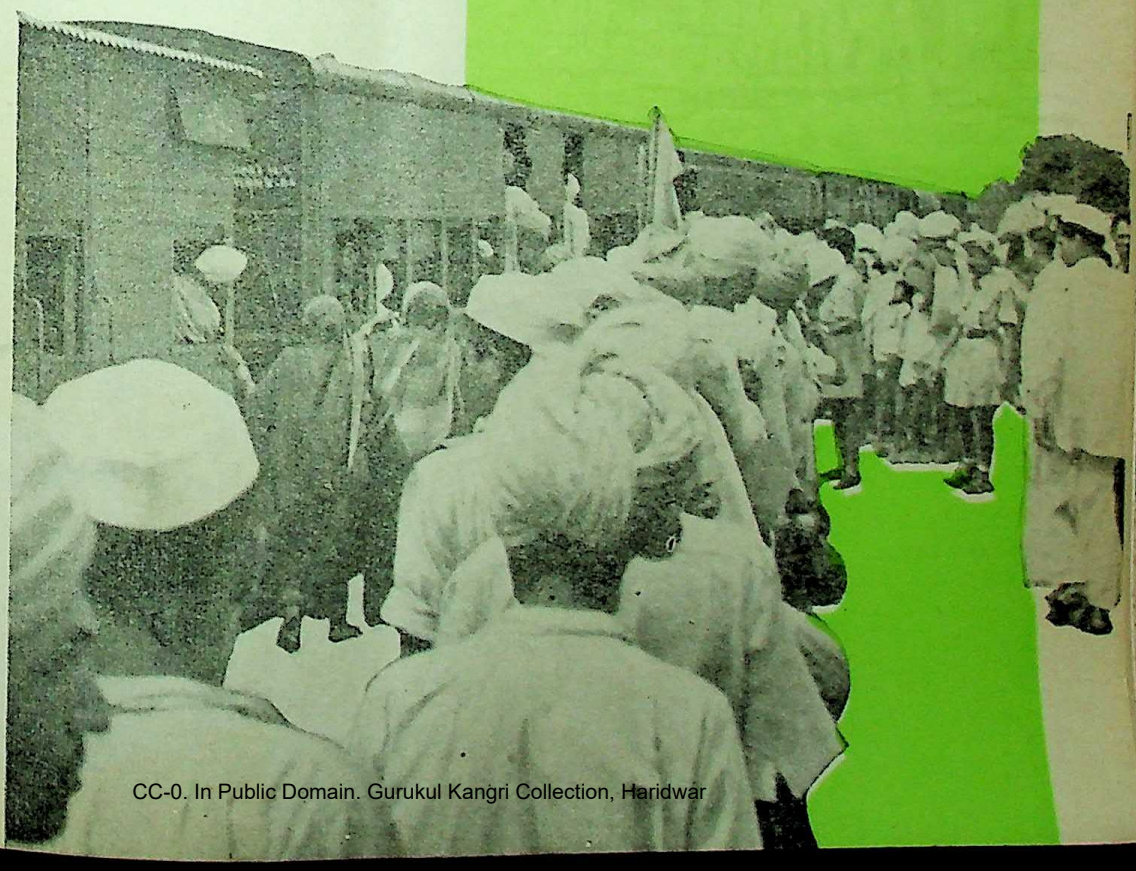
Once relieved of the tension the pilgrims then turn their mind to other sundry purchases which include a variety of items like imitation ornaments and some fancy articles for family members and relatives, waiting for them at home.

On the full-Moon Day of Ashadh there is *Gopal kala* in the Gopalpuri after which the Fair comes to an end. And then comes the time of return. With heavy hearts and empty minds the *Varkaris* retrace their steps bidding farewell to Lord Vitthala and His holy abode amidst the echoing shouts of 'Pundalika Varda Hari Vitthala.'



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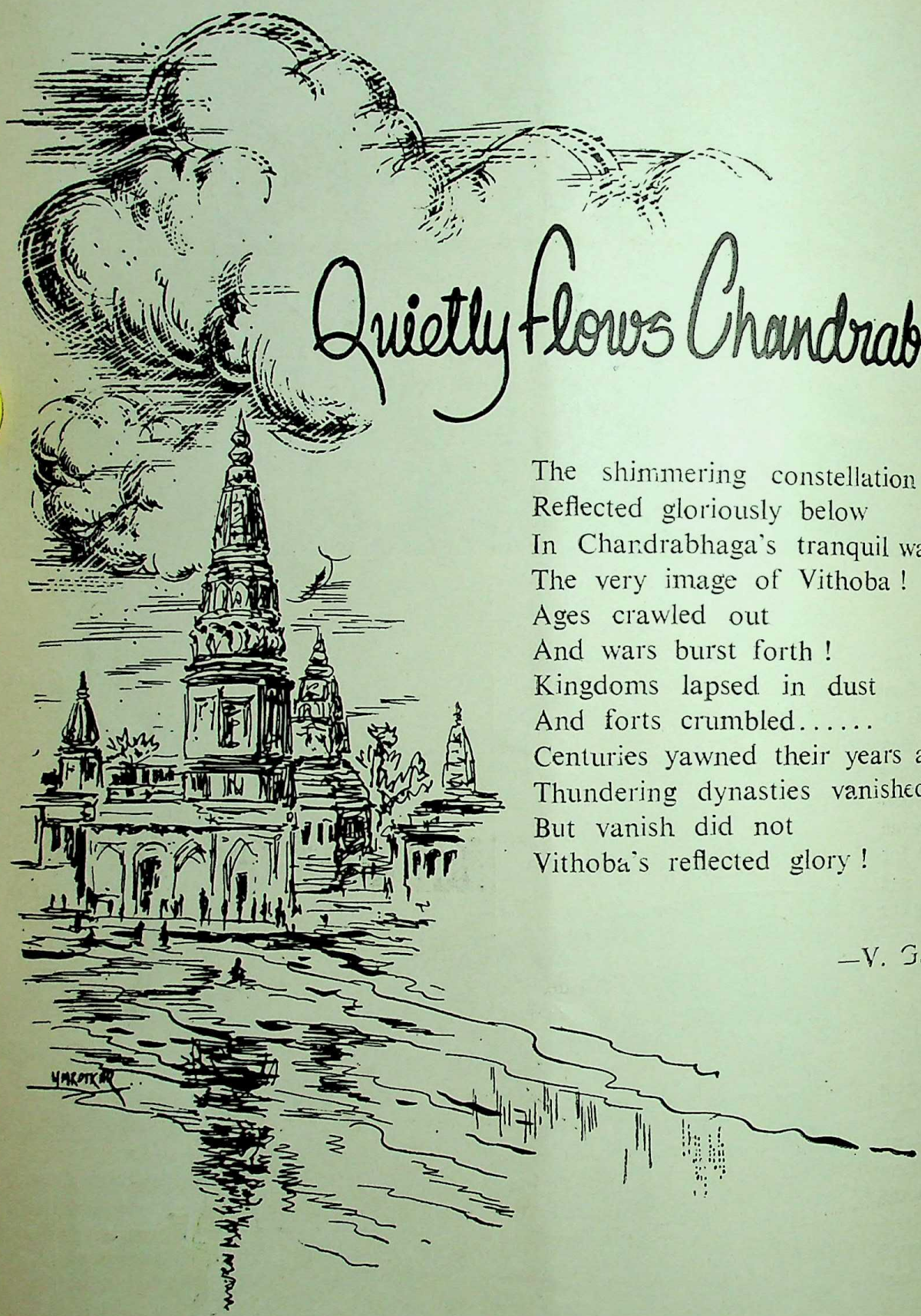

Quietly flows Chandrabhaga!

The shimmering constellation
Reflected gloriously below
In Chandrabhaga's tranquil waters,
The very image of Vithoba !
Ages crawled out
And wars burst forth !
Kingdoms lapsed in dust
And forts crumbled.....
Centuries yawned their years away,
Thundering dynasties vanished,
But vanish did not
Vithoba's reflected glory !

—V. G. Deshmukh

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Living In Harmony

LITTLE more than five miles from Kumbakonam, an important town in Tanjore district of Madras is a small village with a population of over three thousand. About two-thirds of them are Hindus and only a thousand Muslims. Living together for years in great harmony without even so much as thinking that they belong to two distinct religious communities, untouched by the diverse pulls and pressures of modern living, including its political compulsions, these people have been able to show the way to peaceful religious co-existence. It is not that they lack amenitites of modern life: these are provided in a modest way in the scheme of rapid rural development. There are good roads laid around the village, electricity and water. But these are merely secondary supports for the spirit of communal harmony that pervades the whole atmosphere. In the context of the present events in the west on the border, perhaps it is worthwhile drawing inspiration from the worthy example of Govindakudi.

The centre and symbol of this great experiment in harmonious living together is a small beautiful mosque which Dr. Zakir Hussein, the Vice-President, declared open on April 30, 1965. Among the few mosques that are seen in the villages around—each with its own message of communal concord the Govindakudi shrine has special significance. This is the latest among those to be constructed but what is interesting about this is that of the sum of about Rs. ½ lakhs which it cost, a considerable portion has come as contributions and donations from non-Muslims, particularly Hindus and our Indian brethren abroad in places like Ceylon and Malaysia. In the very building of it, everybody in the village—irrespective of his caste, creed or religion has put his shoulder to the wheel and made contributions in material and labour.

There was an old mosque here about 200 years old. As it was in an extremely dilapidated condition, the villagers decided in 1954 to construct a new one in the place of the old. Arrangements were made from that year onwards and the actual work on construction commenced in 1957. The mosque occupies a total ground area of about 5,700 Sq. ft., with a prayer hall of nearly 1,500 sq. ft., each of the two minarets is 55 ft., from the ground.

Govindakudi is a place of importance to the Hindus also, known in the legends as Gomukteswaram and Gobhaktiswaram. The place is associated with the salvation of *Kamadhenu* (the Divine Cow of Plenty), who through a lapse of memory failed to turn up at a great penance performed by sage Vasistha. For this default, the animal had to practise severe austerities and perform penance before Lord Siva to bless it with release from the sin. A temple near about has for its presiding deity Lord Siva, named locally as Gomukteswara (the Lord who gave salvation to the Divine Cow.)

According to historical accounts Govindakudi is called after one of the local philanthropists and administrators of the Nayaka rule in the first two or three decades of the 17th century, Govinda Dikshita. Of all eminent men of this period Govinda Dikshita was considered "unquestionably the most eminent". He rose from the position of the Court Priest to that of the Minister by sheer ability.

It will be of interest to note that the day following the inauguration of the mosque by the Vice-President, was an important day for the temple. Special religious significance attaches to the New Moon Day which occurs towards the end of April or early in May (corresponding to the Tamil month of Chaitra.)

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

★

Publication of Electoral Rolls

Admission to Rashtriya Indian Military College

New Agricultural College at Dapoli

International Co-operation Year

R. R. O.s in Civil Supplies Department

Technicians' Courses at Poona and Nagpur

★

A NEW agricultural college, eighth in Maharashtra State, will start imparting instruction at Dapoli in Ratnagiri District when the college will be formally inaugurated by the State's Agriculture Minister, Shri P. K. Sawant, on June 21. The college will admit 50 students in the first year, thus taking the admission capacity in the agricultural colleges in the State to 1,209. The existing seven colleges, with their admission capacity are Poona (220), Nagpur (220), Akola, (200), Parbhani (154), Dhulia (55), Kolhapur (110), Amravati (200). The college at Amravati is a garant-in-aid college, while all others are Government run colleges.

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the number of graduates likely to be available from the existing agricultural colleges in the State would be 2,200, while the total estimated requirement is about 2,800. Thus, there is a shortfall of 600 agricultural graduates foreseen in the Fourth Plan.

The agricultural colleges in the State have been located in different regions, serving different crops and climatic conditions and the new college at Dapoli is the first of its kind located in a high rainfall zone. This college will meet the needs of the Konkan region, which is having different agroclimatic condition.

The college at Dapoli will be affiliated to the Shivaji University, Kolhapur. It will temporarily be located in a portion of a building of the National High School and in pre-fabricated sheds. Additional accommodation is also to be hired. For practical training of the students, the seed farm at Gimvane and the horticultural nursery at Dapoli will be used.

Recognition continued

The Government of Maharashtra has continued up to May 31, 1966, the recognition granted to the Swavalambi Homoeopathic and Biochemic College, Wardha, and the Homoeopathic and Biochemic College, Khamgaon, for conducting D.H.B. Course subject to the following condition .

No fresh students will be admitted by the institution in June 1965 for the old D.H.B. course but they will be admitted for the first examination of the new D.H.B. course as published in the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of June 4, 1965. The institutions will make good the dificiencies, if any, to confirm the revised course and other bye-laws etc. by January 1, 1966.

Ashadhi fair at Pandharpur

With a view to avoiding possible spread of cholera through the pilgrims attending the Ashadhi Fair at Pandharpur, anti-cholera inoculation has been made compulsory for them. They should, therefore, get themselves inoculated against cholera before starting for the fair and keep with them inoculation certificates, which they will have to show at nakas while entering the fair area.

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The pilgrims not possessing valid anti-cholera inoculation certificates, in the prescribed form, will not be allowed to enter the fair area under any circumstances. The pilgrims who do not hold valid certificates will have to undergo inoculation at different 'nakas' through which they enter Pandharpur town.

Very strict arrangements will be made to detect uninoculated pilgrims.

Facilities for inoculation exist at the taluka dispensaries, civil hospitals and primary health centres in every district of the State.

The pilgrims are also advised to avoid eating stale food stuff and other unwholesome or exposed eatables on their way and not to take water for drinking from any other source, except the wells which have been disinfected. They should not drink water from rivers and nullahs.

Fellowships in Museology

The Union Ministry of Education has decided to award three fellowships during 1965-66 for research in the field of Museology and Museum studies.

The fellowships will be for a period of one year in the first instance but may be renewed annually for not more than three years in all.

Each fellowship will be of the value of Rs. 250 per month *plus* travel grant not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per annum, which will also include D. A. at the rates admissible to him in his institution *plus* an equipment grant of Rs. 500 for the whole period.

The fellowships will be available to (*i*) scholars who are already established in the profession and are desirous of taking up research and (*ii*) young workers desirous of undertaking accepted research projects in approved institutions.

Applications in the prescribed forms are to be submitted to the Director of Archives and Historical Monuments, Bombay, by July 5, 1965 for onward transmission to the Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi.

Power cut restrictions modified

The State Government has further modified its order issued on June 8, 1965 imposing restrictions on the use of Electrical Energy by the consumers.

Accordingly, all the commercial establishments are permitted to use electrical energy for running the blowers only in the Central Air-condition Plants keeping the cooling compressors switched off.

The following industries have, on account of continuous nature of the process, been transferred to Schedule II of the orders of June 8, 1965. They are thereby permitted to use only 84 per cent. of the maximum demand recorded by them in the month of May 1965.

The industries are Bombay Glass Works Pvt. Ltd., Vazir Glass Works Pvt. Ltd., Mahalaxmi Glass Works Pvt. Ltd., Paper and Pulp Conversions Ltd., Enamelled Wires Pvt. Ltd., Pharmaceuticals Capsules Laboratories and Pfizer Pvt. Ltd.

Trained men for veterinary work

In order to meet to some extent the shortage of veterinary graduates, the Government of Maharashtra has introduced a three-year condensed diploma course at the Bombay Veterinary College, this year. The course is open to livestock supervisors, who are S. S. C. Matriculate and have put in at least three years of service after completion of the livestock supervisors' training course. During the current academic year 50 such departmental candidates will be admitted to the diploma course. The diploma course now being introduced will equip the livestock supervisors in the various sections of the departments, particularly in the extension line. This will also provide an opening to the livestock supervisiors to improve their prospects.

By the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, shortfall of 275 veterinary graduates is estimated. This is mainly because the two veterinary colleges in the State (at Bombay and Nagpur) are never filled up to their full intake capacity. Further, while 1,000 trained veterinary graduates are required to meet the needs of the Fourth Plan, the anticipated output on the basis of the present rate of admission to the veterinary colleges, comes to 600, thus leaving a gap of 400 graduates. Simultaneously, the intake capacity of the veterinary colleges in the State is being increased.

Publication of Electoral Rolls

The electoral rolls of all the Assembly Constituencies in the State, except Shivajinagar Assembly Constituency of Poona District have been preliminarily published. The copies of the electoral rolls are available for inspection to the members of public, in Greater Bombay at the office of the Electoral Registration Officer, Old Custom House, Bombay-1, and at other usual places of publication within the constituencies and in the mofussil at the offices of the Prant Officers, Mamlatdars/Mahalkaris, concerned. The list of such places in Greater Bombay can be seen in the office of the Electoral Registration Officer.

Any person who is eligible for enrolment as a voter and whose name is not found in the roll or anybody has any objection to the existing entries in the roll, may apply in Form 6 or 7 to the concerned authorities for inclusion or objection.

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inclusion of name before July 14, the last date fixed for filing ms and objections. Any correc- ns which are necessary in the sting entries in the roll, may also brought to the notice of the officers during the above d in Form 8. Copies of the will be supplied by the above s on payment.

ticians' courses at Poona and Nagpur

The State Government has sanc- ed the opening of two training ses at Poona and Nagpur for the ing of mechanical/foreman ervisors and mechanics at the icultural Engineering Work- ops from the current academic r. The duration of the courses is e year.

The trainees for mechanical/ reman supervisors and mechanics l be given a stipend of Rs. 100 75, respectively per month.

The Government has taken up this ure because it is experienced there is a general paucity of neering graduates and diploma ers and the activities in the neering schemes are likely to enhanced during the Fourth -Year Plan.

ral loan to cultivators

The Government has accepted ort-term loan of Rs. 1·61 crores tioned by the Government of ia for providing credit facilities the cultivators who are not bers of co-operative societies.

The State Government has tioned an expenditure of 43,07,500 for payment of short- loans to the cultivators who not members of the co-operative eties. On the basis of the rements received from the zilla hads, the grant of Rs. 43,07,500 nced at the disposal of the chief executive officers for sanctioning loans to the cultivators. The chief executive officers have been asked to further ascertain the loan requirements of agriculturists and communicate them to the State Government so that the balance amount of the Central loan could be utilised fully.

The Government has prescribed the old procedure for grant of loans to the cultivators which will be treated as modified to the extent indicated below :

Since government has requisitioned the services of the chief executive officers of the zilla parishads, amount is not being treated as a loan to the zilla parishads but a grant placed at the disposal of the chief executive officers which they can give as a loan to the cultivators in accordance with the procedure laid down under the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884. The chief executive officers will fix targets for block development officers for sanction of fertiliser loans and see that fertilisers and fertiliser mixtures are utilised by the cultivators for the kharif and rabi campaigns, especially in intensive cultivation areas and industrial agricultural development programme, district of Bhandara. Permits for fertilisers will be issued by block development officers after getting agreement bonds signed by the cultivators and arrangement for transport will also be made.

Objectionable advertisements

The Drugs Control Administration of the Government of Maharashtra desires to bring to the notice of the persons concerned that according to the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) (Amendment) Act, 1963, all persons, namely, editors, printers and others taking part in the publication of objectionable advertisements are liable for action under the Act. The amendment has added a schedule to the Act which includes 54 diseases for which advertisements of drugs cannot be made. The offences under the Act are specifically made cognizable by introduction of a new section 9-A.

The Amendment Act has prohibited the advertisements calculated to lead to the use of a drug for the procurement of miscarriage in women or prevention of conception in women ; or the maintenance or improvement of the capacity of human beings for sexual pleasure ; or the correction of menstrual disorder in women ; or the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of any disease, disorder or condition specified in the Schedule, or any other disease, disorder or condition (by whatsoever name called) which may be spedified in the rules made under this Act.

However, advertisements in respect of any disease, disorder or condition which requires timely treatment in consultation with a registered medical practitioner or for which there are normally no accepted remidies, have been allowed.

Similarly, such advertisements can be published after consultation with the Drugs Technical Advisory Board constituted under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, and if the Central Government considers necessary, with such other persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of Ayurvedic or Unani systems of medicines as that Government deems fit.

Admission to Rashtriya Indian Military College

Admission to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, will be given by holding an examination at different centres in India on August 17 and 18 this year.

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NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATE

Subscription to the new National Savings Certificates (first Issue) carrying 8 per cent interest is being received at all post offices doing Savings Bank work with effect from 1st June, 1965.

Pending the availability of the new scrips, which are under print, the post offices will issue preliminary receipts which will in due course be exchanged for the new certificates at any date after the 1st August 1965.

Holders of 12-year National Defence Certificates issued during the period from 1st April and 30th September 1965 have the option to get the certificates exchanged on or before the 31st December 1965 with new certificates of equivalent amount. In such a case the new certificates will be issued bearing the date of the old National Defence Certificate.

Five year interest-free prize bonds, 1965 may also be exchanged on or before the 31st December 1965 for a new certificate bearing the date April 1, 1965.

These certificates can be purchased also through the authorised agents against their existing certificates of authority and agreement.

Candidate seeking admission to the College should not be less than 11 years of age, but must not have attained the age of 12 on January 1, 1966. Applications, in duplicate in the prescribed forms should reach the Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona, by July 15, 1965.

Candidates who qualify in the written and *viva voce* tests will be required to undergo a medical examination at the military hospitals. The names of the selected candidates will be communicated to the State Governments and call up notices will be issued by the Principal of the College.

Full particulars regarding the course of training, application forms, etc. can be obtained only from the Principal, Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun or the Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona.

Educational problems of adiwasis

With a view to studying the educational problems of the children of adivasi and backward areas and preparing scheme for the purpose, the Government of Maharashtra has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Shri D. N. Padvi, Deputy Minister for Social Welfare and Housing. The Committee has prepared a questionnaire and the same has been sent to social workers, educational institutions and prominent persons working in these areas for inviting their suggestions.

It may be possible that the questionnaire may not have been received by some persons interested in the subject. They are advised that they may send their suggestions to the Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Central Building, Poona, who is member-secretary of the committee.

International Co-operation Year

A 17-member committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, has been constituted for observance of the current year as International Co-operative year in the State.

It may be recalled that the late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in an address to the 16th session of the United Nations General Assembly held in 1961 had suggested that the Assembly might consider devoting a year to International Co-operation. Thereafter, the General Assembly held in November 21, 1963 unanimously adopted a resolution that the year 1965, the twentieth year of the United Nations should be designed as the International Co-operation Year.

The other members of the committee are : The Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council; the Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly ; Minister for Rural Development ; Minister for Co-operation ; Minister for Education ; the Chief Secretary ; the Secretary, Rural Development Department ; the Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University ; the Vice-Chancellor, Poona University ; the Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University ; the Vice-Chancellor, Marathwada University ; Shri H. H. Ismail, Executive Chairman, Maharashtra United Nations Organistion ; the President, Maharashtra State Women's Council ; the President, All-India Women's Conference ; the President, Maharashtra State Council for Child Welfare ; and the Additional Development Commissioner (member-secretary).

P.R.Os. in Civil Supplies Department

The Government has appointed a Public Relations Officer in the Food and Civil Supplies Department

(continued on page ...)

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THE Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, announced at Sachivalaya Bombay on June 22 last that he decided to appoint Shri S. B. Deputy Minister for Revenue fill the vacancy caused in the Cabinet by the resignation of S. G. Barve, a former Minister Industries and Electricity.

He said that he had also decided make Shri R. A. Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue, a full-fledged Minister in charge of Revenue.

Shri Naik announced the reallocation of the portfolios of some members of his Cabinet.

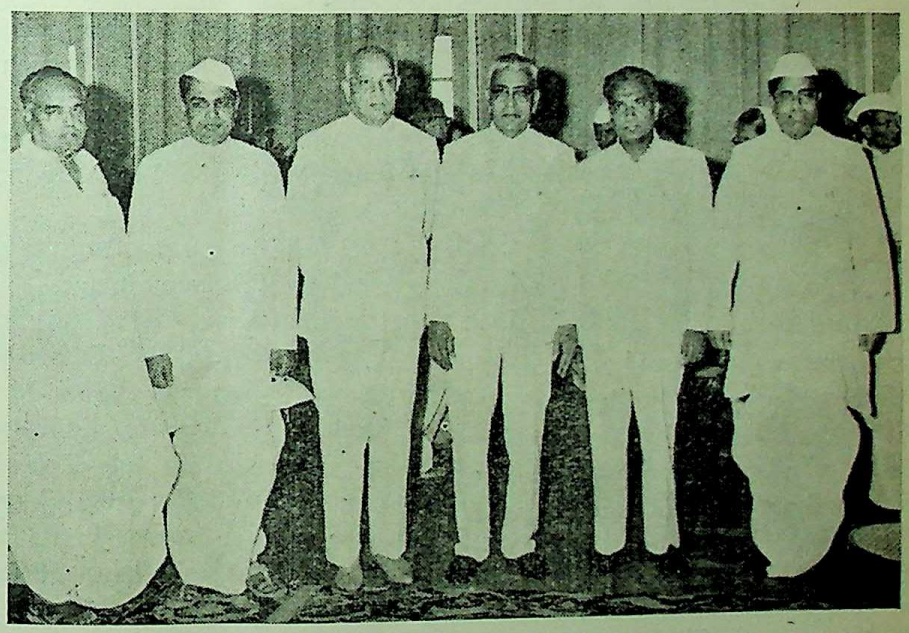
He said that at the request of Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, he decided to relieve him of the folios of Food and Civil Supp- Shri P. K. Sawant will hold portfolios in addition to agriculture.

Shri Digambar Narsi Padvi, Deputy Minister for Social Welfare Housing, will hold the additional portfolio of Forests, which was formerly held by Shri R. A. Patil, in addition to Revenue as a Deputy Minister.

Shri R. A. Patil and Shri S. B. were sworn in at Raj Bhavan 2-30 p.m. on June 23, 1965.

Making the long-awaited announcement, Shri Naik paid a glowing tribute to Shri Taleyarkhan's services as Minister for Food and Civil Supplies. He said that Shri Taleyarkhan handled the subjects with " great enthusiasm and energy." He referred to the efforts of Shri Taleyarkhan to secure foodgrains from surplus States and the expeditious unloading of foodgrains at Bombay harbour by introducing the double banking system.

It was also felt, the Chief Minister said, that the portfolios of Food and Civil Supplies, " should go along with Agriculture,". He added : " we will definitely utilise the services of Shri Taleyarkhan, who has been so active and energetic in handling" the portfolios he has been holding.



The Governor and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra posing for a photograph along with the newly sworn-in members of the Maharashtra Cabinet, Shri R. A. Patil, who has been made full-fledged Minister for Revenue and Shri S. B. Patil, who has been appointed as the Deputy Minister for Revenue in place of Shri R. A. Patil. From l. to r. in the picture are Shri Vasantrao Patil, Shri R. A. Patil, Dr. Cherian, Shri V. P. Naik, Shri S. B. Patil and Shri D. S. Patil.

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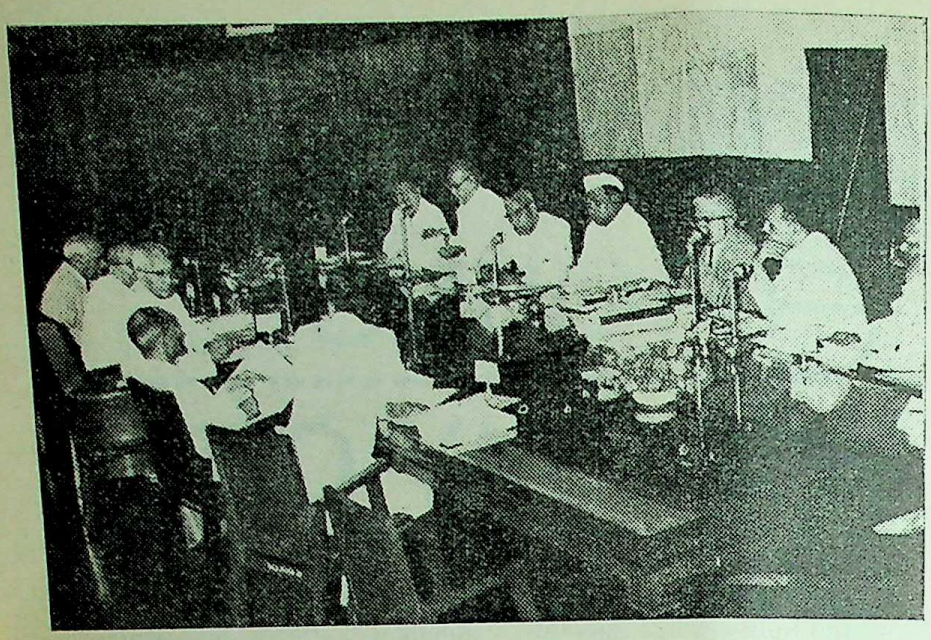

The Governor of Orissa, Dr. A. N. Khosla, at the centre in the left row, addressing the meeting of the Narmada Water Resources Committee, at Sachivalaya on June 10 last. The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, and the Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri S. B. Chavan, are also seen in the picture.

Shri Naik will retain the portfolio of Industries, which he took over after Shri Barve's resignation. He said that though he held so far, the portfolio of Revenue, practically all the work of that department was being handled by Shri Patil.

Shri S. B. Patil was a Deputy Minister in both the Chavan and Kannamwar Cabinets, but was dropped under the Kamraj Plan, when Shri Naik became Chief Minister.

Shri Naik was of the view that, whenever an opportunity arose to fill any vacancies in the Cabinet, they should be filled by the reappointment of a person or persons from among those who had to be dropped, " for no fault of theirs," when he took over.

As Shri Barve represented a Poona constituency, Shri Naik decided to fill the vacancy by reappointing Mr. S. B. Patil who represents the Indapur constituency in Poona district.

Death Centenery of Jagannath Shankarsett

The Jagannath Shankarsett Death Centenery Celebrations Committee met at Sachivalaya, recently when the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, presided.

Addressing the committee the Chief Minister made an appeal to the members to ensure that the celebrations would be befitting to the memory of the Late Jagannath Shankarsett.

The following office bearers were elected by the committee :—

President-Shri V. P. Naik.

Vice-Presidents: Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home ; Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education ; Shri Bhavanji Khimji, President, Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee ; Shri Vinayakrao Patil, President, Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee ; Shri P. A. Narielwala, President, Indian Merchants Chamber ; Shri Ramkrishna Bajaj, President, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce ; Shri P. K. Atre ; Shri Rustom Masani ; Smt. Premlatabai Thakarsey.

Chairman : Mayor of Bo

Secretaries : Prin. T. K. T Shri A. N. Namjoshi, Shri Pra Mohadikar, Shri S. R. Pa Shri Appa Pendse, Treasurer: S S. M. Dahanukar.

The office of the committee be located in the office of the Ma of Bombay. A programme Com tee under the chairmanship Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister Education, was also appointed the meeting. A number of sug tions were made regarding centenery celebrations.

Jagannath Shankarsett Cente celebrations

The programme sub-committee the Jagannath Shankarsett Cente Celebrations Committee, at meeting held at Sachivalay proposed a three-day celeb tion programme from July to 31.

The Minister for Education Chairman of the programme com mittee, Shri M. D. Chaudh presided over the meeting.

Contributions amounting to Rs. 3,500 have been received by committee :

Mayor-Rs. 100 : Shri M. D. Chau dhari, Minister for Education-R 101 : Sarvashri Pujari Lingan Rs. 101 : Shantilal Modi-Rs. 1 Meghraj Sethi- Rs. 251 : S Pratapsingh- Rs. 251 : S. V. Pa Rs. 251 : Manmohansing Rs. 251 : J. D. Daroga- Rs. Issakbai Bandookwalla Rs. T. K. Uppoor Rs. 201 : a w wisher (through Jivaraj Shah)-Rs Dr. Ugrankar-Rs. 101 : Dr. Ma Rs. 101 : Jivraj Shah-Rs. Dr. Nagindas Shah- Rs. Pesumal Bhatia-Rs. 101 : T bhai Kachwalla-Rs. 101 : Dr. R

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...ngi-Rs. 101 : H. N. Trivedi- Rs. ...1 : Balvantrai Inamadar-Rs. 101 : ...B. Pawar-Rs. 101 : Muktilal ...hadiya-Rs. 101 : S. M. Y. Shastri- ...51 : Dr. Madhuri Shah-Rs. 51 : ...Appa Pendse - Rs. 51.

The Office of the Committee is ...ated near the office of the Mayor ...Bombay.

...p agro-industrial development

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. ...ik, appealed to the rotarian ...ustrialists at Bombay recently to ...their part in the agro-Indus- ...l development of Maharashtra. ...they took it seriously, the industria- ...s could develop the State within ...years with the Governments' ...stance, he added.

Speaking at the Rotary club ...eting at the Taj Mahal Hotel on ...Maharashtra's development needs," ...e Chief Minister said that there ...s a feeling in the country ...d abroad that Maharashtra ...s very advanced. Although he did ...t want to spoil this impression, ...i Naik added that " we must ...w where we stand ".

Irrigation was the collosal ...blem in the State, hence the ...ernment had asked for the alloca- ...n of Rs. 200 crores for the ...ium and major irrigation ...ects and Rs. 85 crores for ...or projects during the Fourth ...n.

The Chief Minister asserted that ...encourage agricultural produ- ...n it was imperative to give ...nerative prices to the agricul- ...s throughout the year. The ...ernment on its part had fixed ...nerative prices for foodgrains ...s monopoly foodgrains purchase ...me.

Turning to the industry, the ...ief Minister said that it was ...rally presumed that Maha- ...tra was among the industrially advanced States in the country. But if the Bombay-Poona area and the Poona-Pimpri complex was excluded, it would find that the State was industrially as under-developed as the rest of the country. In the mofussil areas, the State was backward in roads, railway and industries. Shri Naik said that it was the policy of the Government to disperse industries from Bombay and the surrounding area. The Government was trying to encourage the new entrepreneurs to go to the mofussil areas where every possible concessions were provided. Painting the backward picture of the rural area, Shri Naik said that there was no scope for gainful employment.

Prevention of alcoholism

The State Government was committed to help the institutions which worked for the prevention of alcoholism and there was no change at all in that policy, stated the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik at Bombay recently.

The Chief Minister was inaugurating the first session of the Indian Institute of Scientific Studies for the Prevention of Alcoholism at the Government Law College.

Shri Naik said that nobody could deny that prohibition was good, a poor country like India could not afford the luxury of drinking. But it was a colossal problem and should be tackled on a national level.

The Chief Minister stated that a scientific and practical approach was needed to solve the problem. The Government of India had appointed the Teckchand Committee to go in details into the problem. The efforts of the institutes like the Indian Institute of Scientific Studies for the prevention of Alcoholism would be very useful in consolidating the public opinion for prohibition.

Shri Naik said that there was some misunderstanding about the State Government's prohibition policy. He

A Battery of 103 LAA Regiment Artillery (TA) that rendered commendable service in the Rann of Kutch is now back in Bombay. Picture shows Lt. Col. Atma Singh Panun, Commanding Officer of the Regiment, congratulating the men on their return. Walking by his side is Major U. P. Desaiji, Commander of the Battery.

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The Minister for Housing, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, inaugurating a meeting of the State Housing Advisory Council at Sachivalaya on June 21 last. Facing the camera from right to left are Shri Babanrao Paradeshi, Mayor of Poona, Shri Babulal Takkamore, Mayor of Nagpur, Shri N. S. Patil, Chairman of the Maharashtra Housing Board, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, and Shri M. Madhavan, Mayor of Bombay.

asserted that he or the State Government never opposed the prohibition policy. As for himself, he stated his social service started with the propaganda against alcoholism and was successful in destroying stalls of illicit liquor.

Increasing farm output

Ways and means to increase farm production and supply to each cultivators of a pass-book containing information about his land and produce were among the important subjects discussed by the State Standing Committee on Land Reforms, at its meeting held at Sachivalaya, recently. The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, presided and among those who attended the meeting were Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Agriculture, Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power and Buildings and Communications, Shri M. D. Choudhari, Minister for Education and Forests and Shri D. R. Pradhan, Chief Secretary.

A decision to undertake a State-wide drive to implement the programme of consolidation of holdings in the near future and of giving impetus to farm production was also taken at the meeting.

The pass-books to be given to cultivators will contain information about the land revenue he pays, taccavi loans granted to him and other details of the crops raised by him. It was also suggested that a copy of the record of rights should also be given to the cultivator along with the pass-book.

Fishermen's Conference Inaugurated

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, inaugurated the first conference of the Greater Bombay Koli and Macchimar Samaj at Versova, a Bombay suburb, some days back.

Speaking on the occasion, the Chief Minister observed that fisheries had a vast potentiality to bring the much needed foreign exchange to the country. He assured that Government would take every possible measure for the develop of fisheries in the State. He the fishermen to take interest in the fishing ind Shri V. B. Worlikar, former M of Bombay, presided.

Subsidised scheme of note books

The Minister for Educa Shri M. D. Choudhari hailed subsidised scheme of note bo launched by the Walkeshwar-Ma axmi group of social welfare co mittees for the benefit of stude

Inaugurating the project at Green's hotel at Bombay recently Minister said that it was a signifi activity which would provide to the poor and needy students the society.

Welcoming the Minis Smt. Thrity Taleyarkhan, Vi President of the Group, said they had been doing this work the last two years. This year the group would sell 60,000 note boo as against the last year's 20,0 at the reduced rate.

Advancement of science technology

While inaugurating the Summ Institute in Physics and Biolo under the auspices of the Bomb University, on June 12, 1965, Minister for Education, Shri. M. D Chaudhari said: Advancement science and technology is one of the most fundamental pre-requisites for the development of scientific knowl dge and human welfare. The p gress so far made and the hum achievements in various walks life are mostly due to the prog of science and technology.

Our Late prime Minister P Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect modern India was a firm believe scientific advancement and tech logical development of the cou It was he who originated the of national and regional scie laboratories through which he

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...containing 50 paise and 25 paise coins recovered from the sea near Tank Bunder, ...by the Prohibition Division of the Customs Department, Bombay, in a ...haul.

foundation for research in ...ce and technology. If we want to ...our country on par with other ...loped countries of the world, ...incumbent on all of us to see ...a firm foundation is laid for ...ing science consciousness in the ...of our younger generation.

The distinguished scientists like ...agdish Chandra Bose, Sir C. V. ...man and in the recent years ...Jayant Naralikar have by their ...examples made amply clear ...science is not and cannot be ...opoly of any country and that ...the indomitable desire and ...quest for knowledge, this ...ntry can produce scientists of ...d repute. They have shown us ...way towards the achievement ...other honours in scientific fields ...ough hard work, initiative and ...ent research. With this high ...ge, it is expected of our scien... and teachers to contribute ...ntially towards the advance...t of science and technology.

...al to philanthropists

...i Shantial H. Shah, Minister ...Public Health, has issued an appeal to philanthropists to come forward voluntarily to declare that their eyes be donated to Col. Sir Jamshedji Duggan Government Eye Bank at the J. J. Hospital after their deaths.

In his appeal the Minister says : Can there be any greater gift in this world than giving sight to a blind person and that too without undergoing any hardship as far as the donor is concerned ? And yet the Col. Sir Jamshedji Duggan Government Eye Bank at the J. J. Hospital in Bombay is finding it difficult to get a continuous and constant supply of sufficient eye balls to meet the requirements of the growing number of patients. Though there are a few philanthropists coming forward voluntarily for the donation of their eyes after death, the value of voluntary donations to the Eye Bank is not still properly realised by the general public.

Since the inception of the scheme in 1960, as many as 372 corneal grafting operations have been performed in the bank and in the majority of cases the patients have regained their eye sight. Fourteen blind persons who were totally blind due to causes other than defective corneas and in whose cases the existence of a healthy cornea or otherwise was immaterial, have donated their corneas to the eye bank during life for the restoration of the eye sight of other blind persons suffering from corneal opacities.

Among these 14 donors, two persons are from the Workshop for the Blind at Worli, Bombay. Six persons from the workshop for blind at Dadar School for Blind have regained their sight by corneal grafting operations. Among these recipients is a beautiful girl known as " Pari ". This girl was blind since her childhood. She was very anxious to see the Pope with her successfully operated eyes and she saw the Pope at the Cross Maidán venue of the Eucharistic Congress and was so glad to have that wonderful experience.

There is no doubt that if the general public understands and appreciates the question and thinks over it, a long list of waiting blind cases can be successfully cured by transplantation of cornea obtained from donors.

Training course in audio-visual education

The Valedictory function of the training course in Audio 5 Visual Education conducted by Visual Education Department of Maharashtra State, Bombay took place in Government Secondary Teachers Training College Hall on 3rd June 1965 under the presidentship of Hon. Dy. Minister for Education Dr. N. N. Kailas who also inaugurated the exhibition of Visual aids prepared by the trainees.

The 4 week course commenced from 4th May 1965 and the advantage of it was taken not only by

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teachers, head masters and lecturers from all over Maharashtra but also from neighbouring States *viz.* Madhypradesh, Gujarat and Goa. There were in all 45 trainees for the course. This type of course is conducted mainly for inservice teachers with a view to acquaint them with the modern techniques of effective teaching.

Hon. Deputy Minister Dr. N. N. Kailas, after distributing certificates to the trainees highly appreciated the work done by the trainees in such a short time and encouraged the Visual Education Department for doing such a valuable work.

Seminar on V. D. control

Social organizations should try their best to creat consciousness and moral courage in the masses against the venereal diseases and make the infected persons come forward to get themselves treated and avoid the spread of such diseases, said the Chief Minister of Maharashtra Shri V. P. Naik, at Bombay on June 19, while inaugurating a seminar on the venereal diseases control, organised by the Maharashtra Branch of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene. He added that the problem would not be solved merely by the efforts of Government. Shri Naik appealed to the private medical practitioners and social workers to play a vital role in controlling the venereal diseases.

Presiding over the function, Shri H. G. Vartak, Deputy Minister for Public Health, said that the Government was well seized of the problem and had proposed to open about 15 more V. D. Clinics in the Fourth Plan. There are at present eight clinics in Maharashtra.

Shri M. Madhavan, Mayor of Bombay, also spoke on the occasion. Earlier, Smt. F. B. Paymaster, Vice-President of the Maharashtra Branch welcomed the guests.

Smt. Kailash Khanna, Hon. General Secretary, read out the messages received from the Union Public Health Minister, Smt. Sushila Nayyar, Shri Shantilal H. Shah, Maharashtra's Minister for Public Health and others.

Smt. Kusum Maluste, President of the Maharashtra Branch, detailed various activities of the Association and Dr. B. A. Daruvala, Chairman of the Health Committee also spoke on the subject on this occasion.

Shri D. B. Raipelly, Vice-president of the branch proposed a vote of thanks.

Strive for Maharashtra's progress

The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, exhorted the Maharashtrian youths to select any one field of activity and stick to it with devotion for Maharashtra's progress.

Shri Desai who was releasing a publication, "Maharashtra Mage Ka" by Prof. S. A. Ranade, at Bombay on June 19, said that Maharashtrian social workers who had done a great service to society were successful because they concentrated on only one field of activity.

He said that youths should put before them glorious military traditions of Marathas and join the Armed Forces in thousands.

Earlier, Shri Bal Thakare, Editor of the Weekly "Marmik" welcomed the Minister and Prof. S. A. Ranade, the author of the book, proposed a vote of thanks.

Compliments to Prohibition Division

The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, visited the Tank Bunder at Sewree on June 19 and saw the large haul of Indian currency coins which were deposited in small gunny bags in the sea. The coins which were to be exported through local smugglers to Middle East and Persian Gulf countries for illegal purposes were seized promptly by the Prohi[illegible] Division of Greater Bombay P[illegible]

Shri Desai complimented [illegible] Prohibition Division Police [illegible] Greater Bombay on its succes[illegible] operations. He especially co[illegible] mented wholeheartedly the team [illegible] divers who in spite of incle[illegible] weather dived in the sea to find [illegible] these coins.

On receipt of information thro[illegible] a source that gunny bags conta[illegible] coins of the denominations of [illegible] and 50 paise which were to be [illegible] to the Middle East by local s[illegible] glers through foreign liners, [illegible] deposited in the sea, 500 [illegible] opposite Tank Bunder, the D[illegible] Commissioner of Police, Prohibi[illegible] Division, Shri S. V. Cha[illegible] deputed P. I. Bhesadia, S. I. B[illegible] and the staff from the P. I. Se[illegible] to commence with the salv[illegible] operation at once. As such [illegible] operation was right earnestly co[illegible] menced on the afternoon of [illegible] June 1965. From 10th June 196[illegible] 19th June 1965 morning, in all [illegible] gunny bags containing coins [illegible] been salvaged from the sea [illegible] Approximately an amount [illegible] Rs. 1,25,000 in total has been [illegible] covered so far.

Building prosperous India

The Minister for Educa[illegible] Shri M. D. Choudhari, exhorted [illegible] students to study the life of the [illegible] Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and carry [illegible] the principles which he cherished.

Inaugurating the school fro[illegible] cast programme from the Bo[illegible] Station of the All India Ra[illegible] June 21, the Minister said th[illegible] regarded the various univer[illegible] spread all over the coun[illegible] small laboratories. The st[illegible] Shri Choudhari said, shou[illegible] proud that great leaders like [illegible] Gandhi, Vivekanand, Jawa[illegible] Nehru were born in India.

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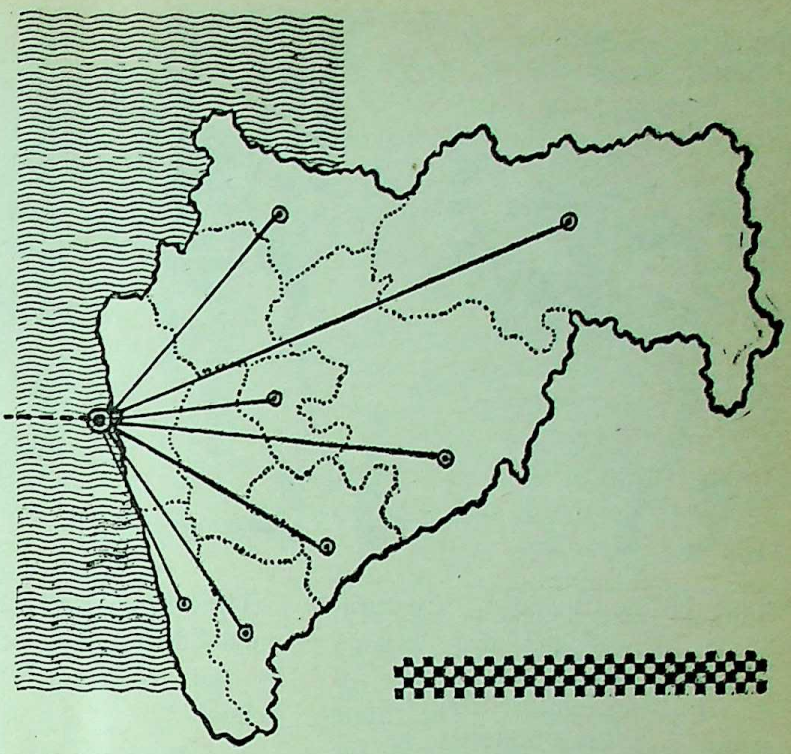
NEWS FROM DISTRICTS



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- *Glowing tributes to Chitrao Shastri*
- *Provision for flood control in Maharashtra*
- *New Arts and Commerce College at Miraj*
- *Small industries in rural areas*
- *Building of Land Development Bank at Osmanabad*

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THE Chief Minister of Maharashtra Shri V. P. Naik, paid glowing tributes to the silent Work like the ancient rishis carried out by Shri Sidheshwarshastri Chitrao a Sanskrit scholar, at Poona on June 13 last.

Shri Naik said that society was always attracted by conspicuous achievements. But Shri Chitrao never cared for such conspicuousness. In the selfless spirit of the ancient rishis, Shri Chitrao Shastri devoted his life to making available to the world the infinite knowledge which was hidden in the ancient Sanskrit literature.

The Chief Minister laid the corner

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, donned with a turban seen speaking at a function organised in connection with the Jowar procurement drive at Shevgaon in Ahmednagar district. The Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri S. B. Chavan, is also seen in the picture.

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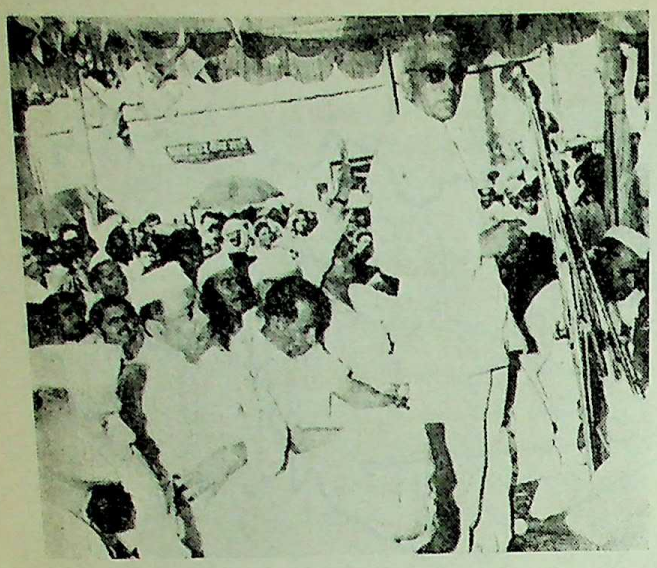

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, addressing a farmers' rally at Yeola in Nasik district

stone of the Bharatiya Charitra-kosha Mandal and also declared published the Hindi version of the Charitra Kosha. The State Government has offered a plot for the proposed building of the Mandal, free of cost, near the Poona University.

Shri Naik paid compliments to the institution on its keeping up the glorious tradition of selfless pursuit of knowledge of India and Maharashtra.

Earlier, Shri P. J. Chinmulgund, Executive Chairman of the Charitra-kosha Mandal, acquainted the gathering with the activities of the Mandal.

Derive benefit of educational facilities

The Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, inaugurated the silver jubilee celebration of the primary school at Wayafale in Tasgaon taluka of Sangli district, on June 11 last.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister exhorted the students to take maximum benefit of the educational facilities made available to them. He said that in old days the students had to prosecute their studies in difficult circumstances. However, the position had now changed considerably and educational facilities were available even in the remote places.

The school started by the Vivekanand Education Society was named as the 'Balasaheb Desai High School'.

A souvenir was also published on the occasion and five aged past students were honoured on the occasion.

Shri R. A. Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue, performed the naming ceremony of the school.

Provision for flood control

A Rs. 29 crores scheme for flood control in Maharashtra State formulated by the Irrigation and Power Department was approved by the State Flood Control Board, at its third meeting held at Nasik on June 14 last.

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, presided.

The various works under the scheme would be taken in hand at the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan and would be completed within 15 years. A provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made for flood control scheme in the fourth plan of the State.

Addressing the meeting, Shri Chavan stressed the need for scientific methods to intimate quickly the people from the villages which were likely to be submerged in the floods.

Shri Chavan said that a provision of Rs. 1·15 crore has been made for the reclamation of saline land in Greater Bombay. Similarly, a provision of Rs. 6 crores was made to meet sea-erosion in about 27 villages and towns in the State.

Small industries in rural areas

Presiding over a meeting of the advisory body of the rural industries project at the zilla parishad hall at Wardha on June 14, the State Prohibition Minister, Shri S. V. Sonvane, stressed the need for

The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, felicitating Shri Pagnis Guruji at a function organised in honour of the latter at Wathar

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The Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, Shri C. Subramaniam, performed the bhoomipujan of a factory which would manufacture bullock carts fitted with rubber tyre wheels at Rethare Budruk in Karad Taluka of Satara district. In the picture the Union Minister is seen inspecting a model bullock cart of the type. The State Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Shri Y. J. Mohite, is also seen in the picture.

★

...ading the network of small ...ustries in rural areas of the ...rict. He said that artisans in ...al areas deserved to be encourag... by giving aid for the promotion ... their ancestral industries.

...ehu Water Supply Scheme

The Deputy Minister for Public ...alth, Shri H. G. Vartak, recently ...d the residents of Dehu, an ...portant place of pilgrimage, that ...liminary survey of the proposed ...ter supply scheme at Dehu, ...timated to cost Rs. 6·5 lakhs, had ...en made. He assured them that ... would move Government to ... necessary orders in that ...rection at an early date for ...plementing the project.

Shri Vartak was performing ...oomipujan of the proposed ... 40,000 housing colony for the ... of the primary health centre. ... also inaugurated three rooms ... the centre and performed bhoomi... of the proposed six-room ...ilding of a school and a well for ... primary health centre.

Shri Shankarrao Ursal, President ... the Poona Zilla Parishad, presided ... the function.

Earlier, Shri Vartak inaugurated a school constructed at a cost of Rs. 16,000 by the people with the co-operation of Haveli Panchayat Samiti at Malewadi in Dehu village.

Committee for irrigation projects

The Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, suggested the Agricultural Committee of the Zilla Parishads to form a representative committee to consider comprehensively problems concerning agriculture and irrigation.

Presiding over a meeting of the officials and social workers held at Kolhapur recently to discuss irrigation projects and food problems in the district, the Minister assured them that sufficient funds would be earmarked for the small irrigation projects in the Fourth Plan. However, he said, there should be co-ordination and continuity in the agricultural and irrigation programme. He said the Government was doing its best to solve the food problem in the State, with the co-operation of the people.

The Home Minister attended, at Kolhapur on June 11, a Marathi drama entitled, 'Dilya Ghari Tu Sukhi Raha', organised in aid of the police welfare fund. He distributed prizes to the artistes.

Maharashtra Irrigation Board meets

The Fourth Meeting of the Maharashtra Irrigation Board was held at Nasik on June 13 under the

The Minister for Finance, Shri S. K. Wankhede, accompanied by the Minister for Prohibition, Shri S. V. Sonavane, inspecting the work in progress at the Bor project in Vidarbha

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The Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri S. B. Chavan, addressing a meeting of the Maharashtra State Flood Control Board held at Nasik on June 14, 1965

Chairmanship of Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power and Buildings and Communications. The meeting was also attended by Shri Madhusudhan Vairale, Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power and Buildings and Communications, Dr. D. R. Gadgil, Shri M. C. Chapekar and other members of the Board.

At the outset Shri Chavan said that irrigation projects were undertaken in Maharashtra mainly to benefit the people of scarcity areas and that major projects should ensure economy and full utilisation of available water resources. He further said that the Government already moved the Planning Comission to approve major and medium irrigation projects costing to the tune of Rs. 200 crores for the Fourth Five Year Plan of the State. The question of rehabilitating displaced farmers was considered at the highest level and it was proposed by Government to set up the Directorate of Rehabiliation which would speed up the work of the displaced people whose land would be submerged under these projects. The Minister further stated that the Government also considered to start technical courses at the site of these projects for those people who would be displaced and unemployed.

The Board discussed at length the three irrigation projects of the State viz., Bhima, Krishna and Godavari. The Board concluded its meeting with constructive suggestions.

The Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri M. A. Vairale, performing the bhoomipujan at the Borwa talao in Akola district on June 6 last

Agricultural production in Wardha district

A team of nine agricultrual experts headed by Shri T. N. Kaul, Secretary of the Planning Commission, paid a two-day visit to Wardha district to make on-the-spot study of various schemes being implemented to increase agricultural production.

The team visited Seloo Block, Talodhi Dairy-Poultry Farm, Bor Project, Kharangha Key-Village Centre and Arvi Block and watched the working of various schemes.

The team also discussed the different problems such as the method of distribution of utilisation of well water for irrigation, co-ordination of soil conservation and consolidation of holding activities, etc. with the Zilla Parishad members and with farmers at different places.

Shri R. C. Joshi, Secretary, Agriculture Department, Government of Maharashtra, Shri Chavan, Director of Agriculture, and other high officials were present.

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Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, Shri D. N. Padvi, inaugurating, the " Swami Padmanabh Nagar ", housing colony, constructed for w income group at Dhulia, at a cost of Rs. 2,10,000, on June 13 last. Picture on the left provides a view of the Colony while on the the Deputy Minister is seen cutting the ribbon in token of its inauguration. The Chairman of the Housing Board, Shri N. S. Patil, is en in the picture.

may be recalled that, last year, a district was selected by the ing Commission for a similar

p up food production

The Deputy Minister for Irriga- and Power, Shri M. A. Vairale, d upon the agriculturists to t the challange of time and p up food production, taking mum advantage of the various es of agricultural opment.

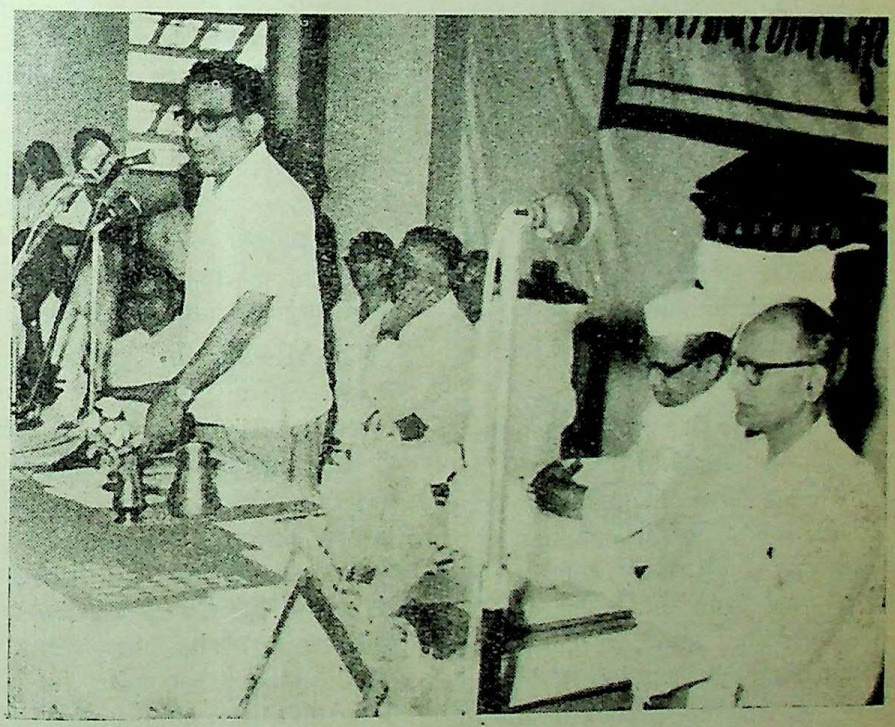
ri Vairale was speaking at the ding function of the Wani a krishi rally at Wani. He that though agriculture was main profession in our country centuries, we could not t much progress. He urged agriculturists to take maximum tage of the improved techni- and facilities to pull out the from the embarrasing posi- of importing foodgrains from n countries.

Detailing the double crop gramme in the ensuing year, Vairale said that Government earmarked Rs. eight crores for assistance to the agriculturists desiring to take double crop.

He said that the State Government would give subsidies for seeds, fertilizers, insectcides and water supply. Besides, oil engines would be spared for irrigation at nominal rent.

Shri Khushalrao Mankar, Chairman, Agriculture Committee of the Zilla Parishad, gave details of the five rallies held by the Zilla Parishad in five tahsils of the district.

Shri Deorao Patil, President of the Zilla Parisahd, said that the



Veteran Marathi writer, Shri P. L. Deshpande, speaking at the Sane Guruji Kathamala Shibir held at Baramati in Poona district. The State Minister for Education, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, is also in the picture.

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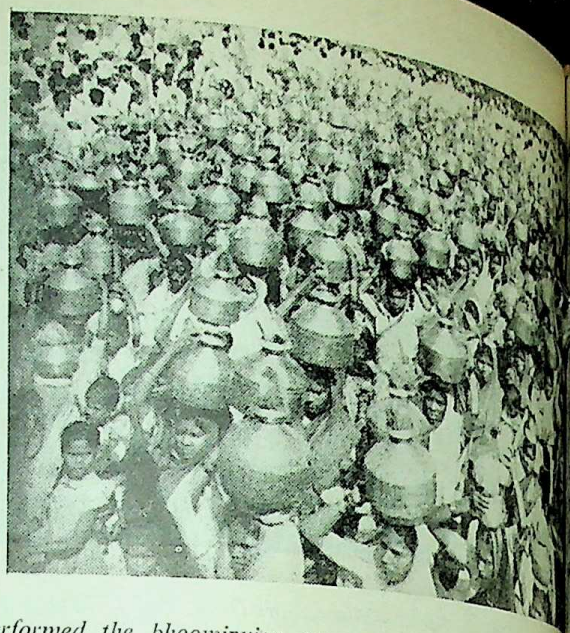

The Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, Shri C. Subramaniam, performed the bhoomipujan ceremony of the 'Kolhapur Zilla S... Vinakari Sahakari Soot-Girni" on June 11 last. L. to R. are Shri Ratnappa Kumbhar, M.L.A., Chairman of the Girni, Shri Y.J. M... Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Shri C. Subramaniam and Shri D. R. Chavan, Union Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture. P... presents sight of procession of the women folk carrying 'Mangal Kalash' on their heads.

agriculturists of the district would strive to step up the food production utilizing all the facilities.

Building of Land Development Bank inaugurated

Osmanabad district had set a fine example for other districts of Maharashtra by constructing the land development bank building with its own funds, stated the Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, while inaugurating the building of the bank.

Shri Desai complimented the cultivators of the district on this work. The building was constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. one lakh.

Referring to the pre-independence period, the Home Minister said that the then Government did nothing for the welfare of the comman man, who was deliberately kept uneducated and ignorant. The movement of farmers and workers was suppressed. He mentioned the welfare activities launched by the democratic Government for the uplift of cultivators and workers during the last 15 years.

Pointing out that the late Shri Nehru was a staunch protagonist of the co-operative movement, Shri Desai urged the agriculturists to work hard on the principles laid down by the great leader.

Shri K. S. Sonavane, Minister for Co-operation, in his presidential speech, asked the cultivators to take full advantage of the bank for increasing food production.

Earlier, the Home Minister paid a visit to the Osmanabad Municipality.

Agricultural College at Dapoli

The Minister for Agriculture Shri P. K. Savant, declared open the seventh Government Agricultural College at Dapoli, on June 21, 1965 in Ratnagiri District. Dapoli is a taluka place under Gram Panchayat with a population of a little over five thousand. The Agricultural college will cater to the educational needs of the students coming from three Konkan districts, Ratnagiri, Thana and Kolaba.

Speaking on the occasion Shri Savant said that the college would give specialised training in horti... ture because Konkan had abund... of fruits. About 40 acres of Gov... ment land and 70 acres of forest la... have been acquired for giving pra... cal training to the students. Of t... 27 acres of land have been reser... for horticulture nursery of which... acres will be used immediately. P... ctical training given to the stude... will also help and guide the nea... villagers of Konkan for improv... small plots and land. The Mini... advised the people to use mod... method of farming so that th... could increase the yield.

The college initially will admit 5... students and will run a four-y... degree course after S. S. C. T... college at Dapoli will be affili... to the Shivaji University, Kolhapu...

Shri H. G. Vartak, Dep... Minister for Health, presided o... the function.

New Arts and Commerce Colle... Miraj

The Chief Minister of Maha... tra, Shri V. P. Naik, inaugu... a new arts and commerce colle...

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recently, started under the ...ces of the Swami Vivekanand ...shan Sanstha. Shri D. S. Desai, ...ister for Home presided.

...e Chief Minister declared that ... Government was spending Rs. 13 ... crores more on education than ...posed during the Third Five-... Plan. It was, therefore the re-...sibility of the educational insti-...tions and the students to utilise ... amount properly. He said the ...dents should come forward in the social field and they should not use education as a means of securing jobs. Shri Desai appealed to the students to remember the great traditions of Maharashtra.

Shri R. A. Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue and Forests and Shri G. D. Patil, Deputy Minister for Industry and Planning, were present on the occasion.

Motorable road to Matheran

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Tourism, during his recent visit to Matheran has taken the view that a motorable road to Matheran is necessary in view of the fact that this very attractive tourist centre has been falling in popularity due to failure of proper communication, occasional breakdown in the slow hill rail route putting visitors to considerable hardship. This year the tourist traffic has fallen by more than 10,000 over the preceding year. The road, therefore, is the only remedy for restoring its popularity

Government Decisions And Announcements

...ntinued from page 36)

...Sachivalaya, Bombay, for redres-... public complaints regarding ...d and civil supply matters except ...e in respect of Bombay City. ...other Public Relations Officer ...s also been appointed in the ...ce of the Controller of Food ...ain Distribution, Royal Insurance ...ilding, Bombay-1 for attending ...sively to the compalaints from ...mbay City.

All complaints regarding food ...d civil supplies matters such as ...ribution of foodgrains, sugar ...as, supplies of cement and steel ... purposes other than agriculture, ...allation of rice mills, hullers, etc. ...ould be addressed to the respec-... Public Relations officers.

All visitors to the Civil Supplies ...partment and the office of the ...ntroller of Foodgrains Distribu-...n are advised to see the Public ...lation officers for any information ...quired by them regarding food ...d civil supplies matter or for ...king oral complaints, suggestions, ... regarding them.

Unrecognised courses of Institutes

Before taking admission to courses conducted by the recognised institutes of commerce the members of the public are advised that they should verify as to whether the particular institute is recognised by the Government for a course of studies of their intention or not.

The Government recongnises institutes of commerce for specific subjects of the Government Commercial Diploma and/or certificate Examinations which are appropriately shown in the body of the recogintion order of the recognised institutes.

However, it has been observed that some recognised institutes of commerce have been advertising and conducting at their premises courses which the Government has not recognised. Since this is done concurrently with the conduct of recognised courses, members of the public are likely to be misled that the unrecognised courses which are conducted and advertised by the recognised institutes are also approved by the Government. The conduct of unrecognised courses at the premises of recogn sed institutes is in contravention of the Grant-in-aid Code prepared by the State Department of Education.

Buldana's contribution to Nehru Memorial Fund

Three thousand three hundred and twenty-six acres of fallow land was brought under plough while 36 kacha bunds were constructed for irrigation in the Nehru Memorial Week to give a fillip to farm production in Buldana district according to the review taken at Buldana recently.

Pre-monsoon cotton and hybrid maze were sown in 70 acres. Desilting was carried in 55 tanks and 288 wells while 2,98,800 acres of land was cleaned for sowing jowar and other crop during the week.

Thirty-one-mile-long road was repaired and 48 miles of approach roads were constructed. The district has contributed above Rs. 54,500 towards the Nehru Memorial Fund.

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FROM FAR AND NEAR

DURING his recent visit to Canada, India's Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, in a joint statement with Canada's Prime Minister, Shri Lester Pearson, hoped that a cease-fire could be worked out in Viet Nam, leading to a negotiated settlement guaranteed by the international community.

The joint communique emphasised the two leaders' desire to strengthen the U. N. Peace-keeping machinery and their "deep regret and concern at China's nuclear tests".

During his visit, Shri Shastri received rousing reception everywhere in Canada. He also took a day off from work to visit the Niagara Falls on the Canadian side of the border. It is said that the Falls look prettier from across the gorge which divides Canada and United States.

Police scale Ganesh Parbat

The Uttar Pradesh Police expedition conqured the 21,430 feet Ganesh Parbat in the Garhwal Himalayan region. The members of the team planted the national tri-colour and the red and blue flag of the U. P. police on the higher of the two virgin peaks of Ganesh Parbat.

This is the first police expedition in India to have attempted to scale a virgin peak in the Himalayas.

The expedition was led by Shri Shiv Raj Singh.

India and the Aryans

A new theory that Aryans never invaded India but lived only near Hindukush from hoary times has been developed by Dr. Jwala Pra[illegible] Singhal of the Arsh Itihas Parish[illegible] New Delhi.

Dr. Singhal points out that ev[illegible] according to Rig-Veda, the land o[illegible] Sapta-Sindhu was surrounded o[illegible] three sides by sea, separating it [illegible] Deccan plateau.

He says the "Dasyus" of Rig-Veda were stone-Age people a[illegible] they were wrongly identified [illegible] historians with those of the Ind[illegible] Valley who were highly civilise[illegible] The sites of Harappa and Mohen[illegible] Daro, according to Dr. Singh[illegible] were under water during the Rig-Veda period.

Oceanography in India

India has decided to start [illegible] own National Institute of Ocea[illegible] graphy for ocean research. This [illegible] a significant step from the po[illegible] of view of India's immediate requ[illegible] ments. In fact, the exploitat[illegible] of ocean's countless resources [illegible] a crucial factor in meeting t[illegible] world's future needs. With t[illegible] realisation, increasing number [illegible] countries are setting aside [illegible] resources on making such expl[illegible]

★ *Oceanography in India*

★ *Roll and Gandhi letters*

★ *Man on the Moon*

★ *Statistical survey by UN*

★ *India and the Aryans*

★ *New Defence Plan*

★ *Progress in Aeronautics*

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possible. For instance, the United States plans to spend nearly 00 million dollars over a ten period which began in 1963. Britain one-fifth of the total on marine research goes to nography.

is expected that in India with 00 mile coastline, the National tute of Oceanography will yield results in respect of food duction, checking sea erosion, disposal of harmful pollutants automatic waste, more accurate ther prediction and prospecting il and minerals.

to visit India

The Prime Minister of Uganda, Milton Obote will pay an al visit to India towards the of July. Shri Obote was invited India's Minister for External irs Shri Swaran Singh when latter visited Uganda recently. ri Swaran Singh has also ved an invitation to Shri Jomo atta, the President of Kenya, has already accepted it. The of Shri Kenyatta's visit has yet been finalised.

es on peace and non-violence

dia has suggested to UNESCO udies on rational organisation peace should be linked with hatma Gandhiji's centenary cele-ons in 1969.

The famous Brazillian philospher ssor Carnero has suggested formation of an advisory Com-es on the planning and rational nisation of peace. The advisory mittee will appraise Mahatma dhi's contribution to peace and n-violence.

on the Moon

According to a leading Soviet nomer, Professor Victor bartsumyan, man will visit Mars and Venus and start colonising the Moon by the end of this century.

Professor Ambaetsumyan, the director of an astro-physical laboratory in Soviet Armenia, added that he did not think man would reach beyond the solar system till the 21st Century.

Even with the solar system, the planet Jupiter posed a problem for explorarers with its atmosphere of ammonia and methane gas. "We will face the complicated problem of neutralising the atmosphere's aggresisve qualities, the Professor said.

For the near future, the Professor predicted that " man would set up a huge telescope on a manned satellite or on the moon, providing ideal conditions for space observation of a kind a scientist can only dream of to-day."

Pope may visit UN

According to the speculation in competent Vetican quarters Pope Paul may visit the United Nations headquarters in New York next year.

Pope Paul and his predecessor Pope John have lent their support to the United Nations in the promotion of peace and in the development of the under-developed countries.

Honour returned

A former Canadian Liberal M. P. Shri Hector Dupius has decided to return his O. B. E. title because the Beatles, a long haired guitred and singing group, have been included in the Queen's birthday honours list this year.

Shri Dupius said that he did not want to be a member of an order which recognised stupidity and hysteria.

He revealed that when he received his decoration more than a decade ago he was convinced that he was really unworthy of the honour. He felt that it was usually conferred on outstanding statesmen, heroes and industrialists.

Japanese satellite

Japanese space experts are of the opinion that Japan will place its first satellite in orbit by 1967 "at the earliest".

The first Japanese sattellite, which will be designed as a scientific space vehicle, will weigh between 70 and 100 kilograms.

It will fly at an altitude of 500 kilometers and take 90 minutes to circuit the earth travelling over South America, Africa, Pakistan and China for one year.

Statistical survey by UN

The UN Statistical Year Book has revealed that the world food production rose by 10 per cent. between 1958 and 1963—while the population rose by 9 per cent.

Industrial production went up 44 per cent. in five years.

People travelled more than any time in history. Commercial airlines' traffic increased by 75 per cent in terms of passenger miles, rail traffic was 27 per cent. higher and there was 40 per cent. more cars on the roads of the world.

The food production rose only 1 per cent. between 1962 and 1963.

China grew about one-third of the world's total of rice in 1960, the last year for which the figures are available.

World trade reached the record total of 170,000 million dollars in 1964.

Sweden had the highest per capita circulation of newspapers with 499 copies per 1,000 inhabitants in 1963, followed by Britain 490, Japan 420, New Zealand 401, Norway 388 and Austrilia 375.

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New Defence Plan

It is understood that the British Prime Minister, Shri Harold Wilson is proposing a plan for a new four-nation partnership to reinforce allied defences from the Suez to the China sea.

The project is for a British Military link-up east of Suez with the U. S., Australia and New Zealand.

It is understood that President Johnson has already assured Shri Wilson of American Co-operation.

If the Prime Minister of Australia, Sir Robert Menzies and that of New Zealand, Shri Keith Holyoake agree, the plan would be finalised by the end of this year.

New scientific thought

Science is entering upon altogether a new dimension.

An international team of physicists has suggested the existence of a second universe, a counterpart or twin of the universe we know, peopled with intelligent beings.

The beings would be composed of anti-matter, the opposite of matter and live on anti-matter planets revolving around anti-matter stars.

This universe as yet undetected may be entertwined with our own universe.

This scientific speculation has found firm support in the discovery for the first time of a complex nucleus of anti-matter, recently announced by Columbia University

"It is no longer possible to question the cosmological conception of a literal anti-world populated by stars and planets nor to disprove the grand speculation that these anti-worlds could be populated by thinking creatures" says Dr. Leon M. Lederman, Professor of Physics, Columbia University, who headed the international group who made the discovery.

"A new and deeper world—anti world which is supposed to be precisely identical to our world, does not only have anti-particles but also a mirror image of our world in which the flow of time is reserved. This is no invisible world. If we know where it is located, the human eye could see it." says Prof. Lederman.

The discovery is of long-range scientific importance.

Rolland Gandhi letters

Plans are afoot to publish the complete correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and the great French writer-philosopher, Romain Rolland during the celebration of the Mahatma's birth centenary in 1969.

The project is being undertaken by Dr. K. J. Mahale, head of the school of foreign languages, Karnatak University, Dharwar.

Dr. Mahale, a doctor of international law and French literature has obtained the permission of Mrs. Rolland to publish the letters in English.

Mrs. Rolland proposes to bring out a French edition before the English edition.

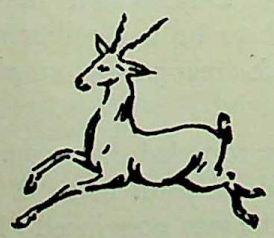
British Parliament

In the month of June, this year Britain celebrated the anniversaries of two of the most significant events in the political developments of the country. In June, 750 years ago, king John conceded the demands of the rebellious barons by fixing his seal to the famous Magna Carta and 700 years ago, Simon de Montfort, who had defeated King Henry III after rebelling against him, summoned a Parliament which was attended for the first time in English history, by representatives of local communities who were later to be collectively known as "the Commons."

These two events being of utmost importance in the British political history, Britain chose to celebrate them in the typical British manner. The events had their own impact in the evolution of democratic traditions in the rest of the world.

Progress in aeronautics

At the Paris air show recently opened, Soviet Union has shown the great progress she has made in aeronautics. Her exhibits include a tremendous helicopter and an incredibly giant aeroplane. The helicopter that looks like some prehistoric monster is billed to carry a 20,000 pound pay load and fly as high as 14,000 feet. The giant-sized plane is four-turbo 60,000 h.p. "AN-22" with a carrying load to 80 tons, 720 passengers and can develop speed upto 740 k. m. per hr. These two exhibits have attracted every one in Paris.



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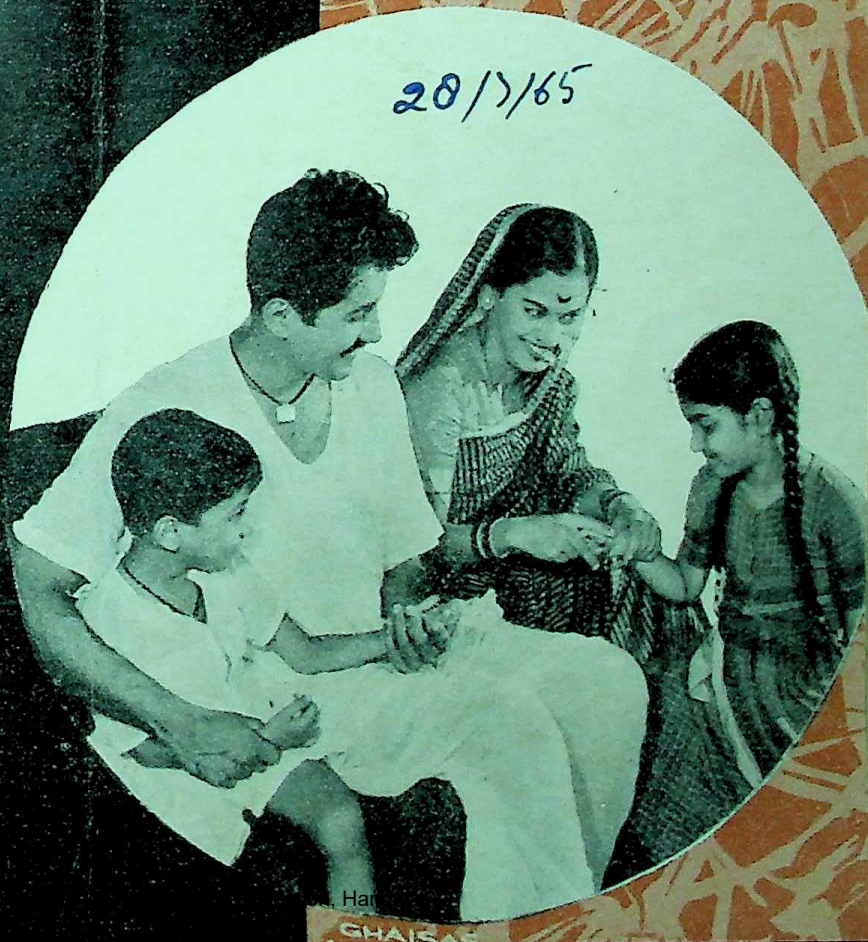
LOK RAJYA

JULY 16, 1965



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On a dripping monsoon evening

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Vol. 19

No. 6

Lok Rajya

July 16, 1965

Price 25 Paise

★ **Our Cover** ★

Planned family is a boon to humanity. It not only brings prosperity and happiness to itself and its nation but to the mankind at large. It is for this that the Maharashtra State has launched an intensive Family Planning Programme.

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★ *POPULARISING INTRA-UTERINE DEVICE*

★ *ENLIGHTENED RESPONSE TO INTRA-UTERINE DEVICE IN VILLAGES*

★ *LOOP (POEM)*

★ *INTRA-UTERINE DEVICE—AN IDEAL CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD*

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★ *ROLE OF JUDICIARY UNDER THE INDIAN DEMOCRACY*

★ *GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS*

★ *AROUND BOMBAY CITY*

★ *NEWS FROM DISTRICTS*

★ *FROM FAR AND NEAR*

Published on the 1st and the 16th of every month

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FAMILY PLANNING In Maharashtra

ONE of the acute problems of our time demanding prompt attention is uncontrolled human fertility. India's total population is the second highest in the world next to China. By the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan, it was realised by all thinking people and Planning Commission that overpopulation was a single major factor that would seriously hamper the progress and the success of our successive Five-Year Development Plans and it was absolutely necessary for the country to have Family Planning as a top priority programme.

It was clear that unless the population was stabilised in consistence with material resources of the country the material benefits derived from these plans will get nullified.

Since the declaration of the emergency the Family Planning has become more important than before, excessive births should not divert national expenditures, and the national budget should be available for building up military and economic development. The real impetus to the movement of Family Planning come with the establishment of the Central Family Planning Board in Delhi in the month of September, 1956. The states were also directed to undertake the Family Planning Programme. Accordingly the State

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ernment, i. e. the then Bilingual ernment of Bombay, undertook ily Planning as their official gramme from 14th November, r.

te Family Planning Board

State Family Planning Board was ished during the year 1957 and e then it is functioning in the . It is an Advisory Board and ws the programme periodically. nsists of 8 official and 26 non-al members with the Health ister as the Chairman and the e Family Planning Officer as the retary. So far 10 meetings of the d have been held at different s of the divisional head-quar-s.

ily Planning education

norary Family Planning cation Leaders are appointed on honorarium of Rs. 4,000 per um on Divisional Level. They to help in identification of ural groups and natural group ders, and use them as channels communication. Such leaders are ired to cover number of districts e regions, to address meetings, disseminate information, to ourage the participation of the le and of responsible officials non-officials in the area, and to lize public opinion in favour of ily Planning. They form Com-ess and try to help organise a work of groups at all levels in s and villages. Subsequently, leaders at District Level have been appointed on an orarium of Rs. 2,000 per annum. far, 3 State and 8 District-wise norary Family Planning Educa-Leaders have been appointed this State. Government of India es the appointment of these Family Planning Education ders, directly.

The proposed main goal from now wards is to accelerate the rate of adoption of Family Planning so as to reduce the birth rate per 1,000 population by 50 per cent by 1973.

State level

The Family Planning Programme is being implemented through the Director, Public Health. A special Family Planning Bureau has been established with a separate and full-time Officer since July, 1958. He works under and receives instructions from the Director, Public Health. The Officer-in-charge of Family Planning is concerned with the establishment of Family Welfare Planning Centres, education of the community and training of the personnel. He is to ensure that the Family Planning Programme is carried out expeditiously according to the schemes approved by the Government of India. He is to give guidance and assistance to the persons working in the field of Family Planning Programme.

The State Family Planning Bureau has been strengthened by addition of posts of a Statistician (Class II), a Health Educator (Class III), and a Steno. The posts of Health Educator and the Steno have already been filled in. The post of the Statistician is to be filled in by advertising by the Public Health Service Commission.

Central Family Planning Field Unit

Central Family Planning field Unit includes the Touring Training Team. One such Unit has been sanctioned by Government of India and it is functioning in the State since 1962. This unit is to provide on the spot training in Family Planning to Health Centres who cannot leave their area for training at Central or Regional Centres. The Unit is located at Poona.

The Division Level Organization now consists of a divisional Family Planning Unit. The Unit consists of a Medical Officer, social workers, now redesignated as extension education junior clerk-*cum*-typist, driver, peon-*cum*-cleaner and the vehicle. These Divisional Level Mobile Family Planning Units were fuctioning mainly in organising the Vasectomy Camps in the Division. With the formation of the District Vasectomy Units, actual organisation of Vasectomy Camps will not now be the responsibility of the Divisional level—Mobile Family Planning Unit. It is in contemplation that these four units should be utilised for propoganda and educational purposes.

A proposal of a Divisional Organisation having a Divisional Family Planning Officer has been submitted to Government of India to accord sanction of the pattern. The Divisional activities are at present supervised and guided by the Deputy Director, Public Health Services.

District level

There was no special Family Planning Officer for every district formerly. The programme was implemented through the existing Public Health Officer (formerly District Health Officer) which has been taken over by the Zilla Parishad from 1st May, 1962 and the same is continued at present also. The Public Health Officer of the Zilla Parishad is in overall supervisory charge of the Family Welfare Planning Centre.

A separate District Family Planning Organisation, Mobile Vasectomy Units, and Demographic Cells have been established during the years 1960 and 1964. District Family Planning Organisation

(*continued on page 10*)

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Popularising Intra-Uterine Device

— *Shri Shantilal Shah,*

Minister for Public Health.

THE population of Maharashtra was 32 millions in 1951. It increased to 39 millions in 1961—an increase of 23·6 per cent in ten years. If the same rate continues the population of Maharashtra will be 50 millions in 1971 and 60 millions in 1981 almost double the population of 1951.

The population problem has been increasingly appreciated by almost all and therefore no organised opposition is seen to the implementation of the Family Planning Programme. Hitherto the methods of condoms and sterilisation figured prominently in the programme. The limitations of sterilisation are now well-known. It cannot be practised by all couples, is irreversible in practice and is after all a surgical measure. Condoms are being accepted in increasing numbers, but the demand is now persistently increasing to have a very effective, acceptable, harmless, cheap and reversible method. The Intra-Uterine, Device perhaps, answers the all requisites of an ideal contraceptive, more so as it requires only one visit to the

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and eliminates monotonous use of conventional contra-ive methods.

e problem now facing the ly Planning Organisation is to ement an I. U. D. programme a mass scale. It has been ated that to decrease 3/5th of total births, the State will have carry out 18,00,000 sterilisations. sterilisation is now carried out an average of five children. The sis of I. U. D. Camps at Thana Sirur showed that I. U. D. will carried out at an average of three dren.

e total I. U. D. insertions ured to be carried out to decrease of the total birth will be about lion. Perhaps we may require million insertions to reduce the rate by 50 per cent if I. U. D. e only method available.

e task of carrying out so many ertions is immense and may ear formidable in the first ance.

I. U. D. insertions

Hitherto it was seen that the ribution of the private practi-ers to the Family Planning gramme was negligible. Most e work is carried out through ernment, local bodies and untary organisations. The e practitioner has not either ributed contraceptives nor ied out sterilisation on a large e. The I. U. D. programme uld however be an exception. insertion of an Intra-uterine ice does not take more than minutes and requires no thesia. The procedure is ly safe, and can be carried by the private practitioner in rivate clinic. Participation of practitioners in the programme will increase the I. U. D. insertions almost immediately in urban areas. The private practitioners may be trained if necessary and be regularly supplied with the loops. The target will be to enlist about 1,000 private practitioners in the State. One can easily expect 100 insertions per year by 25 per cent, 50 insertions by another 25 per cent. and 25 insertions per year by the remaining 50 per cent. The private practitioners should, therefore, give a total target of 50,000 insertions per year without the usual Family Planning Organisation coming in the picture.

The next comes the Urban Family Planning Centres established by Government, local bodies or voluntary organisations. The hundred and forty-two Urban Centres should take up the programme in the right earnest. The Urban Centres can be given a target of 400 insertions per year, giving a total of 56,800 insertions in a year. The target envisages 4 insertions on every clinic day and therefore may not be considered as an unrealisable target. The Urban Centres can also be centres where rural couples can be referred on specific days.

Apart from the regular Family Welfare Planning Centres, there may exist maternity homes of voluntary organisations and charitable institutions, where a regular I.U.D. insertion can be started. All such agencies can be listed and serve as additional service centres for I. U. D.

The venues of services so far considered are applicable only to urban areas. It is of course admitted that there is a possibility of rural couples coming to urban areas, and getting an I. U. D. insertion eithre in a centre or by a private practitioner. However, such cases may not form an appreciable number and separate services will have to be organised for the rural community.

The possibility of routine I. U. D. service in rural areas can be ruled out as there are no lady doctors in rural area either in public or private sector. However, if the male doctors practising in rural areas are acceptable to the community, we may have no hesitation to train them and supply the devices. A persistent and positive effort should be carried out to utilise the services of these practitioners by motivating them to accept the programme of I.U.D.

If the services cannot be organised on a routine basis, the only other possibility is to organise I. U. D. Camps where insertions can be done. Sufficient experience is now available as Vasectomy Camps are now a routine in the programme. In the State five I.U.D. Camps have been already organised. The first camp was at Aduro in the district of Ratnagiri. The camp was organised by a voluntary organisation and 72 insertions were carried out. In the second camp at Thana, organised by the same organisation, 275 insertions were carried out. In the third camp at Guhagar, organised by the same organisation, 105 insertions were made. The Zilla Parishad, Poona, organised a camp at Sirur, where 405 insertions were made during two days. More camps are being planned. Each district has been given a target of 1,000 for I.U.D. The target is likely to be stepped up to 2,000. Majority of this target will be fulfilled by organisation of these camps in all the districts.

(continued on page 8)

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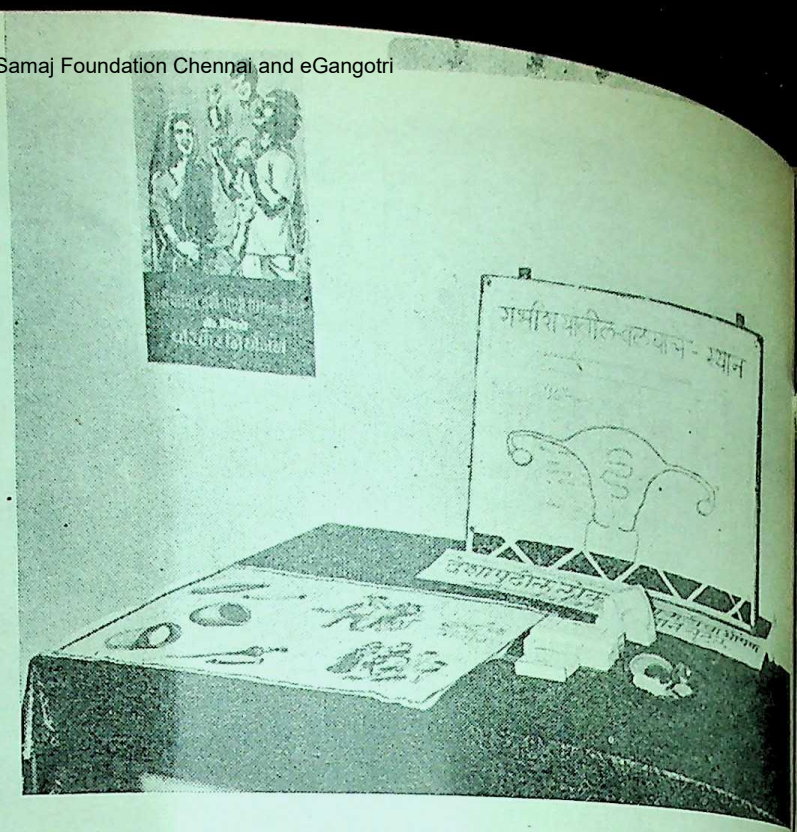
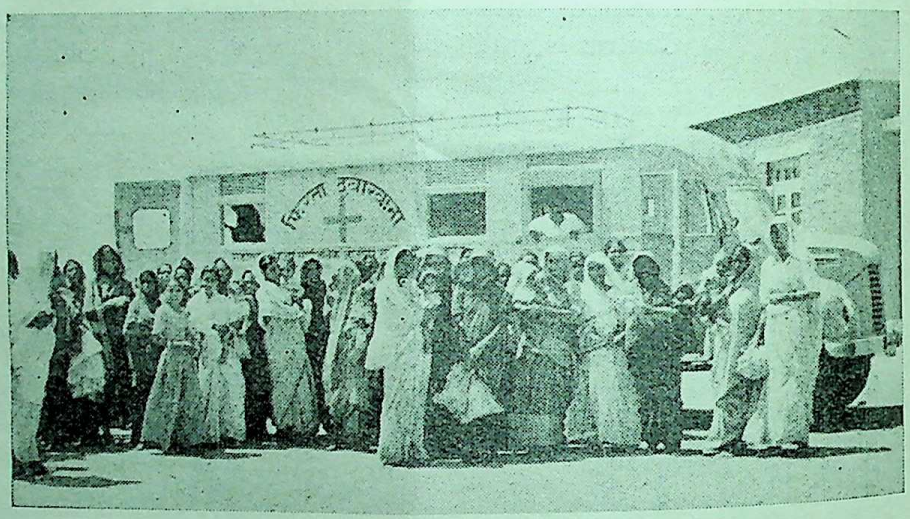
Enlightened Response To Intra-Uterine Device In Villages



A view of the charts and appliances used to explain various contraceptive methods



A number of I. U. D. Camps are being organised throughout the State. To make these camps a success women from villages are provided with the facility of free transport to reach the place of the Camp. Here are some women, many of them with children in arms, waiting anxiously for their turn in the vehicle.

Mobile dispensary vans of the State Public Health Department are mostly utilised for the above purpose

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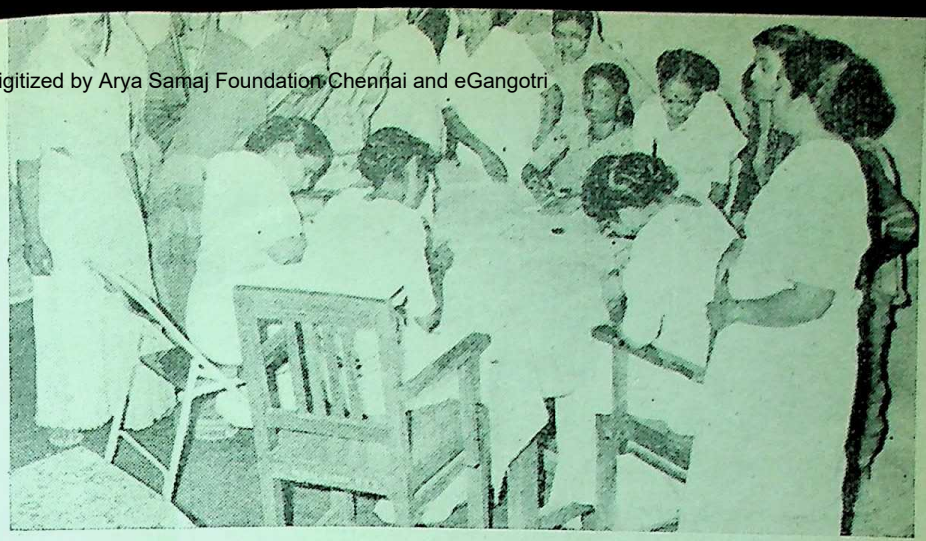
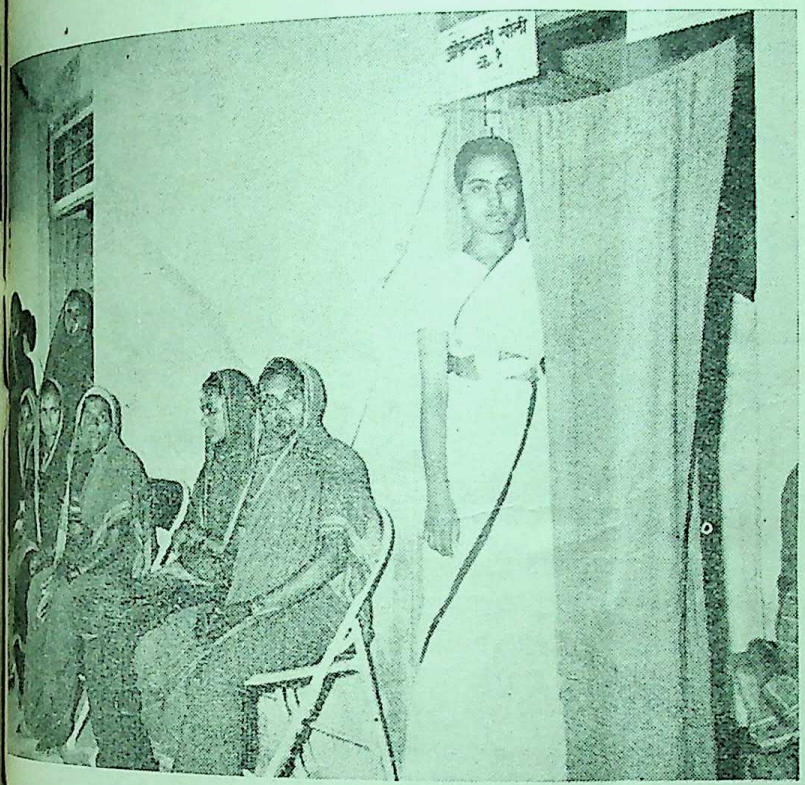


...reaching the Camp the women are registered ... the I. U. D. insertion. Picture shows a ...ber of officials making necessary entries in the ...scribed forms.



After registration women have to wait outside the operation room for their turn for insertion of the I. U. D.

★

...the mothers have gone for insertion in the ...tion room or are waiting for their turn, due ...care is taken of their babies in the baby-sitting ...specially provided for the purpose

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Popularising Intra-Uterine Device

(*continued from page 5*)

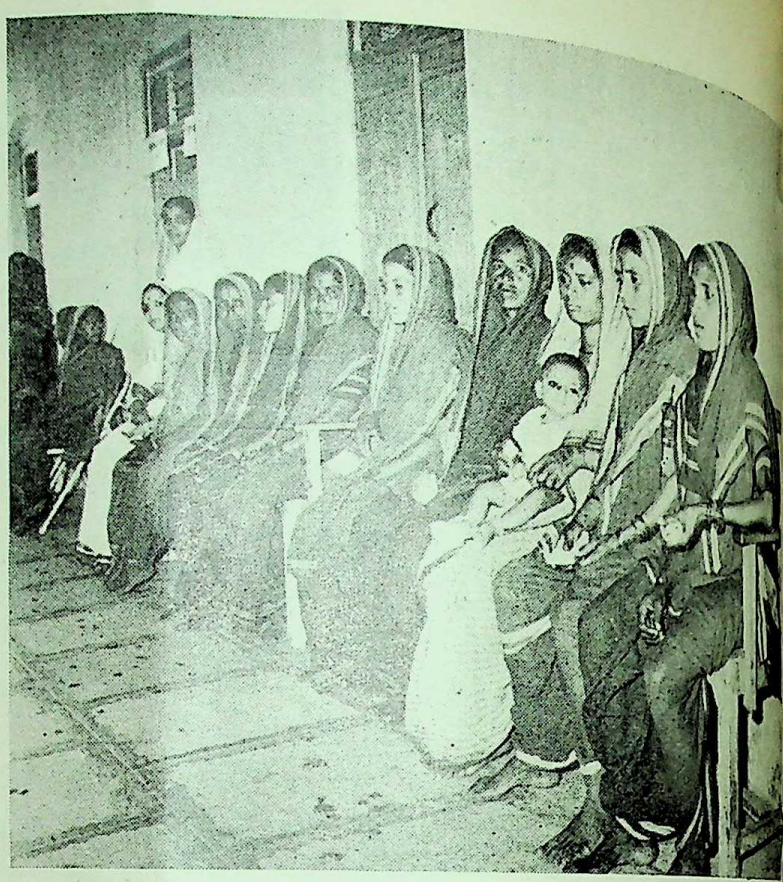
The target will therefore be as follows :—

50,000	Private Practitioners ;
50,000	Existing Family Welfare Planning Centres (Urban)
50,000	Zilla Parishads
1,50,000	Total

The present difficulty in organising the camps on a large scale is the non-availability of a lady doctor who can give her entire time for these camps. Though the proposals are under way to create a post of a lady doctor in the District Family Planning Bureau, it is unlikely that these posts can be filled in. The only other lady doctor available in the public sector, is working in the district Civil Hospitals. She cannot be utilised in the programme as her presence is absolutely necessary to deal with obstetric emergencies. The services of private lady doctors will have to be employed at present in organising the I.U.D. Camps in rural areas. Their service will have to be paid for and the programme should have a provision to pay for the services of these lady doctors.

Apart from the organisation of I. U. D. Camps by the Department, the voluntary organisations can be encouraged to organise these Camps in rural areas, and may be paid adequate remuneration for organising such camps.

Every thing said and done, it must be clear that the mass I. U. D. programme will be seriously handicapped in rural areas for want of lady Doctors. The rural community may not accept the service of male doctors. It is, here, therefore that the most difficult situation will arise and will prevent the implementation of the mass programme.



After insertion is over women have to wait this way for their quota of medicine.

I. U. D. Camps on mass scale

The Indian Council of Medical Research has laid down that only qualified medical personnel should be authorised to insert the I. U. D. The International Planned Parenthood Federation, while recommending I. U. D. has accepted that the maternal and child health staff can be authorised to carry out insertions after adequate training. Nurses are allowed to insert I. U. D. in South Korea, where the I. U. D. programme is reported to be in full swing. In the implementation of I. U. D. programme in this country, therefore, the M. C. H. staff must be allowed to carry out insertions after adequate training. The programme can then be brought to a routine at all the M. C. H. sub-centres and I.U.D. camps can then be organised on a really mass scale.

Community education

So far the availability of the services were considered but services will remain idle unless the community is educated about the various aspects of the I. U. D. programme. The celebration of the week from 15th to 22nd July, 1965, should serve in sensitizing the community but this effort should be followed up by intensive educational activities by all the Family Welfare Planning Centers in the State. The orientation camps should now undertake to disseminate complete information on I. U. D. to be followed by some insertions. Posters and folders should be widely distributed. By so far the I. U. D. camps themselves will serve in educating the community.

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the success of the I. U. D. programme will also depend upon the manner the complications are dealt with. It is known that five per cent of women are likely to complain of bleeding and in some cases the device will have to be taken out. The possibility of bleeding in certain percentage of cases should not be overlooked and while carrying out community education, this possibility should be well explained so that there shall be no misconceptions.

Another point that requires to be considered is the effectivity rate. The rate of 99·5 per cent in controlled field studies, may not be achieved in a mass programme. The studies have revealed that in 5 per cent of the cases the I.U.D. is rejected of its own accord. If the expulsion is not noticed by the mother, she continues to be under false security and contributes to the failure rate. The possibility of spontaneous ejection will have to be explained to the community right in the beginning. If the mother is pregnant the I.U.D. should not be inserted. It is possible that mothers with early pregnancy may come for I. U. D. insertion with a false hope of abortion. Such cases will add to the failure rate. During the I. U. D. camps, it is possible that mothers who have passed fourteen days of the menstrual cycle may come up for insertion. Since rural community is not likely to give the correct day or date of the last menstrual period, this possibility of an insertion in a recently conceived mother cannot be ruled out. This fact will far again raise the failure rate. It will be therefore, advisable to tell the community that I.U.D. is attended with a failure rate of 3 to 5 per cent and in event of a pregnancy resulting, the mutual trust and social relations need not be disturbed as failures of I. U. D. are known and are expected.

The I. U. D. programme can be implemented on a mass scale only, if acceptability is increased. The compensatory allowances paid to sterilised persons and the amount paid to public sector employees when they carry out vasectomy operations have certainly helped in increasing the acceptability of the sterilisation programme. It is for consideration whether such allowances should be made applicable in the I. U. D. programme. The compensation may be brought down to Rs. 5 per mother who gets the insertions, Rs. 2 to the doctor who inserts, Re. 1 to the assistant, Re. 1 to the para-medical person who brings the case and Re. 0·30 Paise to the attendant. Such an arrangement will give an immediate boost to the I. U. D. programme and at least put it on par with the sterilisation programme.

Doubts are expressed that with the advent of I. U. D. the demand for conventional contraceptives and sterilisation will go down. It is too early to predict the exact pattern of the acceptability of the various methods now available. There is a certain percentage of couples who cannot take I. U. D. The percentage will vary from 10 to 25 per cent. To all these couples the conventional contraceptives and sterilisation will be the methods to plan and limit their families. It is also likely that due to the difficulties of implementing I. U. D. programme in the rural areas, the conventional contraceptives and sterilisation will continue to hold their places. The policy is to give effective service which the community chooses.

There is evidence to show that the State's birthrate has started declining. This hopeful condition reveals that the community at large is motivated and implementation of a mass I. U. D. programme will be possible with the limitations listed above. Let us hope that we have now found the ideal contraceptive method which will be highly acceptable and it is a matter of some few years before we show an appreciable decline in our birth-rate.

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Family Planining In Maharashtra

(*continued from page 3*)

consists of District Family Planning Officer Class II (Medical Graduate) and a Peon.

All the above Units have been integrated into a District Family Planning Organisation. There are 25 such organisations in the State. These organisations are established under State Sector and they are directed to work with the co-operation of the Public Health Officer, Zilla Parishad, who will issue instructions and guide them. The Government of India have now given a revised pattern under the re-organisation programme as per their letter, dated 4th October, 1963. A proposal on the upgraded pattern for the District Family Planning Bureau (formerly "Organisation") has already been submitted to Government.

Urban Family Planning Centres

There are 109 Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres run by Government, local bodies and voluntary organisations, in the State. Out of these Centres, 34 Centres have been established at the Civil Hospitals, Medical Colleges and big Hospitals and are functioning under State Sector. 32 Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres out of the 34 have been upgraded by addition of the extra man power as per revised pattern published by Government of India's letter dated the 4th October, 1963.

Peripheral

Prior to the implementation of the Re-organised Family Planning Programme as per Government of India's letter No. 10-1/63-FP, dated the 4th October 1963, there were 148 Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres. These Centres manned with one Social or Field Worker, were established by the State Government and functioning under State Government. From 1st May, 1962, these Centres with the staff have been transferred to the Zilla Parishad on agency basis. According to the Government of India's order for Re-organisation of the Family Planning Programme, the whole programme in Rural areas has been re-organised. The existing 148 centres which have been transferred to Zilla Parishad have been upgraded with the extra staff as per pattern. The existing staff provided to these 148 existing centres under the upgraded pattern is borne on the State Sector. 323 more new Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres manned with full staff as per re-organised pattern have also been established under the State Sector. There are now in all 471 Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres (existing 148 *plus* 323 New Centres) with staff having 3 sub-centres (Family Planning). Previously the Family Welfare Planning Centre was manned with only one worker while now the Centre is manned with seven workers as per revised pattern. With the extended programme in rural area, it is now possible to cover effectively the entire rural population of the state. Each main centre covering roughly 60,000 population. Each Auxiliary Nurse Midwife covers 10,000 population under Primary Health Centres taking into consideration the Auxiliary Nurse Midwife at Sub-centre under Primary Health Centre.

The Family Welfare Planning Centres established in Urban and Rural Areas by Government, local bodies and the voluntary organisations are tabulated below :—

Sponsored by	Urban	Rural		Total	
		Main	Sub-Centre	Main	Sub-Centre
1. State Government ..	34	471	1,413	505	1,41
2. Local Bodies ..	59	..	..	26	..
3. Voluntary Organisations	49	11	..	60	..
	142	482	1,413	591	1,413

Response from the Municipalities is still not much encouraging. Very few Municipalities have undertaken the Family Planning Programme. During the month of May 1965, Government of India have accorded approval of 30 Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres with one District Family Planning Bureau for the Bombay City to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The Corporation is establishing the Centre. other Corporations also have requested to push up the intensive programme on the same pattern.

The work done by these Family Welfare Planning Centres upto March, 1965, is as follows :—

The persons contacted for Family Planning Education in urban are 16,71,393 and in rural areas 23,46,714.

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number of persons given advice were 1,47,099 in urban and 1,65,537 in rural areas.

ception

ough the State lays emphasis lisation all available methods ntraception are explained by Welfare Planning Centres' and it is left entirely to the al to accept one method other Contraceptives are ed through not only the Welfare Planning Centres also through Primary Health dispensaries and hospi- Contraceptives are supplied by State Family Planning Bureau to the District Family Officer, and the Family Planning Centres. The Family Planning Officer, supplies the Rural Family Planning Centres, and ries. Municipalities who not open full-fledged Welfare Planning Centres been encouraged to keep a of contraceptives for distribu- A grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,500 annum is available for this from the Government of

rural areas all contraceptives distributed free of cost. In areas contraceptives are free of cost to persons income is below Rs. 300 p.m., half rate to those whose income een Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 p.m. at full rate to those whose is Rs. 500 and above p.m.

Intra-uterine Device as od of Contraception has ommended now for general

ation

ert from the contaceptives given to the community, has stressed the sterilisation right from the beginning of the programme. Since the male sterilisation is very convenient the stress is more on male sterilisation rather than on female sterilisation. The sterilisation of the husband or the wife is the only certain and safest method of family limitation.

Cases are carefully medically examined and selected. The operation is entirely voluntary and willingness of both the husband and wife is taken in writing. In case of male, the age should be 35 years and in case of female the age should be 30 years. Age limit may be relaxed in suitable cases. Government has now accepted the suggestion that the sterilisation should be concentrated within the age group of 25-30 years in women and 30-35 years in men (*vide* Government in Urban Development and Public Health Department No. MIS-1064/39073-H of 9th April, 1965). The couple should normally have 3 children one of which should preferably be male. Full details in connection with terilisation are furnished. Also they are told that the operation normally is irreversible (*vide* G. R. in U. D. and P. H. D. No. FPL-1463/56896-H, datet 24th January, 1964).

With a view to intensifying the Family Planning Programme in the State, just to compensate for the loss of wages for a couple of days following on operation and to meet incidental and other expenses like transport etc., a compensatory allowance of Rs. 10 is paid to the person whose income is less than Rs. 150 p.m. and who gets himself sterilised in case of male and Rs. 20 in case of female, as per revised orders *vide* G. R. in U. D. and P.H.D., No. FPL-1063/12390-H, of 22nd April, 1964. The compensatory allowance is restricted to persons within the age of 45 years undergoing sterilisation.

All local bodies and voluntary organisations which organised vasectomy camps are paid Rs. 5 per vasectomy on the clear understanding that Government is not called upon to bear any expenditure on these Camps. The number of operations to be performed in such camps to be held eligible for the payment of Rs. 5 per case should not be less than 10 in a single day, irrespective of its location (*vide* Government Resolution in Urban Development and Public Health Department No. FPL-1363/62387-H, dated the 5th November 1963).

Government has been pleased to issue the following modification orders in respect of the compensation allowances to be paid to the Surgeon, and his assistants for carrying out the vasectomy (*vide* G. R. U.D. & P. H. D. No. FPL-1463/10512-H, dated 21st May 1964).

The prime function of Medical Officer, Mobile Vasectomy Unit, is to provide sterilisation services in the district by organising camps in the blocks, and at Primary Health Centres. 6 to 10 surgical sub-units are also now established with the Primary Health Centres, where Medical Officers are trained to carry out the vasectomy operation. They have been equipped with necessary instruments. Facilities for free sterilisation operation, vasectomy and tubectomy are now available on fairly wide scale in Government Hospitals, State-aided Hospitals and dispensaries, and maternity homes.

Government of India have accorded for the recurring expenditure for sterilisation beds upto district level at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per bed per annum. This will include,

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additional staff employed, drugs, dressing, and other recurring expenditure per bed. The number of beds for tubectomy for which the above grant will be given upto 20 per cent of the total number of existing beds for women is subject to minimum of 5 beds.

Special casual leave

Special casual leave is also granted to Government servants undergoing sterilisation or sulphingectory operations (*vide* Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. LV. 1459/5811-S-S of 9th February, 1960).

For want of adequate staff it has not been possible to implement this to the desired extent. Immediately after sterilisation operation individual is given necessary advice and precaution to be taken for a few months.

World record for vasectomy camps

Maharashtra has initiated sterilisation camps. These camps have been organised during the special Family Planning Campaign of 6 week's duration in each year. Family Planning Campaign starts with the celebration of Children's Day i. e. 14th November. Notable among them were at Satara from October 30 to November 21, 1961, and another in Jalgaon district from December 18 to 21, 1961. About 1,400 vasectomy operations including 87 on persons suffering from leprosy were performed in Satara Camp, and 1071 operations were performed in Jalgaon Camp. Another Camp was held in Satara from December 18 to 21, 1962, where 906 vasectomy operations were performed. 2224 vasectomy operations were performed in Kolhapur district from November 14 to 31 December, 1962 in several camps held at different places. A camp was organised in Mayo Hospital, Nagpur, between February 15 to 29, 1964 and 1486 vasectomy operations were performed. First Tubectomy Camp was held in Satara from December 15 to 28, 1963 in which 50 Tubectomy Operations were performed in Civil Hospital, Satara. The Camp was organised by the Zilla Parishad and aided by the State Government.

Orientation training camps

One of the main features of the community education programme is the organisation of Orientation Training Camps. These camps are being organised at Primary Health Centre level and usually 40 to 60 village leaders, Sarpanchas, school teachers, Gram Sevaks, members of Mahila Mandal, etc., are given simple orientation in Family Planning. Government of India has provided an expenditure of Rs. 10 per person attending the Orientation Training Camp for three days in connection with halting and messing allowances.

Government of India's award

The Maharashtra State has been awarded a prize for the best Family Planning work for the year 1960. The Maharashtra State has kept four roving Shields for the best 4 districts for outstanding work in Family Planning Programme. This Shield have now been named as Karve Prize.

The best districts who have won the prizes in 1961 are Satara, Jalgaon, Akola, Bhir, Kolhapur, Wardha, Parbhani and Nasik. In 1963-64 Poona, Nagpur, Osmanabad and Jalgaon received the prizes as the best districts.

So far 481 camps have been organised yearwise. In 1960-61 [illegible] camps were organised while 1961-62 59, 1962-63 68, 1963-64 10[illegible] 1964-65 232 camps were organised.

Training

Following facilities are now available in the State for Family Planning Training.

The Family Planning Training and Research Centre, Bombay (Run under Central Government) Regional Family Planning Training Centre, at Poona and Nagpur. The Family Planning Training Centres in Medical Colleges, Poona, Bombay, Nagpur and Aurangabad. Family Planning Training Centre, at Matru Seva Sangh, Nagpur and Central Family Planning Field Unit, Poona. The Family Planning Training Centre, K. E. M. Hospital, Poona.

The Family Planning Training and Research Centre, Bombay, trains potential instructors and Doctors the medium is in English. The Regional Family Planning Training Centres at Poona and Nagpur, give in service Training of 1 to 2 months to the Extension Educators and Family Welfare Workers. The Matru Seva Sangh, Nagpur imparts the pre-service training of one year. The Centres in Medical Colleges give under-graduate training to medical students and, students Nurses. The personnel at these institutions are as below :—

Doctors	1,402
Medical Officer	1,827
Social/Field	2,044
Workers	2,619
Nurses/Midwives	1,018
Others	

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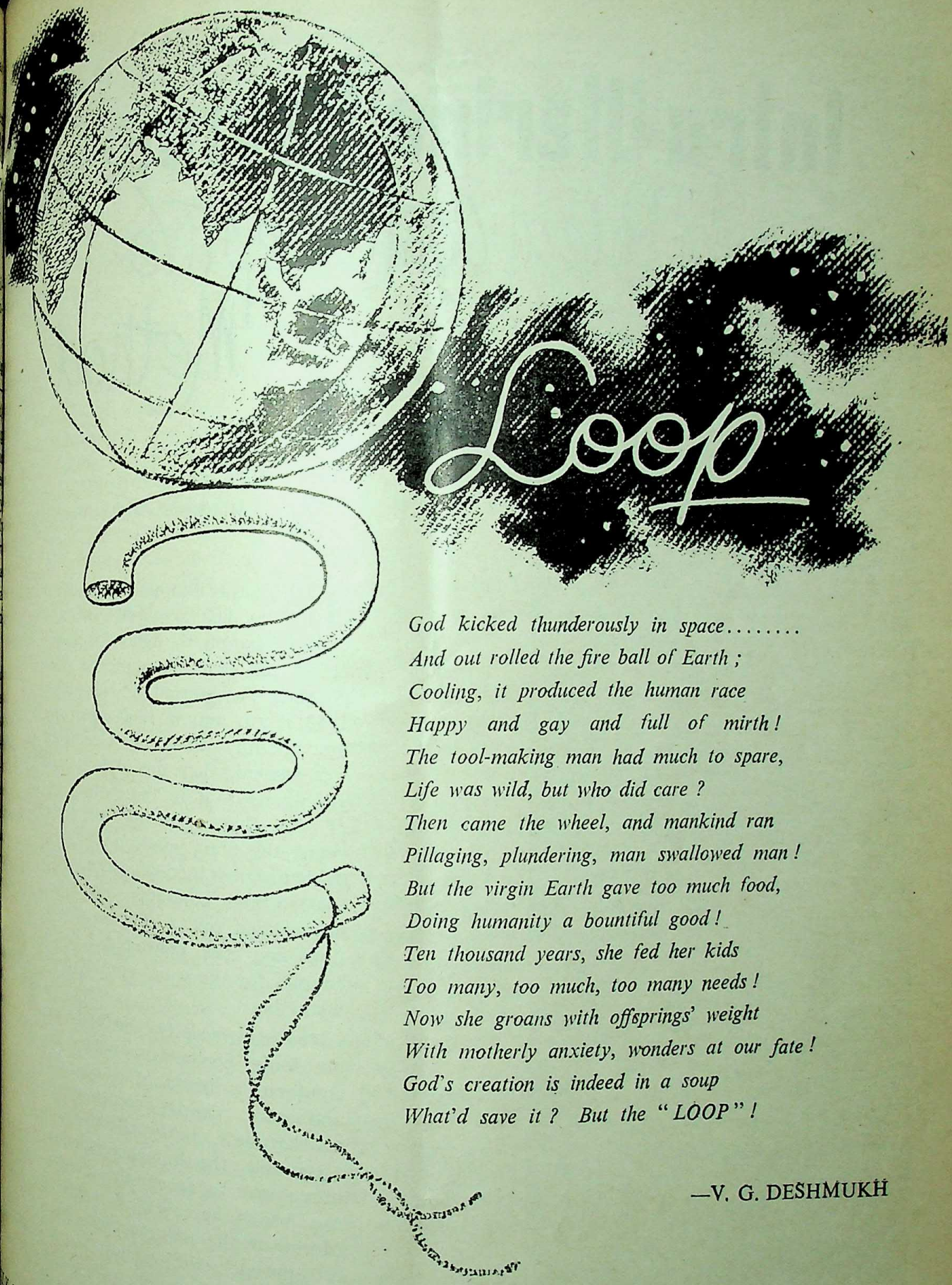

God kicked thunderously in space.....
And out rolled the fire ball of Earth ;
Cooling, it produced the human race
Happy and gay and full of mirth !
The tool-making man had much to spare,
Life was wild, but who did care ?
Then came the wheel, and mankind ran
Pillaging, plundering, man swallowed man !
But the virgin Earth gave too much food,
Doing humanity a bountiful good !
Ten thousand years, she fed her kids
Too many, too much, too many needs !
Now she groans with offsprings' weight
With motherly anxiety, wonders at our fate !
God's creation is indeed in a soup
What'd save it ? But the "LOOP" !

—V. G. DESHMUKH

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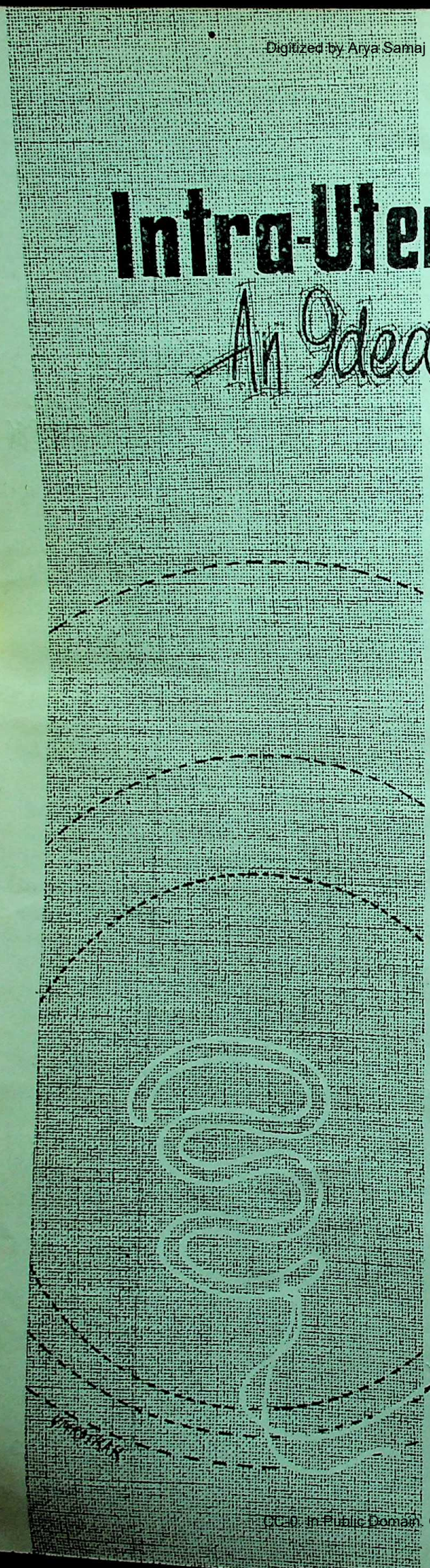
Intra-Uterine Device-
An Ideal Contraceptive Method



— *Shri H. G. Vartak,*
Deputy Minister for Public Health.

THE Family Planning Programme has at last acquired a most potent weapon to fight the population problem. Though the programme was started in November 1953, it was only in 1960, when the first Family Planning Campaign was started, that the idea started getting its root in the rural areas of the State. During all these years, the State made a commendable progress by popularising sterilisation and condoms. The State has carried out 2,10,000 sterilisations and has registered 3,50,000 couples for the usual contraceptive methods.

The contraceptive methods are no doubt becoming popular. The condoms is being accepted more and more. Though contraceptives are harmless, fairly effective and acceptable, the human pyschology may refuse to accept the monotonous use of these methods regularly. Moreover the contraceptors have to approach the agency for replenishment of supplies—a procedure which may not find favour

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majority of our rural and income population. What is needed is one-shot treatment. Hence, sterilisation became quite popular. However, sterilisation can be practised by only those couple who have the desired number of children and cannot be practised for spacing in view of its irreversibility. The practical irreversibility of sterilisation is another problem.

New methods

In view of the unsatisfactory aspect of the present methods, field studies are undertaken to develope new methods. The intra-uterine device is one such methods which has now been approved by the International Planned Parenthood Federation, and the Indian Council of Medical Research. The Government of India has also now given the approval and the I. U. D. is now an approved method in the National Family Planning Programme.

The Intra-uterine Device as a method of contraceptive is not new. In the 30 of this century Dr. Grafenberg, used a silver ring to produce contraceptive effect. However, insertion of the silver ring came into disrepute because of the complications that were seen in the presence of the silver ring, being as a foreign body in the uterus or womb of the mother. The complications seen in Grafenberg series were due to the irritant property of silver. Hence, the research workers were on the look-out for a non-irritant material and the polythene plastic was the obvious choice. After Dr. Grafenberg, Oppenheimer reported result of the study of 329 cases ; he first used a silver ring and later switched to a gut. Dr. Ishihama of Japan has reported a field study of 18,594 cases in Japan. The reports published by Oppenheimer and Ishihama stimulated interest in the use of I. U. D. and a number of field studies were undertaken in various countries. Accordingly the Indian Council of Medical Research, undertook fifty studies all over India. In the meeting at Aurangabad, held in January 1965, the Indian Council of Medical Research, reviewed the analysis of 3,563 cases and came to the conclusion that it is safe to accept the method of Intra-Uterine Device provided the insertion is done by a qualified medical personnel.

Lippes loop

The I. U. D. approved by I. C. M. R. has been devised and used by Dr. Lippe, and hence the device is commonly called as the 'Lippes Loop'.

The Loop consists of a double 'S' shape and is made of polythene. It contains a radio-opaque material and therefore casts a shadow when X'rayed.

Majority of the women can avail of the loop. Mothers who have got gross diseases of the uterus or the vagina are of course not in a position to get the device inserted. Such a rejection rate may work out from 3 per cent to 25 per cent depending upon the various socio-economic level of the different communities.

The actual insertion of the device does not take more than three to five minutes. It requires no anaesthesia. The inserter, which is charged with the device, is introduced in the cavity of the womb and the device is delivered by pushing it by a plunger. Since, it is a procedure not involving anaesthesia or instrumentation, the mother gets up from the table and can walk to the residence to resume the duties almost immediately.

The device is harmless in majority of the cases. The only serious complication is the bleeding when the device has to be taken out. This occurs in approximately 5 per cent. of the cases. The bleeding may start from the insertion itself or may occur during the next menstrual cycle.

In about five per cent of the cases the loop may come out of its own accord. The mother has to be advised of this possibility and has to be trained to feel the threads to ensure that the I. U. D. is in position.

The presence of a foreign-body inside the womb may lead to think that in the long run, this method may be harmful. However, in the field studies now conducted no harmful effects were seen. A device was recovered from a mother who tolerated it for seventeen years without any harmful effect. This is due to the fact that polythene is non-irritant and chances of getting cancer as a result of its prolonged use are absolutely nil.

It is true that the device once inserted can be kept for a long time and should only be taken out only when another pregnancy is desired or when the mother passes the age of menopanse that is when she ceases to menstruate.

The device can be inserted at any time provided of course the mother is not pregnant. Thus after a delivery, the I. U. D. can be inserted before the mother leaves the maternity home or it can be inserted six weeks after the delivery when the mother comes for the first post-natal visit. After spontaneous abortion, it can be inserted after a month. Though the insertion can be carried out any time during the menstrual cycle, it will be advisable to insert it immediately after the cycle.

(continued on page 18)

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How To Check Population Growth

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar, M.P.
Director, Institute of Population Studies

THAT India's explosive rate of population growth is seriously impeding the rapid economic development of the country and that something effective must be done to reduce the country's birth rate is conceded by all thoughtful people. Secondly, that the Government has taken a courageous and progressive stand on the need for family planning and has embarked on a democratic and voluntary policy of population control is known all the world over. But it is not known for certain whether this national awareness and control policy have resulted in a definite decline in the additions to the existing population. Such evidence as is available shows that there has been no marked decline in the birth rate and that the country, particularly rural India, which shelters eighty per cent of the population, has not taken to family planning in a serious and purposeful manner.

While it is true that it would take a decade or two to evaluate the overall effects of a family planning

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, pursued so far under the five-year plans, all that we today points out that some tant aspects of family plan- have not received the emphasis importance they deserve.

designed policy

, one, a well designed and care- implemented population policy follow a certain logical pattern. plan at the individual level and quently on the national level is to fail if one or two vital are missed.

intellectual awareness that a family is incompatiable with a for an expectation of a higher of consumption or a higher dard of living other things ining the same, is necessary. can be brought to the masses through propaganda, educa- through the platform (speeches) film and radio, for illiterates, addition to these, through the (newspaper articles, pam- and books) for literates.

Then comes awareness of the of family limitation. The or woman, and preferably must know that it is possible control conception. They must that means are available to and limit children. This means knowledge. Of course, there be some who, despite propa- , remain so entrenched in rance that they will continue to ve that God sends children and ing can be done about them.

This must be followed by accept- of the known means which all way from abstinence and restraint within marriage, the which is really unsafe), sheath, phragm and jelly, foam tablets oral contraceptives to per- methods of surgical sterilisa- like vasectomy and salpinge- The husband or wife must a good knowledge of these methods and must find at least one method acceptable to both.

Availability of the means is essential as the knowledge and acceptability, both are not sufficient. A clinic, a physician, a prescription and the material all these must be available. This means that a clinic must be within the reach of every community. The financial and other difficulties involved in organising a clinic in every village or even a group of villages become obvious. The clinic must be staffed by a knowledgeable and sympathetic physician. The clinic must be able to give free contraceptives.

But the need for strong motivation to practice family planning is the most important factor. The husband and wife may travel as far as the fourth stage, receive the necessary advice and/or contraceptives, go home and forget all about it.

Material and psychological barriers

At this level a variety of barriers —materials and psychological—crop up. The home may be crowded and the necessary privacy may be lacking. There may be no bathrooms, running water or light. The mother-in law if she knows about the matter, may be an obstacle. And family planning in actual practice implies a certain amount of rational planning in a couple's conjugal relations. It is at the time of coitus that motivation in favour of family planning must reign supreme but in actual practice it is the time when it is least strong.

If a couple has come as far as the fifth stage and actually practised family planning they deserve all credit. But there is one more barrier which can render the postponement of prevention of a pregnancy impossible. This is the effectiveness of a particular method of family planning or the particular contraceptive used. An ideal contraceptive must be completely effective, cheap, harmless, easy to use and acceptable from the aesthetic point of view. Some of these factors depend on individual's attitudes and tastes. The choice of the method depends on how effective it can be preventing a pregnancy to a particular wife.

In a word, success will be attained only if all the steps outlined above are attended to by every family planning clinic or organisation. Otherwise the movement is bound to fail.

"WAR ON WANT" GIFT OF LAND-ROVERS TO INDIA

A gift of two Land-Rovers is to be made to India by War on Want, the British welfare organization. The vehicles will be sent within the next six months.

Announcing this in London, a spokesman for the organization said that one of the vehicles would be used as a mobile family planning clinic in rural areas. The other would be for a leprosy hospital in Uttar Pradesh, where it would be used to co-ordinate the work of the hospital's outdoor clinics.

Mrs. Freda Laski, a War on Want worker, said that the Land-Rover gift had been made possible by an anonymous benefactor.

War on Want has raised thousands of pounds in Britain to help needy people all over the world. One of its major contributions in India has been its support of the Bhoodan movement, providing aid for villages to start community development projects.

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(*continued from page 15*)

While the device is in the womb of the mother, the chances of pregnancy, are almost nil. In the Indian Council of Medical Research studies, pregnancy resulted only in 0·3 to 3 per cent of the cases, the average percentage of pregnancy in I. C. M. R. series is 0·46 per cent. It means that one out of two hundred mothers may have a failure. The effectivity is therefore about 99·5 per cent. Only sterilisation can offer this percentage of effectivity.

Though I. U. D. shares the effectivity of the sterilisation it does not share its irreversibility. Pregnancy results within three months after the I. U. D. is taken out. Thus I. U. D. shares with sterilisation its advantages of high acceptability, effictivity, but does not share the disadvantage of irreversibility.

The services of contraceptives and sterilisation are given free of charge to the rural and the low-income community. But Government bears the cost of Rs. 20 per couple for contraceptives. and Rs. 5 for Vasectomy (excluding compensatory allowances, etc.). The I. U. D. is going to cost the Government not more than 25 paise. The I. U. D. is, therefore, the cheapest contraceptive method available. The indigenous manufacture of I. U. D. is already planned and will be a reality in no distant future.

The Intra-uterine Device is, therefore, an ideal contraceptive method because—

(1) it is highly effective ;

(2) it is likely to be highly acceptable ;

(3) it is harmless ;

(4) it is cheap ;

(5) it is likely to be available in adequate numbers ;

(6) it is a one-shot treatment ;

(7) it is reversible.

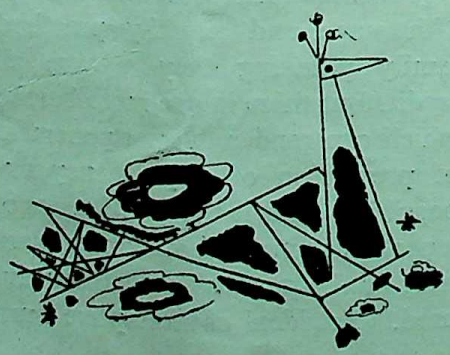
Family Planning Centres

The services of I. U. D. can be offered on a mass scale to the community. There are 482 centres in Rural and 142 Centres in Urban areas, and I. U. D. can be fitted to any mother free of charge in any of the Family Planning Clinics. Not only Family Welfare Planning Centres, but maternity homes, hospitals, and the private practitioners will be supplied with the I. U. Ds., on request and a really mass service can be organised in urban areas. The greatest problem now facing is to implement the programme on a mass scale in rural areas. Due to the non-availability of lady doctors, who are required to insert these devices, implementation of I. U. D. programme poses a real problem in rural areas, but with the active co-operation of private practitioners the programme is sure to spread in rural areas.

An ideal contraceptive method

The Intra-Uterine Device, in view of possessing almost all the qualities required for an ideal contraceptive, will now offer a real break th in the Family Planning Progra and it is expected that I. U. will play the same part as D. D. in Malaria Programme and a m scale service will have very appr able results during the next th years.

The implementation of the Fa Planning Programme has res in 2,10,000 sterilisations and 3,00 contraceptives. There must be q a large number of persons, esp ally belonging to upper-middle cl and upper class, who may following the methods to p their families without coming the Centres. The registered bi rate of Maharashtra has fallen 28.8 (1964) from 31·8 (1960). T difference is statistically significa and the reduction works out to per cent. Whether this reduction casually associated with fam planning practices or not is a mat now under consideration. But the change is significant, one cann escape, the inevitable conclusi that by employing twenty tim the personnel by spending five tim and by the widespread and m scale use of I. U. D., the targ of 50 per cent reduction in bir rate can be achieved much earl than 1973. The personnel has bee increased ; the desired expenditur has been provided ; it now o requires the effective utilisation the available methods with a s positive stress on Intra-Ute Device Programme.



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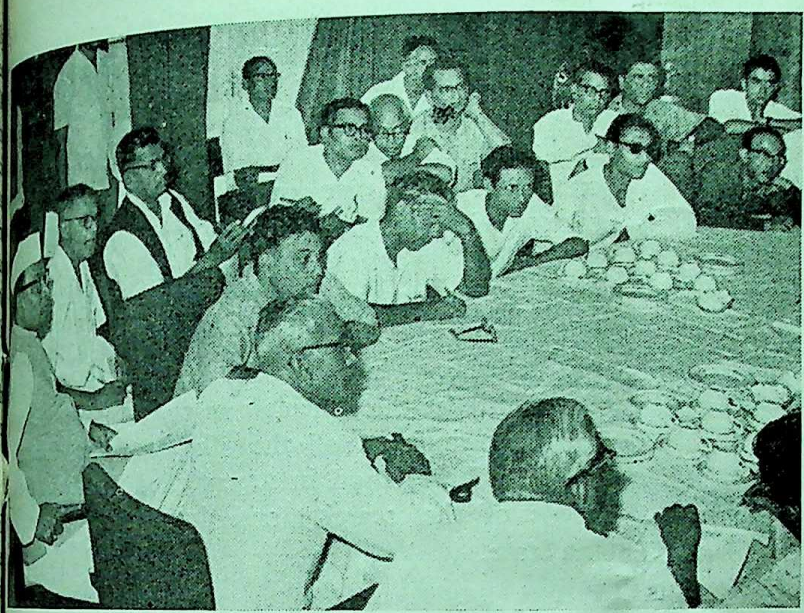
Chief Minister Upholds State Jowar procurement Policy

Clarification regarding the points raised by Shri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture.



The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, addressing a Press Conference at New Delhi on July 3 in which he explained the food policy of his State and also made a successful attempt to refute the criticism levelled by the Union Food Minister at the policy

POINTS RAISED BY SHRI SUBRAMANIAM, UNION FOOD MINISTER, AGAINST THE MAHARASHTRA JOWAR PROCUREMENT SCHEME AS REPORTED BY NEWSPAPERS

1. The Scheme was launched without providing an adequate reserve stock to meet the needs of scarcity areas and devising the requisite machinery for its implementation.

2. The State Government launched the scheme with bravado without consulting the Union Government. It did not have reserve stock to feed scarcity areas in time of need. This has resulted in an "artificial scarcity" of Jowar in many such areas.

TIMES OF INDIA, dated 2nd July 1965.

CLARIFICATION BY THE CHIEF MINISTER OF MAHARASHTRA

The Union Minister has himself stated that the machinery was efficient. The co-operative machinery which has been set up is, in fact, most satisfactory and there has been no complaint regarding its working from any part of the State. There are about 20,000 fair price shops in the State. The stocks were made available from time to time to deficit areas immediately after the purchases were made. Consequently, prices came down. In view of this, it cannot be said that monopoly purchase of jowar is the reason for higher prices. Inadequate supply of rice and wheat by the Centre in the first 6 months of the year is the only reason for the higher prices.

The food Corporation of India was not to go in for purchases in deficit States and therefore, the State could not take the risk of the marketable surplus going out of its hands. It is not at all a question of "bravado" but it was a logical step taken to ensure that producers

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3. *It has been reported that Shri Subramaniam said : "Maharashtra's foodgrain difficulties were the consequence of State Purchase Scheme introduced without adequate reserves and without consulting the Centre."*

"INDIAN EXPRESS", dated 2nd July 1965.

4. *Shri Subramaniam has indicated in his speech that this scheme involved a control on movement of stocks. Cordoning off "the higher production areas" would result in the needs of the low production area not being met.*

"TIMES OF INDIA", dated 2nd July 1965.

5. *Shri Subramaniam said that monopoly procurement will succeed only if levy was imposed. He also said that small growers normally rushed to sell their stock in the market as they did not have the capacity to hold it ..... the big cultivators were holding back their stocks in the hope of getting better prices.*
"TIMES OF INDIA", dated 2nd July 1965.

get fixed remunerative prices throughout the year, a principle which has been accepted by the Union Minister in his speech at Bombay. He has also admitted, according to the "Times of India", that monopoly purchase scheme was "ideologically correct and theoretically desirable". The use of the expression "bravado" is unfortunate.

Before we started the scheme, we were living from ship to mouth. It is extremely difficult to understand how a State could build or how the Centre even could help to build reserve stocks under such circumstances. In fact, as any one can easily understand, the scheme was meant to build a buffer stock for scarcity areas. It is not that we were not asking the Centre for stocks; on the contrary, we were proposing to tap even the scheme for chronic scarcity and under developed areas (PL-480-article II "Food for Peace" Scheme). The scheme was rejected by the Centre and we could not get nearly 1½ lakh tonnes of foodgrains under the Scheme. There was hardly any need to consult the Centre as the Scheme was a correct one according to the principles of the Bhuvaneshwar Resolution and the State stood in urgent need of stocks for the needs of the scarcity and low-production areas in the State.

As soon as we made purchases in higher production areas, a portion of the purchased stocks was immediately rushed to low production or scarcity areas. Not only did we provide food for all areas in this way but the prices also came down.

Monopoly purchase of Jowar naturally keeps the whole-sale traders away and the Apex Co-operative Body, with its Talukas Sale and Purchase Unions, did the purchases on behalf of the Government through about 800 centres set up in the field. All producers are required to sell their produce of jowar to the co-operative organisation. There is no complaint in the State that any trader has hoarded jowar. It is also not true that all the big land-owners are holding stocks; a few may have such stocks. A list has already been prepared of such holders and the Collectors have been asked to requisition their surplus stocks if they fail to sell their stocks by persuation. This process is still continuing and we shall have to await the results for some time, before judging the scheme. Any adverse assessment of the scheme at this stage would appear to be rather premature.

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Shri Subramaniam has stated in his speech, accord- in the Indian Express : " We do not have a food , but we are moving towards one for which we have lated plans and schemes.

Shri Subramaniam has suggested that in order to ccessful " the scheme would have to be on a levy ".

That is precisely the point. Shri Subramaniam says that the Chief Ministers are consulted but that cannot mean that every Chief Minister accepts the view of the Food Ministry. Therefore, if a particular State has its own programme to meet the critical situation, it is only an effort made by it to supplement the Centre's efforts. With all sincerity and the success of such a programme cannot be assessed in isolation. Shri Subramaniam claims to be the author of the Bhubaneswar Resolution. When that is so and when he agrees that remunerative prices should be given to the agriculturists throughout the year, it cannot be understood what other scheme, different from our scheme, he could have in mind which brings about this result. In this connection, one may remember how the price of wheat fell to levels lower than the minimum prices in Punjab some weeks ago. If one has faith in monopoly procurement or State trading in foodgrains, one should sincerely support the Maharashtra Scheme rather than run it down. It is gratifying to note that Shri Subramaniam has praised the co-operative movement in Maharashtra and Madras and has indicated that co-operatives in Maharashtra have done very well in implementing this scheme. According to Shri Subramaniam's assessment, smaller cultivators have given their Jowar to the Government. That being so, when Government is taking every action to take the Jowar from the remaining big land-owners, there can conceivably be no defect in regard to the scheme.

According to Shri Subramaniam, this and the lack of reserve stocks are the only defects. About reserve stocks, the position has already been clarified and about levy basis, it needs to be understood that no practical administration will impose levy when it knows that more than 70 per cent. cultivators are compelled by circumstances to sell Jowar and in regard to others, they can be persuaded or their stocks requisitioned under the Defence of India Rules. Therefore, there is no need to touch the 70 per cent. people and give a handle to the lower level Government servants to cause any kind of harassment. One should really understand the position clearly before advocating levy system under such conditions. In my Rahuri speech, I had said that there is no food policy which has been accepted by the Food Minister himself and that we have not received timely food supplies, a fact which could be proved by figures. We are in all sincerity trying to implement a scheme which the Union Minister admits to be " ideologically correct and theoretically desirable ". The experiment

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8. *Shri Subramaniam is reported to have said that food policies of the Government were those of the State Ministers and not his own and that if there was failure of the Union Government, it was a failure of the State Government policies and not his own.*

9. *Shri Subramaniam is reported to have suggested that the amount of Jowar purchased is much less than the marketable surplus.*

of compulsory levy alleged to have led to the defi
of the Ministers in Madras justifies our approach.

In this connection, it would have to be pointed o
that no deficit State had asked for imposition
Zonal organisations. Zonal system is evolved by th
Central Government and if any hardship is experienc
by any deficit State as a result of it, the Centre w
certainly have to be responsible for coming to
help of the deficit State.

There are no accurate data available to show h
much percentage of the total production is the mark
able surplus. In recent years, we have been hea
that agriculturists all over the country are hold
their stocks and are not bringing them to the mark
Out of a total estimated Jowar production of 32 l
tonnes in the State, so far 2·5 lakh tonnes has be
purchased under the scheme. This works out to ab
7 per cent. One has to understand that this stock
purchased under difficult circumstances and condition
of stress in a monopoly scheme started in the mid
of the season and that too is a deficit State like Mahar
shtra.

Marketable surplus is calculated on the basis o
quantities sold in the market. The same grain, how
ever, can be sold in different markets at different times
for example, the grain sold in a surplus area is genera
passed on to the deficit areas. There it is sold to th
wholesaler. In turn, he sells it to the retailer. A
these transactions are recorded and on that basis mark
able surplus is calculated. That does not happen
monopoly purchase or it happens in a different wa
that is, the co-operative society purchases Jowar a
it is sold through the Collector in the needy area
The Collector in turn sells it through Fair Price Sho
and through retailers. In the normal course at leas
two and sometimes more transactions take place an
if all these transactions are calculated for the Jow
purchased by the Government, then alone we c
compare the figure of purchases with the figure of sa
in the different markets which is the figure of the mark
able surplus. It is to be borne in mind that in the p
because of the very low prices of foodgrains, and pres
needs of monetary requirements, cultivators usu
sell grain without any reference to their own n
On that basis, we used to have the marketable surp
It should also be borne in mind that last year's p
of Jowar in Maharashtra were very high and th
why no stocks were left with the agriculturists wh
result that they had to start consuming Jowar

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Peace Vital For Economic Development

—*Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri,*
Prime Minister of India.

In a broadcast to the nation on July 1, 1965, the Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri said Pakistan would have no military or police post in the Rann of Kutch. The aggression in this area was to be clearly and fully vacated. Shri Shastri added " It is good that eventually reason has prevailed and a situation full of the gravest possible consequences has not been allowed to get out of the hand. The recent events have clearly established that the use of force cannot settle any problem."

ing is the text of the Prime er's broadcast :

CE I last spoke to you, eral important events have place. Some have shocked caused us all the greatest and others have given us confidence and faith in our to march ahead as a people as a nation.

ing the last few weeks I have abroad and visited several ies. For me personally this ly a voyage of discovery. ever I went, I was received ndiality and with affection by governments and peoples. This was truly a welcome to the 470 million people of India whom I represented. The current series of visits began with a trip to the Soviet Union. In many ways this was a memorable visit. The U.S.S.R. Government and the people have abiding friendship for the people of India and they have stood by us all along, even in periods of stress and strain. They are anxious to be of increasing help in our economic development. This has been a very useful visit indeed.

Later I was able to visit Canada and also to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London, stopping for a day in Cairo on my way. In all these countries there is goodwill for India in abundance. They are all our friends and our mutual relations are bound to get strengthened further. I need hardly talk to you in detail about the very close and friendly relations that bind the United Arab Republic and India. Canada is another country which has been consistently friendly to India and particularly helpful in the efforts that we are making for our economic development and in the field of atomic energy. The reception accorded to me by the people of Canada was specially heart-warming.

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For me the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Confrerence was indeed a valuable experience. Heads of governments of so many countries belonging to different Continents had gathered together to discuss vital political and economic issues which were of common interest to all. Our deliberations and the conclusions we reached are bound to have an impact on current world events.

Wherever I went I found that the Indian people are held in high regard as people who are wise and mature and whose adherence to peace is a matter not of expediency but of principle. Our self-restraint has been appreciated and we are regarded as a people who can be trusted and relied upon to pursue a rational course of action. The image of India is that of a large and stable democracy in an area which is of vital importance to the peace of the world.

Though the countries that I visited have different systems of economy and policy, I was struck most by a unanimity in their sincere and ardent desire for peace in the world. The Soviet Union in particular has gone through the horrors of war on its own soil in which millions of precious lives were lost. The people there are, therefore, naturally anxious that there should be no recurrence of war.

The Canadians have worked together with Indians in U. N. peace-keeping operations in different parts of the globe.

In all countries I visited, there was sincere appreciation of the peaceful policies which India has pursued ever since the attainment of independence. I explained to the leaders of various governments that India was firmly wedded to the path of peace. At the same time, I stated clearly that adherence to peaceful policies could not possibly stand in the way of the preservation of our soverignty and territorial integrity. Inevitably, the Indo-Pakistan dispute in regard to the Kutch-Sind border came up for discussion at certain places. Naturally there was great anxiety and also apprehension about a possible escalation of the border conflict. I explained to them our point of view and stated that despite the gravest possible provocation, we had acted with great self-restraint and that we were still willing to walk along the path of peace provided aggression was immediately vacated.

I know you have all been greatly concerned about the aggression that was committed on the Kutch border by Pakistan. Unfortunately the relations between our two countries have not been happy and they were thrown into the gravest peril by an armed attack on our border positions. We defended our territorial integrity and made it known that the continuance of war-like operations would compel us to take such measures as appeared to be necessary for the preservation of our freedom. We also made it clear that aggression had to be vacated and that too with the least possible delay, if an escalation of the conflict was to be avoided. Subsequently, there was an intervention by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson. We made it clear that there could be no cease-fire without a simultaneous agreement about the vacation of aggression and the restoration of status quo same as on 1st January 1965. Our basic stand in this matter was repeatedly stated in the Parliament.

As you would have read from this morning's papers a cease fire agreement has become effective from early this morning. Simultaneo Pakistan has agreed to the with wal of her armed forces from area. On our part we have indica that since we have no desire to k up a war-like atmosphere, we wo withdraw our troops from present forward positions so the possibility of a clash is obvi On the question of patrolling sides have agreed that the pos as it obtained on the 1st Ja 1965, will be restored.

There will be no military or police post of Pakistan in the of Kutch and thus the aggres in this area is to be clearly and vacated. We had to agree to

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Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the late Prime Minister of India said, " I consider trees as my friends". In 1947, he inaugurated the week by planting a Kachnar Sapling. Speaking on the occasion, he said, " A growing tree is the living symbol of a progressive nation. It is easy" he emphasized, " to cut down a tree, but it takes a generation to grow one ". In 1958, he observed, " There should be a strict rule that no one should cut down a tree without planting two in its place."

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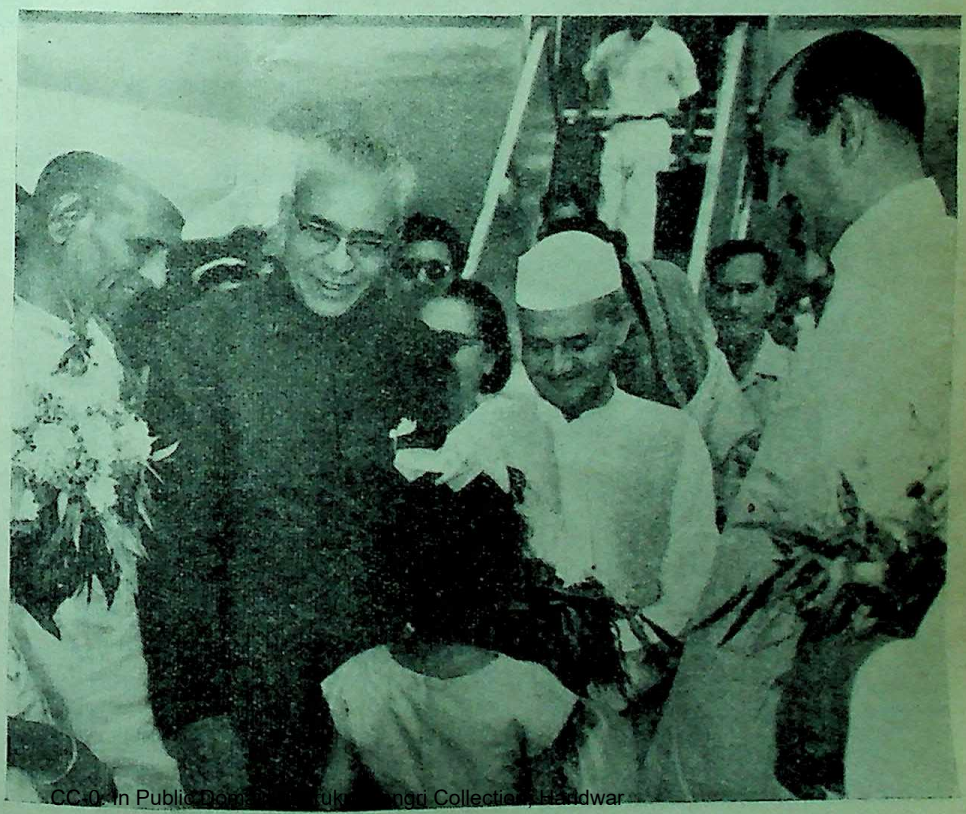
Prime Minister Visits Nagpur

The Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, visited Nagpur on July 7 and 8, 1965. He was accorded a very warm welcome by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, on his arrival at the Sonegaon aerodrome. The Prime Minister, on his way back to Delhi from Hyderabad had planned to call on Acharya Vinoba Bhave at Pannar near Wardha, 45 miles from Nagpur.

At the request of the Chief Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri delayed his departure to Delhi for a day to see for himself the functioning of Panchayat Samitis in Maharashtra. For that he visited two villages, viz. Bina and Patanagi near Nagpur. The Prime Minister commended the functioning of Panchayati Raj in the State and said that other States should emulate the example of Maharashtra. The State's performance in the field of co-operation was also unique, he said.



Pictures alongside show the Prime Minister being warmly received at the Sonegaon aerodrome.

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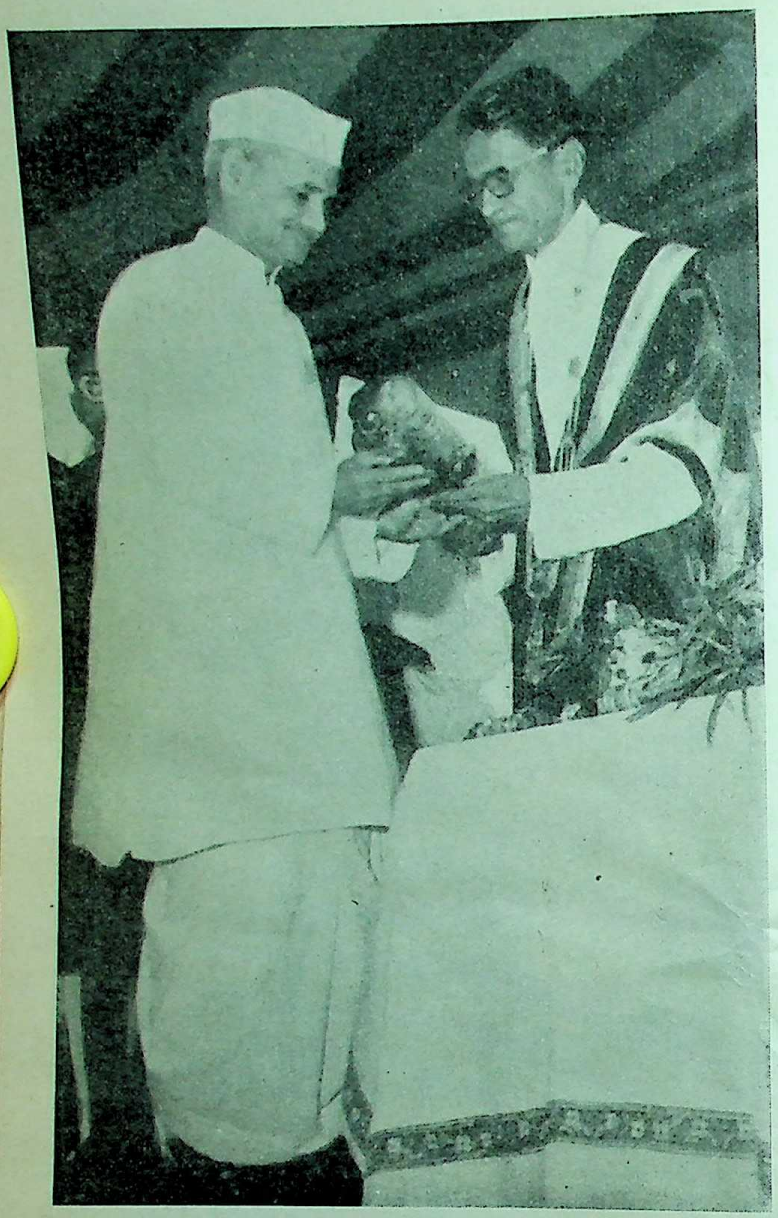

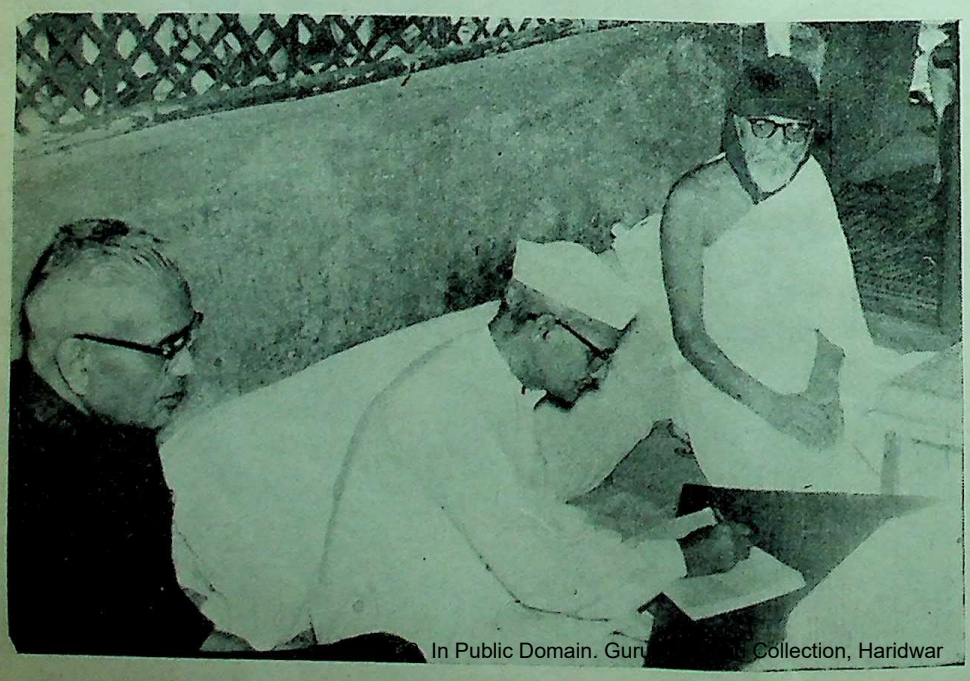

(Left : Top) The Prime
Nagpur Municipal Corpora
Shri Takkamore, handing

(Left : Below) The Prime
in his *Ashram* at Pauna
about an hour and a half

(Top : Centre) The Prim
accompanied by Acharya V

(Right : Top) The Prime
where he favoured a local
house. He spent about tw

(Right : Below) While
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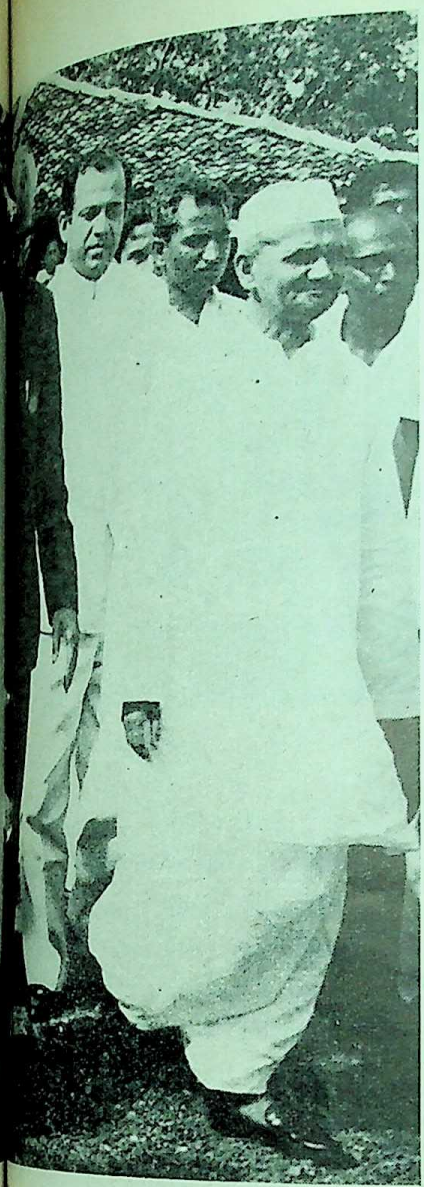

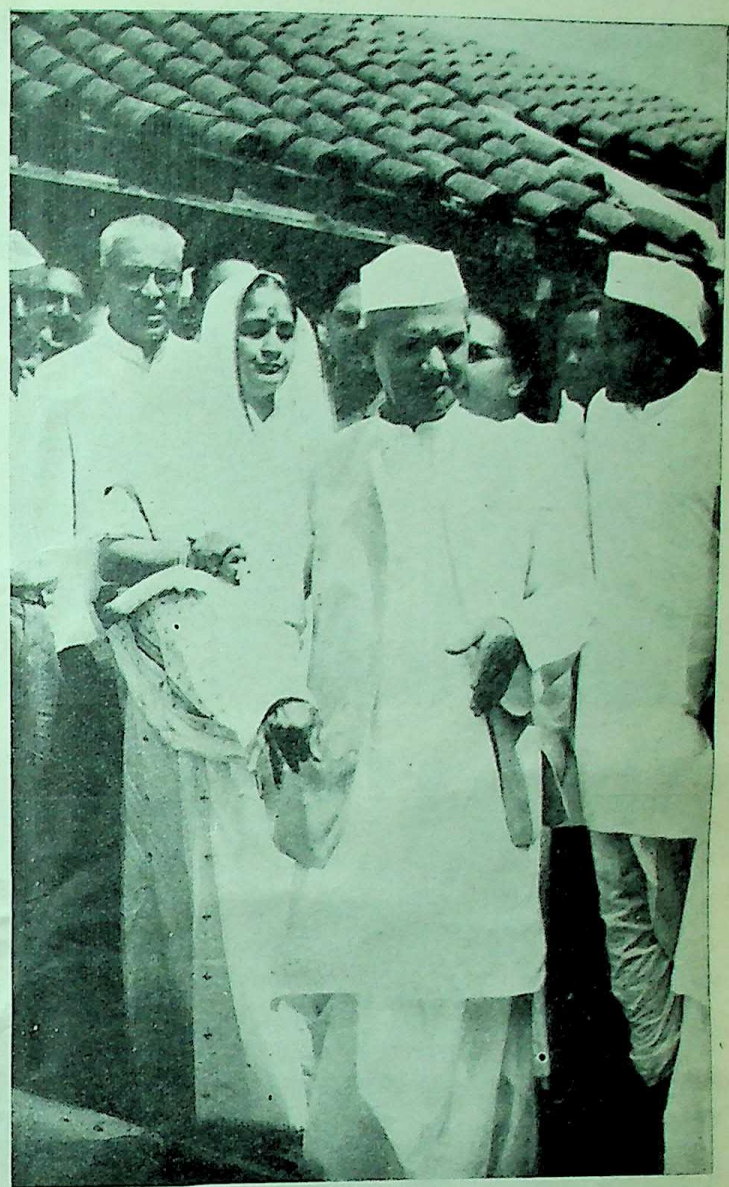

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a civic reception by the
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Acharya Vinoba Bhave
him various problems for

k a round in the *Ashram*
Minister, Shri V. P. Naik

village Bina near Nagpur
ing a special visit to his
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of the Nagpur Zilla
r it, the Prime Minister
in Maharashtra

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(Left : Top) At village Bir the Prime Minister inspected t houses built under the Re Housing Scheme. He also visi the local dispensary and saw f himself the functioning of Pa chayat Samiti by visiting the offi of the Gram Panchayat.

(Right : Top) On July 8, t Prime Minister addressed a Pre Conference and afterwards dro in an open motor car to the aer drome. He was bade farewell thousands of people standing alo the roadsides.

(Alongside) The Prime Minis was seen off at the aer drome by the Chief Minister Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Na who presented him an alb containing photographs of his Na pur visit before emplaning

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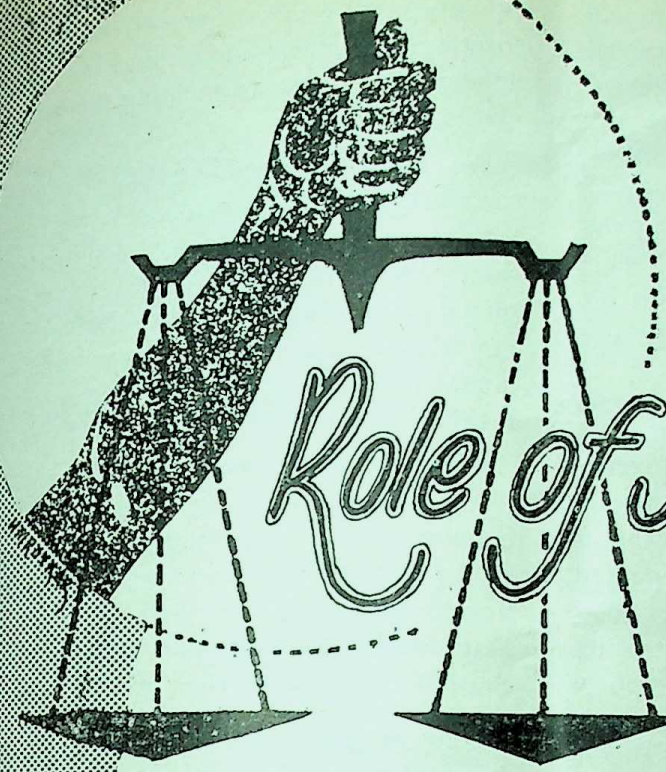

Role of Judiciary Under The Indian Democracy

—*Shri P. B. Gajendragadkar,*
Chief Justice, Supreme Court of India.

IN dealing with the subject I feel somewhat diffident because I apprehend that some of the thoughts which I would express may sound platitudinous. Truth is a very poor competitor in the market place of ideas because it often sounds platitudinous and men in general are apt to shrug their shoulders and treat a platitudinous statement with indifference. I would, therefore, appeal to the readers to consider the merits of the points I wish to make inspite of the fact that they may sound platitudinous.

When we speak of the role of the judiciary in the Indian Democracy we have to take into consideration two preliminary points. What is the role of the Indian Democracy and what is the role of law under the Indian Democracy ?

It is well-known that prior to the Second World War, western democracies were content to play a passive role in the governance of the States. They felt that the task of the democratic Government was merely to keep law and order within the four corners of the State and to prevent acts of aggression against the integrity of the State. There were several occasions when socio-economic tensions erupted and disturbed the peace of the State, but the Government took the view that its responsibility consisted merely in keeping

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the ring of conflict clear. It thought that all economic tensions and conflicts should be resolved by the rule of the free market. It never thought of entering the arena of these conflicts or assisting any party involved in them. Individual liberty, freedom of contract, and the rule of free market, as well as the doctrine of *laissez faire* determined the scope of the role of democratic Government in these days. This role was very passive and may well be described as a role based on the law and order concept. It was a policeman's role, a night watchman's role.

As a result of the First World War, however, this passive concept of the role of the Democratic Government had begun to receive some shocks. Socialism had meanwhile started preaching the doctrine of socio-economic equality and communism which appeared on the world scene at the end of the First World War proclaimed its faith in the efficacy and inevitability of economic planning for the public good. The appeal which proceeded from this new idea of economic planning proved irresistible to the millions of citizen all over the world, and the promises held out by this planning proved very alluring to them. That raised a serious problem before the democracies and it was realised that unless democracies found a solution to the problem of poverty and unemployment they may not be able to stand the challenge of communism.

As Toynbee has observed, the process of the growth of human civilisations shows a fascinating story of challenge and response. Every social institution which has vitality in it meets the challenge which changing times posed and finds an adequate answer to this challenge. Democracies proved to be vital social institutions and they found an answer to this challenge. The Beveridge Report which has played a significant part in the birth and development of this revolutionary idea declared that a democratic Government has to fight five giant evils : they are poverty, ignorance, disease, squalon and unemployment. As soon as this notion was accepted by the democracies the concept of their role had to undergo a radical change. This role ceased to be passive or negative : it became positive and dynamic. The Welfare State concept made it necessary for the democracies to enter the arena of socio-economic conflicts and to assist a rational solution to the problems which these conflicts disclosed.

When democracies thus attempt to play their role as Welfare States, inevitably they turn to law as their great ally. Law which used to be passive when the democratic role was passive, now became dynamic. With the expansion of the frontiers of the democratic role, the frontiers of law expanded, and law began to assist the democratic process of meeting the challenge of the giants.

We ought to remember that the democratic law has certain distinctive features. Law passed by popular legislatures cannot be treated as introducing regimentation. Free and full discussion in the Press and on the public platform of all problems of socio-economic importance is the first step in the making of democratic laws. Free and full debate in the legislative chambers is the next step.

When the law emerges from the legislative chambers it has to face a challenge in a court of law in a democracy governed by a written Constitution ; that leads to the decree of the court. After the democratic laws have passed through this process, they purport to assist the socio-economic policies of the democratic States in pursuit of their welfare idea.

Law is not a breeding omnipotence in the sky ; it is a witness to the moral, social and economic development of the human race itself. From the sociological point of view, the centre of gravity of the law lies in the society itself.

While legislatures are framing laws and the judiciary are thinking of evolving jurisprudential principles there knock at the doors of the legislatures and the jurists a multitude of unsatisfied legitimate human desires and ambitions and it is the challenge of these ambitions and desires that law has to meet from time to time. To the extent to which law is able to provide answers to these problems and to help in the solution of the problems of hunger and poverty, it can be said to have succeeded in its role.

Thus, the role of democracy is dynamic under the Indian Constitution and the role of law which is a great ally of democracy is equally dynamic. It is in the context of these two roles that we have to decide the question of the role of the judiciary.

Two-fold functions

Under the Indian Constitution, the judicature has to perform two-fold function. It has to adjudicate upon disputes between citizens and citizens, that has been a part of the traditional work assigned to the judiciary all over the world.

Under the Indian Constitution, the judicature has to perform the more difficult task of determining the validity of legislative acts and executive actions. The Indian Constitution has guaranteed certain fundamental

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It is a matter of common knowledge that mankind completely dependent on trees. They are a very rt of our lives. They give us fuel to cook with and mber to build our houses; they offer shade during e hot season; they protect our soils; and they also ovide us with fruit to eat and fodder for cattle. the trees, we owe the stored-up wealth of coal- ds, fertile earth for the production of food, life- ving water for irrigation, and the purity of the ery air we breathe. As a deterrent to soil erosion ees have proved their worth, and science has yet discover a cheaper and better method for checking e desiccation of soil.

to the citizens of India and it has also prescribed mitations within which the functions and powers the legislatures and the executive must be rcised.

o questions often arise in respect of law passed ur legislatures. Are they within the legislative mpetence of the legislature and have they violated fundamental rights of the Citizens ? In dealing th these questions, very difficult and delicate pro- ms are raised before the courts.

In discharging this two-fold function, the Indian urts act like watch-towers guarding the liberty fundamental rights of citizens and also as labora- ies for testing the validity of legislative and execu- e actions.

The fundamental rights guaranteed by the Con- tution are not absolute. The Constitution itself provided that these rights can be regulated reason- and in the interest of public good. The dualism between individual freedom and public good raises very difficult problems.

In dealing with such a problem, a judge has to be aware of the felt necessities of the times and the sense of social values which are developing in contemporary society. In interpreting the words of the Constitution, a judge has to remember that the Constitution is a living document of paramount importance and its words cannot be treated as static.

As notions of social good and social welfare expand, the meaning of words also changes ; and in this difficult task of interpreting the laws and deciding their validity, a judge has, therefore, to be very cautious and circumspect.

Creative school of interpretation

There are two views which are current in the judicial approach. The traditional conservative view is often described as the dictionary or grammar school of interpretation. The other and more liberal view is described as the constructive or creative school of interpretation.

With the changing times and the changing concepts which govern the socio-economic relations in society, words are apt to change their meaning and it is the awareness of this change to which a judge cannot always remain blind.

He has the assistance of his colleagues and there are checks and counter-checks prescribed by law in the matter of judicial decisions. That is why the approach of the judge has to be objective, impersonal and fair in the process of determining problems ; he has to be humble in spirit and he has to be fully conscious that truth has many facets and that some of the facets may elude him.

Like law which is a flexible instrument of socio-economic justice, the judicial process also has to be pragmatic. There are no absolutes either in the formation of law or its administration. It is well-known that according to sociological jurisprudence, law is born out of social experience and in turn is tested by social experience after it is passed. It is a process of trial and error ; it is a process of making adjustments from time to time.

The judicial approach teaches a judge the importance of tolerance because he knows that two views are possible on every important issue, and that what seems to him to be right may not necessarily be right ; and so, by adopting a proper judicial approach, the judicature does its assigned work of interpreting the Constitution,

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deciding the validity of the laws, interpreting them and safeguarding the fundamental rights of the citizens.

If the judicature is the custodian of the fundamental rights of the citizens it is also the interpreter of the socio-economic philosophy underlying the welfare laws. The scales of justice must always be held even. Judges know full well that the concept of socio-economic justice is a revolutionary idea and it is this idea which gives validity to the democratic way of life. The experiment of establishing an egalitarian state which has commenced in this country after the Constitution was adopted is a very noble experiment and in the working of this experiment, judges have to play a significant role. There is no real conflict between the judicature, the legislature and the executive. Each one is assigned its role by the Constitution and each one tries to function within its respective sphere.

Jeffersen used to say that if a country wants to be democratically free and ignorant, it never was and never will be ; and that brings out the impor[illegible] educating public opinion in the essential pr[illegible] of the democratic way of life. A democratic [illegible] depends for its successful functioning of three [illegible] constituent organs, the Legislature, the Executive [illegible] the Judiciary. Each one of these organs has [illegible] its role, and it is on the harmonious working of [illegible] three organs that the progress and stability of dem[illegible] depends. All of these organs must recognise the [illegible] of their respective functions and jurisdiction and [illegible] faithfully discharge their duties as servants of the [illegible] At present, Indian democracy is passing thro[illegible] somewhat critical stage, and so, it is the duty of [illegible] one of us who is privileged to hold a high public [illegible] either in the Legislature, or the Executive, or the Ju[illegible] to be fully conscious of the need of the hour and [illegible] his best to sustain the democratic way of life and [illegible] assist the Indian democracy in its onward [illegible] to its destined goal of a Welfare State.

(*continued from page 22*)

Chief Minister Upholds Jowar Procurement Policy

10. *Shri Subramaniam is reported to have mentioned about the need to have a system of distribution.*

11. *Shri Subramaniam is reported to have mentioned that there is a stagnation in the production of Jowar despite the remunerative prices given in the State.*

prematurely during the last season. They have [illegible] mostly living on this year's Jowar for the last [illegible] months. Hence, it is not possible to have any [illegible] stantial quantity with the agriculturists. If th[illegible] any, we have already set up the machinery to requ[illegible] it. It has also to be borne in mind that we have a[illegible] the producers to sell to the extent of 25 kilogra[illegible] a time to the consumers in order to see that Jo[illegible] freely available to the consumers.

It may be mentioned in this connection, that we [illegible] about 20,000 fair price shops well distributed not [illegible] in towns and cities, but also in the rural areas of [illegible] State. As such, there cannot be any difficulty [illegible] achieving the objective of efficient and timely [illegible] bution to consumers throughout the State.

The price was announced in May 1964 and this [illegible] the first season. Unless the agriculturists know [illegible] system in its actual operation, they will not [illegible] give the expected response. If the problem w[illegible] simple that a mere announcement was enough [illegible] everything could follow within one season there [illegible] have been no food problem at all. Last year, th[illegible] Committee had recommended minimum prices [illegible] should have been enough if the problem co[illegible] solved immediately by announcement of gua[illegible] prices. The agriculturists are expected to [illegible] the cultivation of foodgrains gradually and not [illegible] once.

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

★

Code of Conduct for State Ministers

Enrolment to Civil Defence Service

Free supply of text books

Translations of classics

Disposal of lands for poultry

Scholarships to the handicapped students

★

THE Government of Maharashtra was considering the question of adopting a Code of Conduct for the State Ministers and Deputy Ministers on the lines of the one prescribed, by the Government of India for the Central Ministers. It has now decided that the code prescribed by the Government of India, with suitable modifications as were necessary in their application to the State Ministers and Deputy Ministers, should be adopted in this State.

Gold engraving work

Persons doing engraving work on gold ornaments of over 14 carat purity will be deemed to be "dealers" under rule 126A(c) of the Defence of India Rules and they will have to obtain certificates under rule 126HH for doing the work. In the event of their being in the profession for at least a period of one year prior to January 10, 1963 and fulfilling the other conditions in the rule, they can be issued the certificates.

It is, however, pointed out that since engravers do not come within the scope of the Defence of India (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1964 issued on March 16, 1964, they cannot accept ornaments from other certified goldsmiths or any other dealers for the purpose of engraving. They can accept ornaments only from the customers and they have to return the ornaments directly to them.

Translations of classics

As a part of the manifold programme of literary activities undertaken by the State Board for Literature and Culture, it has also drawn up a scheme for the publication of Marathi translations of classics in other languages, both Indian and foreign. Under this scheme, the Board either gives suitable translation assignments to authors or scholar-translators or considers, for publication, translations of suitable classics already rendered by individual writers and scholar-translators, according to their choice.

The tests applied in selecting a particular translation work for publication by the Board comprise in (*i*) the literary merit of the particular work and its popularity as a classical in the original language and (*ii*) the literary standard of its Marathi translation as well. The Board's decision in the matter of selection of the translation for publication is arrived at in the light of its expert's evaluation report on the manuscript or typescript of the translation and is final.

When the Board accepts a particular translation work for publication, the copy-right thereof vests in the Board and all expenses in connection with its publication are incurred from the funds of the State Board. As soon as the translation is published, the author gets 15 copies thereof, free of charge, on a "not for sale" basis. The translator-scholar is, further, paid a remuneration in lieu of the copy-right of the translation-work, at the rate of Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 for 1,000 words of the original classics for translation, into Marathi, of

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works in any of the Indian languages and those in any of the foreign languages respectively. The Board may also consider payment at, suitably higher rates in consideration of the particularly technical or complex nature of the subject-matter and the tough nature of the language of the original classics.

The Marathi translation of the Indian classics "Rise of the Maratha Power" by the late Justice M. G. Ranade, rendered by Prof. N. R. Phatak, has already been published by the Board, under this scheme. Similarly the assignments given by the Board for the translation of (*i*) the Rigveda (*ii*) the Mahabharat (*iii*) the History of Dharmashastra, by Bharat Ratna P. V. Kane and (*iv*) "La Phonetique" a celebrated French work on phonetics, are making good progress. The Board has also, before it, a scheme for translation of all the dramas of Shakespeare.

In order to speed up the programme under this scheme, it is considered necessary to give more translation assignments to authors and scholar-translators and also consider for publication, translations of particular classics already rendered by them. They are, therefore, requested to write to the Secretary, State Board for Literature and Culture, Room No. 511, Sachivalaya, Bombay 32, with details of translations of particular classics from any Indian or Foreign languages already done or proposed to be undertaken, by them according to their choice.

Disposal of lands for poultry

The persons who have been granted, on a five-year lease, lands for the purpose of poultry farming will have to pay occupancy price of the land on the basis of the prevailing market price, if they are continued on a permanent basis after expiry of the period of lease. During the five year lease period, they are charged an annual rental equal to 5 per cent full market value *plus* local fund cess.

In order to give an incentive to establishment of poultry farming, which is at present not a well-established one, the State Government has also directed that the 50 gunthas to be disposed of permanently for this purpose should be charged non-agricultural assessment equal to agricultural assessment only and the additional areas if any, the full non-agricultural rates. The concession of charging non-agricultural assessment equal to agricultural assessment for the first 50 gunthas will remain in force for a period of three years, in the first instance.

Refrain from leasing lands

The Government of Maharashtra has advised all the municipalities in the State to refrain from leasing, even on short-term lease, lands falling within the road width of the proposed roads or alongside the narrow roads for construction of shops, buildings, etc., In the cases where leases are already granted, the municipalities may ensure that the structures thereon are temporary so that no difficulties are encountered by municipalities for constructing or widening of the existing roads. Any attempt to put a permanent or semi-permanent structure should be ruthlessly put down, when the time for construction or widening of roads arises.

The Government has taken this measure because it has been observed that the lands falling within the road widths of the proposed roads or alongside the existing narrow roads are leased out by some municipalities on long-term to private parties or firms, etc., for constru[illegible] of shops, residential buil[illegible] without taking into consideration [illegible] future needs of the town. [illegible] municipalities are now finding [illegible] difficult to remove the perma[illegible] or semi-permanent structures f[illegible] the site when such road works [illegible] to be undertaken.

Governing body for the Univer[illegible] Health Institute

The Government of Maharas[illegible] in collaboration with the Gov[illegible] ment of India, has decided to [illegible] titute a Governing Body for [illegible] Universal Health Institute, Bom[illegible] under the Presidentship of [illegible] Gulzarilal Nanda, Union Mi[illegible] for Home Affairs, and the Chairm[illegible] ship of Shri H. G. Vartak, Sta[illegible] Deputy Minister for Public Healt[illegible]

The Research Assessment Com[illegible] ttee appointed by the Union Gov[illegible] ment to evaluate the research w[illegible] done at the Universal Health In[illegible] tute, has observed that the Institu[illegible] had been working almost exclu[illegible] with the financial assistance g[illegible] by the Central and the State Gov[illegible] ments, and that the income de[illegible] from the Out-Patients Section [illegible] donations was negligible. He[illegible] regard to these facts, the ge[illegible] consensus of the members of [illegible] Committee was in favour of co[illegible] tituting a Governing Body wh[illegible] would be in charge of the affai[illegible] the Institute.

The other members of the Bod[illegible] Shri M. K. Kutty, Deputy Sec[illegible] in the Ministry of Health; Shri [illegible] Ramadorai, Deputy Financi[illegible] viser (Health); Dr. C. Dwark[illegible] Adviser in Indigenous Syste[illegible] Medicine, Ministry of He[illegible] Vaidya M. Y. Lele, Pri[illegible] R. A. Podar Medical Co[illegible] (Ayurved), Bombay; Vaidya [illegible] Kulkarni, Chairman, the Ma[illegible] tra Board of Ayurved and [illegible]

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...ems of Medicine, Bombay; ...G. V. Puranik, Dhootpapeshwar ...ed, Girgaum, Bombay; Shri I. ... Parekh, Honorary Secretary, ...versal Health Institute, Bombay; ... Pranjivan Mehta, Universal ...lth Institute, Bombay; and ...ya N. H. Joshi, Universal ...lth Institute, Bombay.

The Governing Body will consti... an executive committee with ...l members. The Governing Body ... be registered under the Societies ...istration Act, 1960, and it will ... over all the assets and liabilities ...ed to current expenditure of the ...tute.

The Institute will undertake clinical ...arch on the lines indicated by ... Clinical Research Sub-Committee ... the Central Council of Ayurvedic ...earch. The Central Council of ...rvedic Research will guide, con... and regulate the research activi... at the Institute.

...rolment to Civil Defence Service

Applications for enrolment to the ...l Defence Service can now be ...ned from all the Fire Brigade ...ions in Greater Bombay, namely, ...ba, Fort, Memonwada, Gowalia ...c. Byculla, Worli, Dadar, Shi... Park, Alexandra Docks, Dock ...dvi, Sewri, Andheri, Vikhroli ... Chembur.

The forms will be available ...et... 8-30 and 11-30 a. m. an... 3-30 ... p m. at all the Fire ...ations.

Maharashtra Civil D...ence Service ... been constitute... by the State ...ernment with view to enabling ... ordinary citizen to participate in ... civil defence effort along with ... agencies of Government.

A person desiring to apply for ...ntment to a civil defence serv... must be a Citizen of India, or a ...ect of Sikkim or of Nepal ; ... has completed the age of 18 years ; must have passed at least the 4th standard and must be physically fit. A person intending to apply for appointment is required to produce a certificate from his employer agreeing to spare his service for training and duty when required.

The persons joining the service can enrol in any one of the services namely, Wardens service, Welfare service, Casualty service and House fire parties.

Once enrolled in the organisation, the members are required to undergo training and the duration of courses vary according to the service. Generally a person has to undergo a basic Civil Defence course of 18 months. This training can be done during the week or continuously on week-ends, After training, a member may have to participate in exercises etc., which normally will not be more than 3-4 hours a month. They are generally held in the local areas.

L. C. E. H. Course by-laws

After the sanction of the Government, the by-laws framed by the Court of Examiners' of Homoeopapathic and Biochemic Systems of Medicine in respect of the L. C. E. H. Course have been published in Par-IV-F of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of June 15, 1965. The by-laws prescribe the matter of condcting the course and syllabus and other details of the course.

Foodstuffs and Rice Restriction Order extended

The Maharashtra Foodstuffs (Service at Function) Restriction Order, 1964, which prohibits the service of preparation of rice and wheat to more than the prescribed number of persons has been further extended.

The prescribed number of persons is ten ; exclusive of the members of the household, in the case of rice or rice preparations and fifty, incluative of the members of the household, where wheat or wheat preparations are sevred to the entire exclusion of of rice or rice preparations.

Gurudeo Tagore grieved to see the clearing of the forests to make room for houses and factories. Never could Earth's children prosper, he felt, till they restored her smiling greenness.

Similarly, the Maharashtra Rice (Service by Catering Establishments) Restriction Order, 1965, prohibiting the service of rice and rice preparations in Greater Bombay on any Tuesday by catering establishments has also been further extended.

Nehru Memorial Fund Committee

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed five additional members on the State Regional Sub-Committee of the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund. They are Dr. S. L. Kashikar, Shri S. G. Patkar, Shri Manohar Kotwal, Shri Tulsi Boda and Shri Raman Shah.

Motorists to note

It has been observed that during monsoon season many motorists

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discolour the registration number plates of their vehicles with rust-propaint with the result that object of the rules is defeated.

The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, has, therefore, advised the motorists that they should refrain from painting the registration number plates with anti-rust paint. Those who have already done so should remove the paint failing which prosecutions will be launched against them.

Poland fellowships

The Government of Poland has offered five fellowships in National Economic Planning to the Indian nationals under the programme of exchange of scholars.

The fellowships provide for adequate maintenance allowance, etc. The candidates should be below 35 years of age on September 1, 1965. The age limit may be relaxed in exceptional cases at the discretion of the Government of India.

The candidates should have at least a second class Masters degree in Economics and should have at least two years' experience in planning work.

Intending candidates, other than those in Government service, may forward their applications in the prescribed form direct to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, Section E. S. II, 'A' Barracks, Curzon Road, New Delhi 1, before July 20, 1965. Application forms and other details can be had from that Ministry.

Lakadawala Committee's recommendations accepted

The State Government has accepted the principle for linking the existing series of consumers price index numbers with the proposed new series, as recommended by the Lakadawala Committee in its first report of January 7, 1964. The linking factor will be adopted by Government when the new series are introduced in consultation with the organisations of employers and employees.

Free supply of text books

The State Government has approved a scheme for free supply of text books to all pupils in standard II of the public primary schools in the State maintained by the State Government, Municipal Corporations, Zilla Parishads, Authorised municipalities, Municipal committees and Cantonment boards, from the current year. This scheme is already applicable to pupils in Standard I of public primary schools.

The Government of India has allotted to the State Government an additional gift of paper received from the Governments of Sweden and Australia for this purpose.

The scheme will cover language text books prescribed by the Government for Standard II of primary schools. The text books include departmental readers published by the Government and books published by private publishers, which have been sanctioned by the Education Department.

The Government has also sanctioned 20 per cent. replacement of the text books supplied free to the children in Standard I of the public primary schools, during 1964-65, under the scheme.

Scholarships to deaf, dumb and handicapped students

The Government of India, Department of Social Security, has decided to invite application through the State Governments for award of scholarships to the blind, the deaf and the orthopaedically handicapped students for the year 1965-66 for academic, professional, technical and vocational courses.

For being eligible, the blind and the deaf students should be between 16 and 30 years of age, and the orthopaedically handicapped students between 12 and 30 years of age, and the income of parents or guardians of the applicants should not exceed Rs. 1,000 per month.

The necessary application forms and other details can be had from the Director of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Somwar Peth, Poona 2.

Application forms duly filled should be sent to the Director of Social Welfare, Poona, so as to reach him by July 31, 1965 at the latest. Applications received after that date will not be considered.

Municipal Wards of Greater Bombay

The number, names and boundaries of the proposed wards of the Bombay Municipal Corporation were notified in the Maharashtra Government Gazette, Extraordinary of April 20, 1965 inviting objections and suggestions from the public.

After considering the objections and suggestions received in regard of the proposed wards, the Government has now finally constituted the wards for the purpose of election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. These wards have been notified in the Maharashtra Government Gazette, Extraordinary, dated July 3, 1965 for the information of the general public.

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AROUND BOMBAY CITY

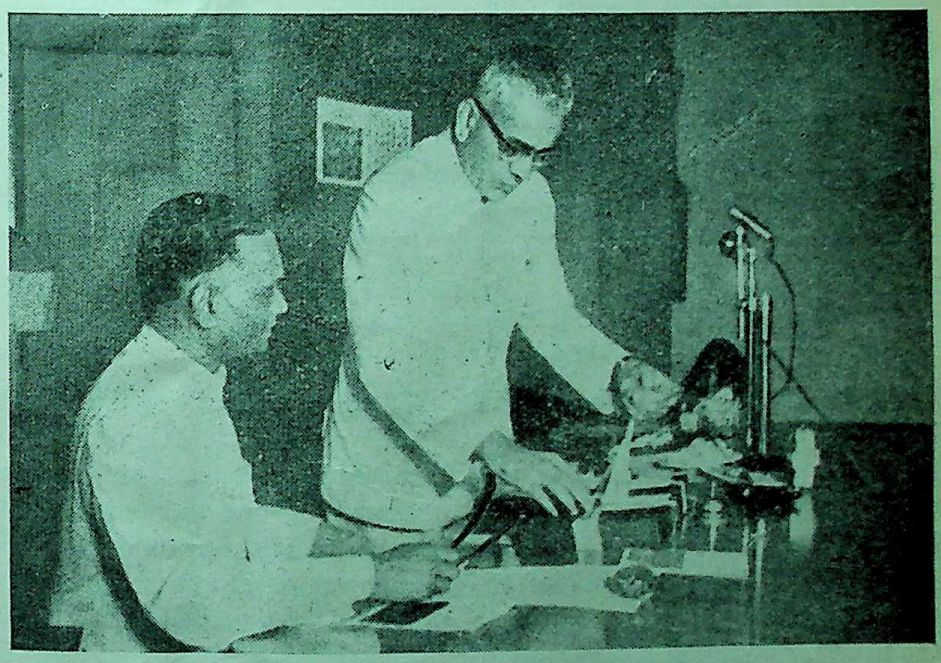
THE Government of Maharashtra had adopted a practical and determined language policy and therefore there was no conflict between Hindi and Marathi in the State, stated Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, on June 24.

The Chief Minister declared published two publications, namely, "Prashasan Vakprayog" (Administrative Terminology) and "Typography of Devnagari", brought out by the Maharashtra State Language Advisory Board and also inaugurated the 200th meeting of the Board, at Sachivalaya.

Shri Naik said that realising the natural expectations of the people about the official language of the State, the State Government had announced as soon as Maharashtra State was formed that Marathi would be the official language of the State. In a democracy, the official language must necessarily be the language of the people ; through that language alone could there be a feeling of co-operation and mutual understanding between the people and the administrators.

The Chief Minister pointed out that by establishing the Directorate of Language in 1960, the State Government started its efforts for transition to Marathi from English in the administration. The public opinion in the State was very conscious in that respect and often there were demands in the State Legislature to introduce Marathi as the State language as expeditiously as possible. Now, Marathi had legally become the official language of the State and there was no obstacle now in carrying out major part of the administrative work in that language within a year or two after completing all the necessary preliminary work.

Shri Naik paid compliments to the Language Advisory Board on its efforts in introducing Marathi as the State language. He said that it was a thing of pride for the State that in the Board there were scholars who had devoted their lives to study and who had gained nationwide fame. The State Government was fortunate in getting their assistance in the stu-



The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, was the chief guest at the 200th meeting of the State Language Advisory Committee held in Bombay on June 24 last, when a book entitled 'Typography of Devanagari' by Shri B. S. Naik was declared published by him. In the picture the Chief Minister is seen untying the ribbon as a mark of its publication.

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pendous task. He also congratulated the Keyboard committee on its persevering study and research in preparing Devnagari Keyboard.

Earlier, Shri L. G. Rajwade, Special Secretary to Government, General Adnministration Department, welcomed the guests.

Dr. V. B. Kolte, Member of the Language Advisory Board, introduced the members of the Board and the Keyboard Committee.

Shri Y. R. Date, Chairman of the Board, proposed a vote of thanks.

Assistance to political sufferers

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, stated that the Government would announce its decision in respect of giving short-term benefits to the political sufferers by August 15 next. By short-term benefits, he meant relaxation in the present rules in respect of medical, educational, agricultural and other facilities.

The Union Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, paid a visit to the Maharshi Dayanand College at Parel, Bombay on June 24 last. Here he is seen addressing the students of the College.

Dr. W. N. Pandit, Director of Language and Secretary of the Board, acquainted the audience with the activities of the Language Directorate.

Shri Balkrishna, Member of the Central Law Commission, stressed the need for common legal terminology in different State languages.

Shri B. S. Naik, Member of the Keyboard Committee, also addressed the meeting.

The Government would also consider the proposal to set up a non-official machinery to go into the question of examining the problems of political sufferers which would also, among other things, prepare an up-to-date list of freedom fighters in the State and try to take a decision before the above date. He described the second step mentioned above as a long-term solution to the problem.

The Chief Minister w[illegible] at a meeting of the repr[illegible] of political sufferers convene[illegible] at Sachivalaya on June 29. [illegible] meeting was attended, among oth[illegible] by Shri V. S. Page, Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Co[illegible] Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative A[illegible] Presidents of the Maharashtra [illegible] Bombay Pradesh Congress Co[illegible] mittees, Shri D. S. Desai, Mi[illegible] for Home, Shri G. B. Khedkar M[illegible] ster for Rural Development, [illegible] S. B. Chavan, Minister for Buil[illegible] and Communications, Shri P. [illegible] Savant, Minister for Agriculture [illegible] Civil Supplies and Shri D. [illegible] Pradhan, Chief Secretary to [illegible] Government of Maharashtra.

Shri Naik said that the Gov[illegible] ment did not look to this prob[illegible] from a political angle. It was [illegible] intention of the Government to h[illegible] and rehabilitate those political suf[illegible] rers who fought for the free[illegible] movement, whatever their pres[illegible] political affiliation.

Appreciating the free and fr[illegible] discussion that took place in the m[illegible] ing, the Chief Minister said th[illegible] would help in finding out effe[illegible] and realistic solution to the prob[illegible]

Various suggestions were mad[illegible] the representatives of political s[illegible] rers and others in the meeting.

Sunkerseth Centenary Celebrations

The first meeting of the ex[illegible] tive committee of the Jagan[illegible] Sunkerseth Centenary Celebra[illegible] Committee which was held u[illegible] presidentship of Chief Minister [illegible] V. P. Naik, approved the [illegible] gramme prepared by the [illegible] grammes committee, at Sachi[illegible] on June 29.

According to the prog[illegible] the centenary celebrations [illegible] commence with a three-day [illegible] gramme commencing on J[illegible]

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...But the long-term celebrations ...continue during the centenary ...

During the three-day programme, ...celebrations will commence with ...procession on July 29 in the ...ning. The procession will culmi... ...at the Town Hall where the ...f Minister will garland the ...of Nana Sunkerseth. He will ...inaugurate an exhibition on ...Sunkerseth at the Town Hall ...the occasion. During these three ...s, namely, July 29, 30, and 31, ...ral meetings and cultural pro...mmes will be held in the city ...ding a conference of the ...kerseth scholars. Photographs ...the great leader will be printed on ...large scale and distributed to ...cational institutions and women's ...nisations for displaying.

Under the programme which will ...tinue during the centenary year, ...was decided to recommend to the ...per authorities that the Govern...nt Law College be named after ...gannath Sunkerseth and that a ...ure series be started in his ...mory at the University of Bombay ...ng other things. A biography ...ten by Dr. V. D. Rao is also ...posed to be published. Elocution ...petitions, symposium of educa...sts, unveiling of Sunkerseth's ...rait in the Bombay University ...erection of a statue at a pro...nt place in the city are some ...the important features of the ...nary celebrations. It has also ...n decided to prepare a docu...ary film on the leader.

The executive committee has set ...get of Rs. 5 lakhs for collecting ...tions in connection with the ...rations.

To celebrate the centenary in a ...ner befitting to the architect of ...Bombay city, the following ...ittees were formed: Progra... ...Committee, Publicity Commi-ttee, Publications Committee, Cultural Programmes Committee, Educational Institutions Liaison Committee, Women Organisations Liaison Committee and the Funds Committee. Shri M. Madhavan, Mayor of Bombay, was present on the occasion.

First book on motor driving in Marathi

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, declared published on June 30 a book on motor driving written in Marathi by Shri Madhav K. Mantri, Deputy General Manager of the State Transport Corporation. The book—"Motor Driving—Kala Va Shashtra"—is the first publication of its kind to be written in a regional language in the country.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister complimented Shri Mantri on his efforts in brining out the publication in Marathi. He pointed out that as the safety of the passengers depended on the efficiency of drivers it was necessary that they should be well trained and educated so that the number of accidents could be minimised. He expressed satisfaction that the book was written in Marathi and drivers would be benefited by it, he added.

Shri R. G. Saraiya, Chairman of the State Transport Corporation, also spoke on the occasion.

Shri S. B. Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue, was present on the occasion.

Shri Mantri, author of the book, proposed a vote of thanks.

Services of Shri R. A. Patil praised

Home Minister, Shri D.S. Desai, said on June 30 that the new State Revenue Minister, Shri R. A. Patil, was one of the rare persons who had emerged as new force on the State's political horizon, from the younger generation. The Home Minister was presiding over a meeting organised by the Maharashtra Cultural Society at the Greens Hotel to accord a reception to Shri R. A. Patil.

It is no longer adequate to plant a few trees here and there as a ceremony. We must organise and plan a systematic programme for raising trees over a long-term perspective. Village communities must get together and set aside suitable land for this purpose. School children should, as part of their training, be taught the techniques of growing trees. They should be allotted a small plot to grow trees on, and it should be their responsibility to look after them. It would give them a sense of satisfaction to see the wonders of nature a small dormant seed growing into a giant of a tree. This is possible now with fast-growing species like Eucalyptus, which in a matter of a decade, grow into trees fifty to sixty or even more feet in height.

The figures of trees planted during past Vanamahotsavas are indeed impressive, but what is more important is that sufficient after-care is taken to ensure their survival.

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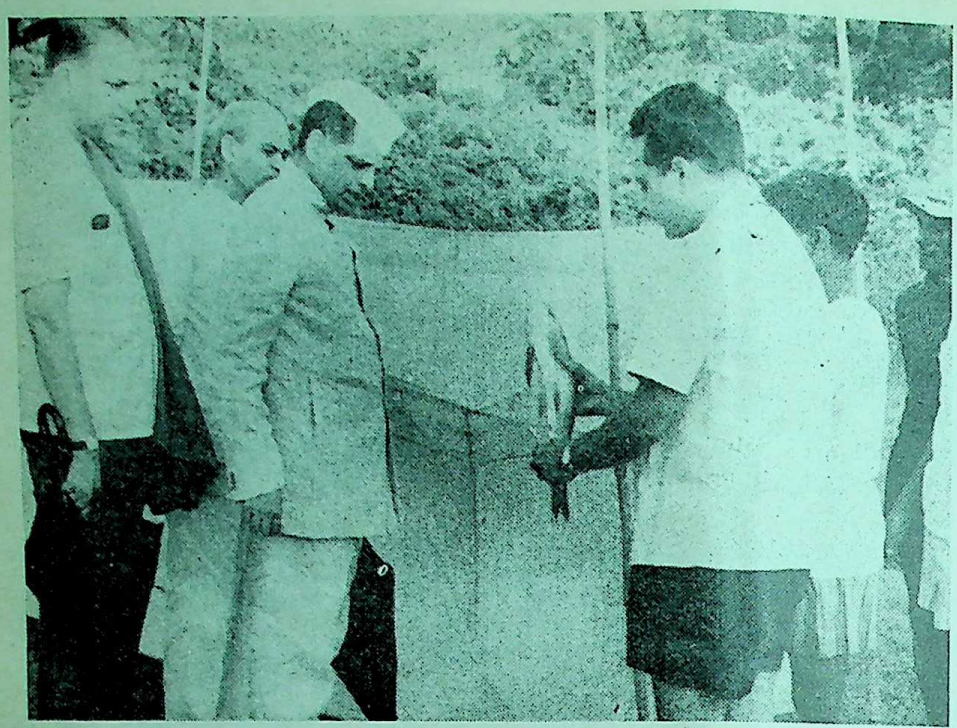

A scheme for "Induced breeding" of fish was launched by the State Directorate of Fisheries in Powai Lake on July 1. Picture shows Shri B. R. Joggi, Assistant Research Officer of the department injecting hormones into the fish while Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Fisheries, looks on.

Shri Desai said that Shri Patil had worked well in various fields and capacities and had proved his mettle.

In reply, Shri Patil said that he was deeply moved by the affection of the people in organising reception in his honour. He added that he would try his utmost to serve all sections of society.

Smt. Meenakshi Bakhle, Vice-president of the Society, welcomed the guests.

Shri Tanajirao More, Secretary of the Society, proposed a vote of thanks.

Book Depot at Majestic re-opened

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Printing Presses, Housing, Fisheries, Small Savings and Tourism, declared open the renovated Government Book Depot at the Majestic, on July 10.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Taleyarkhan said that the book depot would cater to the ever-increasing appetite and needs of the readers. He complimented the Directorate of Printing and Stationery of the State Government on giving a new look to the book depot.

Shri Taleyarkhan announced that four more Government book depots would soon be started in the State at Aurangabad, Akola, Nasik and Kolhapur in addition to the existing five.

The Minister stated that with a view to making Government publications easily available to the public, they were kept for sale in about 100 private bookstalls.

Earlier, Shri J. W. D'Souza, Director of Government Printing and Stationery, welcoming the Minister, acquainted the audience with the printing work and working of the Government Book Depots.

Shri B. S. Naik, Deputy Director of Printing and Stationery, proposed a vote of thanks.

Scientific approach to prohibition

Shri S. V. Sonavane, Min for Prohibition, said on Ju that alcoholism was a great pro facing the world and requir round efforts to solve it. He that scientific approach necessary for tackling the pro tion problem.

Speaking at the seminar orga by the Indian Institute of Scie Studies for the Prevention of Alco lism in co-operation with the M arashtra State Nashabandi Ma the Prohibition Minister stre the need for bringing out liter on prohibition and distribu through the length and bre of the State. People must re the evils of alcoholism, added.

Shri R. E. Rice, Director of Institute, welcomed the Min and Shri Sunderaj James propo a vote of thanks.

Diploma course in Animal Husba

India as a rural nation ha evolve finer and better standard life through agriculture and an husbandry, said Maharash Minister for Agriculture, Food Civil Supplies, Shri P. K. Sa on June 23.

Shri Savant, who was augurating the diploma course Animal Husbandry for Livest Supervisors at the Bo Veterinary College, said that improvement in agriculture animal husbandry would go a way in bettering the lot of common man in the country.

This diploma course, first kind in the State, has been st this year as an attempt to me requirements of animal husb experts needed for the Fourth Schemes.

Pointing out the serious sh of technical personnel for rea

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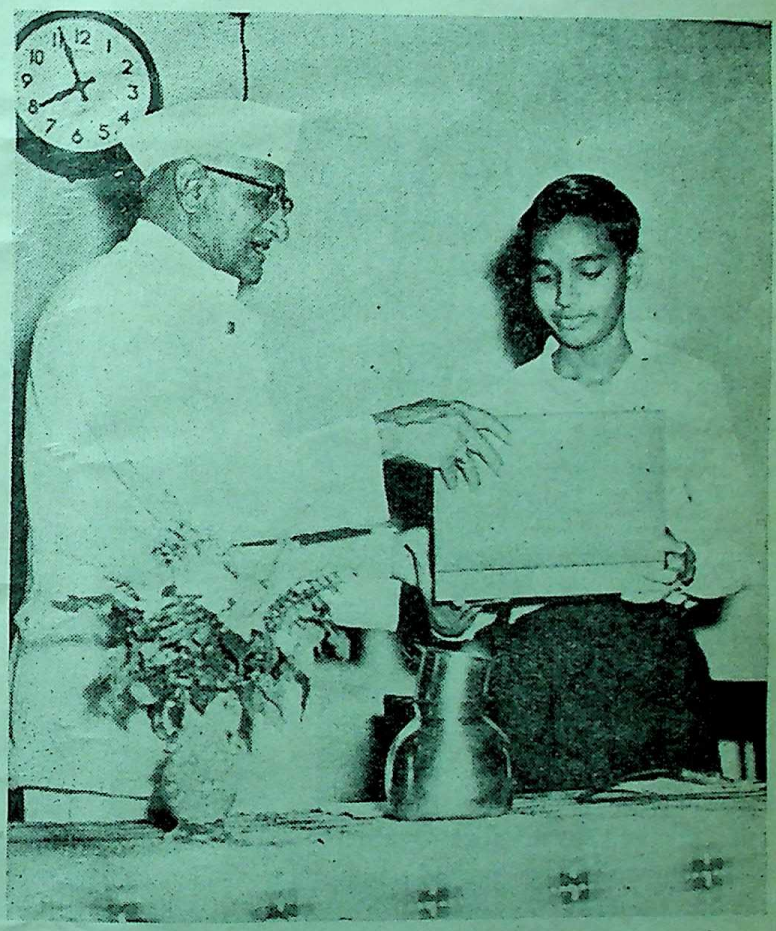
Minister for Home, while inaugurating the new office.

Shri Desai said that Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had suggested in 1962, when he was the Home Minister of India, that all big cities should have Police Commissioners. Maharashtra State was the first to implement his suggestion.

The Home Minister pointed out that the concept of Police administration had undergone a change with the passage of time. Now it had become the guardian of the glorious traditions of India. He said that in order that the police force was not demoralised it should receive public sympathy. The efficiency of the Maharashtra police had received applause not only in India but in the world at the time of the Eucharistic Congress.

Foodgrain purchases scheme was saviour of Maharashtra

Commenting on the speech of Shri C. Subramanium, Union Food Minister, regarding monopoly procurement, at the function of the Maharashtra State Marketing Society in Bombay, recently, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Housing, and who was in charge of food up to the time of the near completion of the monopoly procurement scheme for this year, said that it was the monopoly procurement scheme which had saved the State from distress in the earlier months of the year when the supply from the Union Government was so much less, no doubt due to conditions beyond



The Deputy Minister for Education, Dr. N. N. Kailas, is awarding a present to Kumar Sudhir Shetye, at a function organised to felicitate the latter for standing first at the S.S.C. examination this year from the Chikitsak Samuha High School, Girgaum.

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their control, like the strike in the American harbour for nearly two months. He said, the Chief Minister had never sought to take the credit for the monopoly procurement programme but had always given the credit to the agriculturists for the enthusiasm that they had shown in the very initial year of the programme.

Shri Taleyarkhan said further that the Chief Minister had been misunderstood when he said that under the monopoly procurement scheme only 7 per cent of the production had been taken. That did not mean that monopoly procurement scheme was a failure. He was merely trying to point out that under monopoly procurement only the marketable surplus was sought to be taken and not the entire production. So what part of the production was taken was merely for purposes of comparison with the entire production and had no relation to the expected performance under monopoly procurement which depended only and solely on the marketable surplus.

From both points of view, namely, that of the agriculturists as well as of the consumers, monopoly procurement was a beneficial scheme. Shri Taleyarkhan added that movement of the procured jowar to needy districts was kept up throughout the time that monopoly procurement was in operation and even thereafter.

This can be borne out by the fact that nearly 50 per cent of stocks purchased have moved within districts and the rest of the stocks have been reserved for distribution during the non-producing period, whose distribution will now start, but will naturally fall far short of foodgrain requirements in the districts during these months without adequate support from Government of India stocks, though he admitted they may have difficulties of their own. In this connection he suggested that it might have been possible to procure some more wheat stocks from Punjab for the Centre had it been possible for the movement of wheat from Punjab to Delhi to have been regulated, since the wheat zones were still continuing elsewhere.

Shri Taleyarkhan said that the prices of jowar or any other commodity had not risen because of monopoly procurement but because of the zonal policy which had a chain reaction not only on wheat but also on all other commodities and if that had been relaxed as he had been repeatedly pleading, the prices would not have risen, he added.

Advice to Officers

The Minister for Irrigation and Power and Buildings and Communications Shri S. B. Chavan exhorted officers to serve the public with a sense of devotion and dedication. The Minister was addressing the officers under training in the Administrative Staff College of the State Government on the "Implementation of Development Project" at Bombay recently.

The Minister felt that powers had been delegated to officers but some officers were not willing or unable to exercise their powers. He asserted that the decision taken in good faith would always be defended by the Government. He also felt that officers were not properly trained and that they were unaware of their powers and duty. The Minister advised officers to be trustees of the people and act accordingly.

The Minister referred to the increase in the number of project and stressed the fact that they should be able to show more outturn relation to increase in the strength of the staff. He also emphasised that delegation of powers would be more effective if a planned project would give the desired results within a particular span of time.

Nurse trees with zeal and care

In a message in connection with the 16th Vanamahotsava week which was observed in the State from July 1, Shri M. D. Choudhri, Minister for Forests, appealed to the people in the State not to rest with planting alone but to see that whatever is planted is nurtured with zeal and care.

The Forest Minister said:

As in the past, we would be celebrating the 16th Vanamahotsava Week. Vanamahotsava, the tree-planting festival, was first celebrated in 1950, with a view to instilling love for trees amongst the people and to restore the pleasant verdure to our landscape so that we may prosper individually, collectively and as a nation. Trees are closely interwoven with our Scriptures, culture and tradition. They are a haven of delight and a bounty of nature. The trees not only heighten the charm and harmony of the countryside, but also provide fuel wood and various other products for our domestic and industrial needs.

The observance of tree-planting should become to us a symbol of faith in the future and in essence striving continually to enrich a valuable resource of ours. We should plant as many trees as possible in whatever open space available such as village grounds, bunds of tanks, compounds of schools, colleges, universities, etc. along roads, railway tracks, canal banks and even in our front and back yards. In fact there is much truth in the saying that "to plant a tree is to bind in gratitude at least four generations."

LOK RAJ

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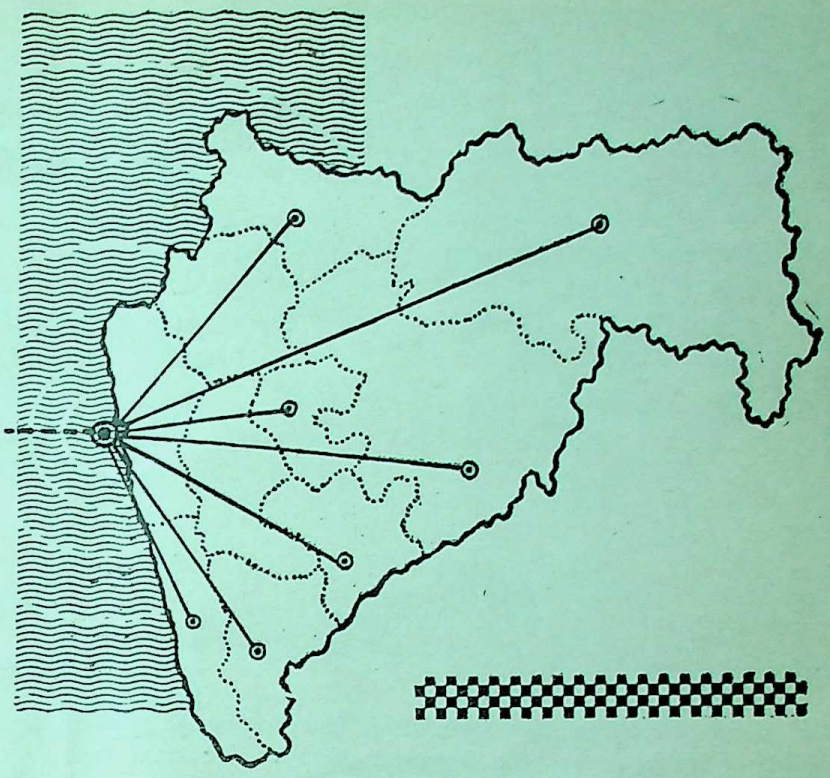
NEWS FROM DISTRICTS



E Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri P. C. Sen, said Poona on July 7, 1965 that rashtra and West Bengal, with things in common in their of life and thinking, could her serve the country better.

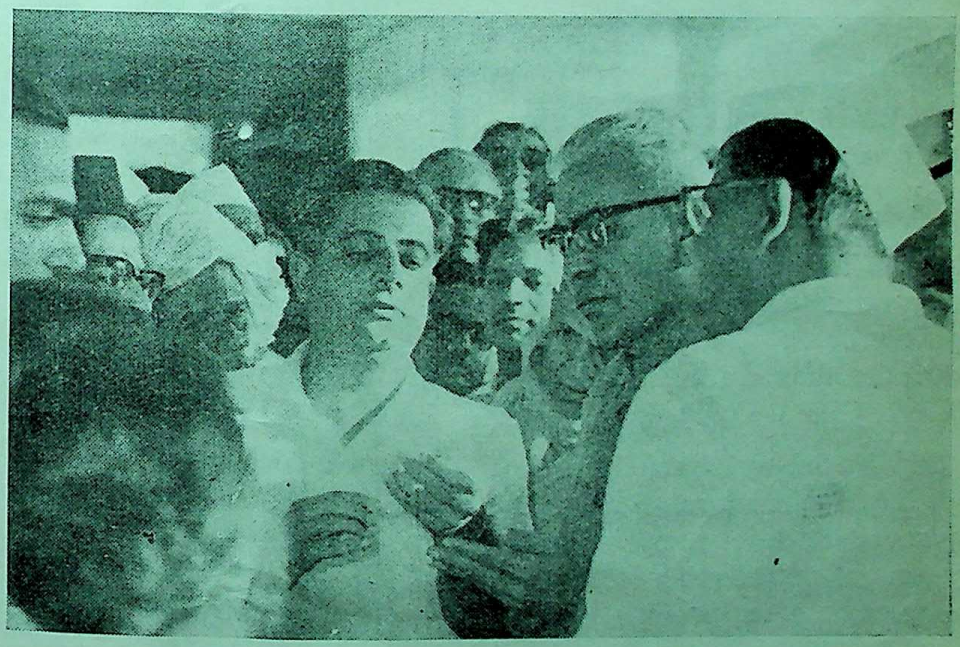
ri Sen, who was replying to a reception accorded to him by Poona Municipal Corporation, there was close affinity between rashtra and West Bengal. Bengali patriots had derived inspiration from the lives and s of Chhatrapati Shivaji, krishna Gokhale and Loka- Tilak.

ri Sen said he was highly ssed by the functioning of o-operative movement and the literacy drive in the State. posed to visit Maharashtra in October on a week's tour udy the working of various pment schemes, including hayati raj.

ri Sen said that as India's ation and economy was rooted the villages no effort should be spared to achieve success in decentralised administration for the good of the masses.

Shri Sen was glad that co-operative societies in Maharashtra were co-operating with the State Government in the procurement of jowar with the result that about 800 co-operative centres had so far collected 25 lakh quintals of jowar.

He said if co-operation was introduced in the production and distribution of food grains, there would be no black-marketing and adulteration and the country's economy would improve.



The Family Planning Officer, Dr. Chitre, seen explaining to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, about the functioning of the Intra-Uterine Device at the Family Planning Camp at Kopargaon in Ahmednagar district

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The Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, inaugurating the new building of the office of Panchayat Samiti at Sangola in Sholapur district on June 13 last.

The West Bengal Chief Minister described the adult literacy campaign in Maharashtra as a "social revolution."

Shri Sen visited an adult literacy class last night in Khalad village, near Purandhar. He said it was an "eye-opener" to him and a "delightful surprise."

Dr. Sen to undertake study-tour of Maharashtra

The Chief Minister of West Bengal Dr. P. C. Sen, expressed a desire to pay visit to Maharashtra for a week to study the progress made in the State in the various fields through co-operative movement. He was speaking at Poona on July 6, 1965 with the directors of the Poona District Central Co-operative Bank.

Shri V. Subramanyam, Registrar of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Societies, explained the system of distributing loans to co-operative organisations.

Earlier, Shri Mamasaheb Mohol, M. L. A. and President of the Bank, welcomed the Chief Minister.

Shri V. B. Gogte, M. L. C. and Director of the Bank, proposed a vote of thanks.

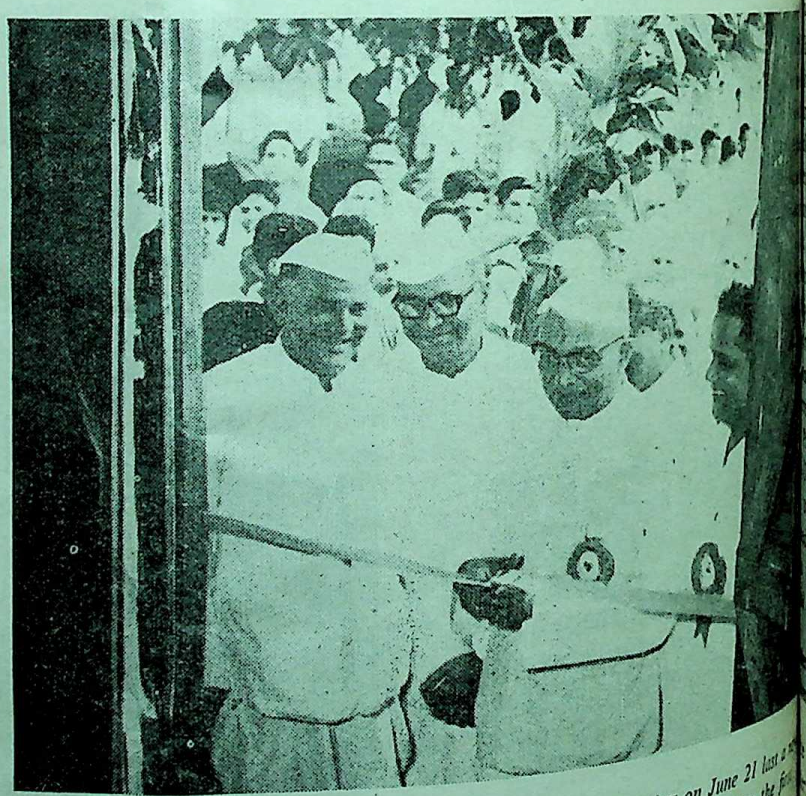
Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Revenue and Shri S. B. Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue, were present on the occasion.

Role of Co-operative Land Development Banks

The credit facilities which were offered by the Co-operative Land Development Banks and societies in agriculture would set an example to other States, observed Dr. P. C. Sen, Chief Minister of West Bengal, at Poona on July 6, 1965.

The Chief Minister was speaking on the occasion of his visit to the Poona District Co-operative Land Development Bank. He was accompanied by the Maharashtra's Revenue Minister, Shri R. A. Patil and the Deputy Minister, Shri S. B. Patil.

Earlier, Shri Shankarrao Bhelke, Chairman of the Bank, welcomed the guests.



The Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Savant, inaugurating on June 21 last a Government Agricultural College at Dapoli in Ratnagiri district, being the first of its kind to be started in the Konkan region

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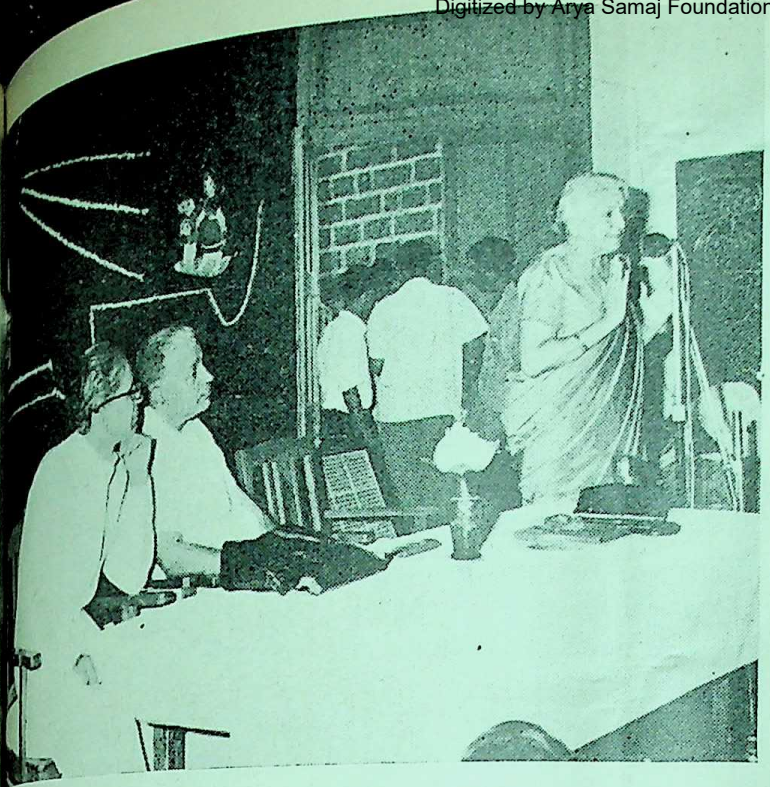


...rman of the International Family Planning Organisation, Lady Dhanavati ... Rau, was the chief guest at the concluding function at the Intra-Uterine ...ice camp held recently at Hadapsar, in Poona district. She expressed full ...tisfaction about the work done by the State Family Planning Organization. In the picture she is seen delivering her concluding address while the Director of Public Health, Dr. P. D. Bhave and the local leader, Shri S. M. Joshi, are looking on.

...ng of Tourist Council

... Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, ...rashtra's Minister for ...m and Shri Jalaluddin ..., Joint Director of Tourism, ...d the IXth Meeting of the ... Tourist Development Council ... at Hyderabad recently. Maha... ...'s tourism programmes were ... praised by Shri Raj Bahadur, ...er for Transport and Tourism, ... Government. He specially ...d to (1) Holiday camps ...kage and inter-state tours ... Tourist Courtesy Committee ... for eradicating nuisance ...d by beggars, touts, mischie... ...ati drivers and other anti... ...ments.

... Zonal Tourist Advisory ...ttee meets

... Second Meeting of the ... Zonal Tourist Advisory ... 15, 1965

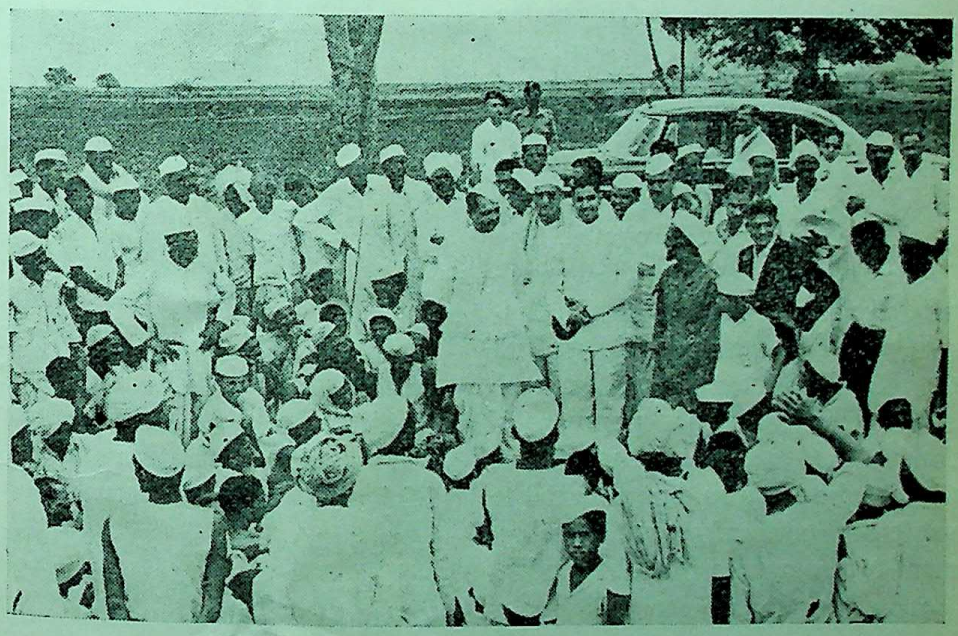
Committee is scheduled to be held at Ahmedabad on July 20, 1965. Among items proposed by Maharashtra State for inclusion in the Agenda are :—

(1) To request the Railway authorities to allow the State Directorate of Tourism to fix up posters, boards and hoardings at important railway stations.

(2) To request the railway authorities to issue road-*cum*-rail tickets at concessional rates for places of tourist interest during this season.

Reorganisation of State Directorate of Tourism

Very soon Regional Tourist Offices are going to be set up at Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur. Each office will be in the charge of a Tourist Officer who will co-ordinate tourist activities, organise package tours, assist tourists and impart information regarding tourist literature, holiday camps and all other matters connected with the promotion of tourism in the State. Already in existence are Tourist Information Bureaux at Matheran, Lonavla, Mahabaleshwar, Panchagani and Panhala.



The Minister for Revenue, Shri R. A. Patil, recently toured Nasik district with a view to acquaint himself with the conditions obtaining in the scarcity areas there. Here he is seen discussing with the labourers on bunding works about their problems and difficulties.

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Municipal legislation is progressive

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, stated at Kopargaon recently that the proposed new legislation pertaining to civic bodies would be very progressive and that the Select Committee was carefully considering the suggestions made in that context be the Nanded Conference of the Presidents of municipalities.

The Chief Minister, who was inaugurating the new building of the Kopargaon Municipality, said that the Government would give necessary assistance to the civic bodies for the implementation of their water supply schemes.

Referring to development of rural areas, Shri Naik said it was quite proper that more attention was now being paid to rural areas which were hither to neglected and that more allocations were being made for rural development. That was quite in accordance with their policy of democratic socialism, he added.

The Chief Minister said that the Zilla Parishads were actively working for the development of rural areas. In the Fourth Plan the drinking water supply problem of all the villages would be solved and electricity would be made available to most of the big villages. With the availability of electricity, he added, the rural areas would be industrially developed. The farmer too would process the agricultural produce and also sell the finished goods in his own village and therefore urban areas would not be able to exploit the rural populace in future. Under these circumstances, the civic bodies would be required to work more efficiently for the development of urban areas, he observed.

Earlier, Shri M. K. Adhav, President of the Municipality, welcomed the Chief Minister. Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Co-operation and Urban Development, presided over the meeting. Shri H. G. Vartak, Deputy Minister for Public Health, was also present on the occasion.

Come forward for social uplift

The Chief Minister for Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, exhorted the students to participate enthusiastically in the social welfare activities and economic development of the country. Expenditure incurred on the education was an important investment and that would be worthwhile if students would make effort for the country's prosperity.

Presiding over the function organised under the auspices of the Mahatma Phule Mandal to felicitate the successful students in the last S. S. C. examination, from Poona, the Chief Minister advised the students to follow the path laid down by Mahatma Jyotiba Phule.

Shri Bhagwantrao Doke, Secretary of the Mandal, welcomed the Chief Minister.

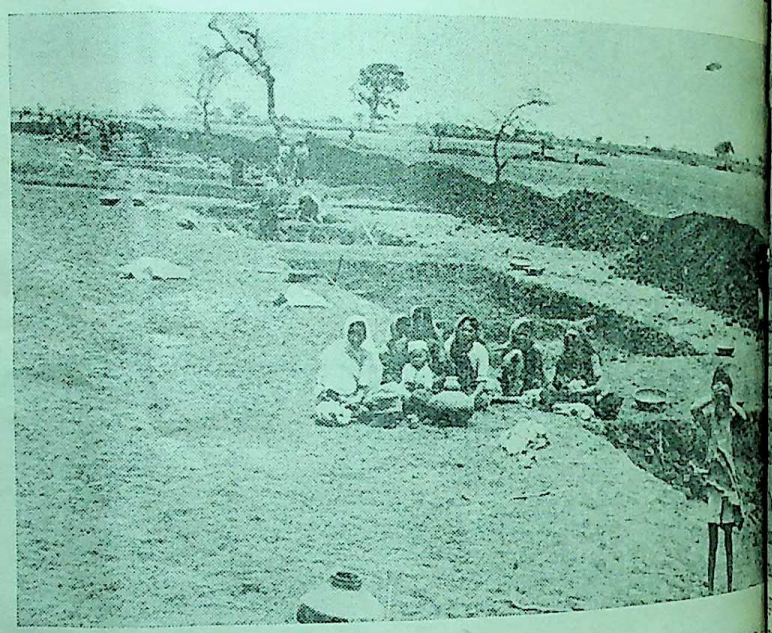
Controlling anti-social elements

The new Police Commissioner's Office in Nagpur would help control the anti-social elements and [illegible] the people of public safety, [illegible] Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home [illegible] inaugurating the new office, [illegible] Nagpur, recently.

Shri Desai said that Shri L. [illegible] Bahadur Shastri had suggested [illegible] 1962, when he was the Home Minister of India, that all big cities should have Police Commissioners. Maharashtra State was the first to implement his suggestion.

The Home Minister pointed out that the concept of police administration had undergone a change with the passage of time. Now it has become the guardian of the glorious traditions of India. He said [illegible] in order that the police force was [illegible] demoralised it should receive [illegible] sympathy. The efficiency of [illegible] Maharashtra police had received applause not only in India [illegible] in the world at the time of [illegible] Eucharistic Congress.

The Home Minister stated [illegible] the State Government was [illegible] possible steps to preserve the [illegible] tance of Nagpur city. Earlier [illegible]



A number of bunding works have been started in the scarcity areas of Nasik [illegible] to help the people in those areas. Picture presents a view of one of such [illegible] in progress.

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The Minister for Prohibition, Shri S. V. Sonavane, seen inaugurating the Panchayat Bhavan at Khirli in Chanda district

Thana, recently, Shri Choudhari stressed need for maintaining and increasing the standard with the spread of education. He appealed to womenfolk to come forward to undertake the responsibility. Shri Babusahib Fadnis, welcomed the Minister.

Export of bananas to foreign countries

Some top officials of the Government of India and the State Trading

The Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri M. A. Vairale, inspected the sight of the proposed Nirguna dam project in Akola district on June 18 last. Here he is seen studying the details of the project from its maps and charts.

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Corporation of India recently visited certain fruit sale co-operative societies in Jalgaon District to give final touches to the organisational arrangements for the export of bananas to foreign countries.

Shri K. P. Menon, Director of the State Trading Corporation, and other officials spent two days for discussing the problems connected with the export of bananas with individual producers and co-operative societies.

Shri K. M. Patil, Chairman of the Jalgaon District Bananas Fruit Societies Co-operative Federation, and Shri M.G. Patil, Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, assured them that bananas would be exported this time in wooden boxes made as per the model used by the American companies for packing bananas.

Shri Menon told the co-operatives that a course of training in selection of fruit, packing and transport would be organised at the important centres like Jalgaon, Bhusaval, Nimbhora, Yaval, etc. He added that India was the second largest producer of bananas in the world but had not yet exported bananas to foreign countries, excepting the Persian Gulf.

The visit of Shri Menon has reassured the success of the future shipment of bananas and it is hoped that it would be possible to earn considerable amount of foreign exchange from export of bananas.

Home Guards for Buldana

The enrolment programme of the Auxiliary Home Guards will be intensified and the strength will be raised by about 4,500 Auxiliary Home Guards in Buldana District within a period of three months. This was stated here, yesterday, in the co-ordination meeting of heads of district offices. Shri B. R. Satarkar, Collector of Buldana, presided.

The district has enrolled about 1,500 Home Guards since the emergency was proclaimed in the country.

Fillip to agricultural production

The Buldana Zilla Parishad has decided to distribute 2,054 improved agricultural implements during the current financial year on 50 percent. subsidy basis to cultivators in the district to give fillip to the activities of boosting the farm output. Out of the the total implements 1,300 are iron ploughs, 650 improved seed-drills and 104 power sprayer-*cum*-dusters.

The Parishad has also sanctioned an additional grant of subsidy of 25 percent. as an incentive for stepping up the distributionof sann-seed on large-scale. About 2,000 Bengali maunds of sann-seed will be distributed in the district to cover an additional area of 4,000 acres.

The Government has already sanctioned a subsidy of 25 per cent. under the scheme of the distribution of sann-seed.

Wheat campaign in Buldana

A special rabi wheat-growing campaign covering an additional area of 13,000 acres would be launched in Buldana District this winter in order to raise the wheat output.

The Government has already sanctioned the necessary funds for the implementation of the campaign. A subsidy of Rs 20 per acre would be granted for the construction of katcha bunds to help irrigate the wheat crop in 2,000 acres in the district. The free permission for lifting water from the rivers would also be granted. Fifty mobile pumping sets for lifting water for irrigation would be made available to Buldana Zilla Parishad for renting out to the cultivators on nominal fee of rupee one per day. One mobile pump would cover 20 to 25 acres. A subsidy of Rs. 200 per tonne would also be given to the cultivators of fertilizers manufacture.

A subsidy on the supply of [illegible] wheat seed at the rate of Rs. five per acre would also be granted. Besides a regular rabi campaign will be launched to raise 50,000 acres of wheat crop, 30,000 acres of gram and 10,000 acres of rabi jowar in the district. The campaign would be implemented through the Buldana Zilla Parishd and credit facilities would be extended to the farmers.

Underground drainage system for Aurangabad

The Minister for Urban Development and Waqfs, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria informed the Aurangabad municipality at its meeting held on June 19 that the Government of Maharashtra has accorded sanction to the underground drainage scheme for Aurangabad city estimated to cost Rs. 70,30,600. The scheme would be implemented in two phases. The total expenditure on the scheme Rs. 46,87,000 would come from the Life Insurence Corporation loans and Rs. 16,40,470 from the Government as a rant-in-aid.

Plans and estimates for augmenting drinking water supply for Aurangabad town have also been prepared. The emergency water supply scheme estimated to cost Rs. 22,45,000 envisages construction of dam on Kham river. The project will supply one million gallon water every day. The 76 feet long and 48 feet high dam will store 720 million gallon water.

As a long term measure, another scheme of utilising water of Godavari river is now under consideration.

★ ★

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FROM FAR AND NEAR

interesting fact about the cease-fire agreement over the which has fully restored quo ante" with the complete on of Pakistani aggression in Rann of Kutch as demanded India has been signed by two s. Shri Azim Husein, ary, External Affairs Ministry signed on behalf of ment of India and Arshad Husein, Pakistani Commissioner in India, who on behalf of the Government kistan are first cousins. Their were brothers.

service in INA

service rendered in the Indian al Army by persons now civil posts will be treated war service" for determining pension in terms of their civil service regulations.

ording to a Government order, about service in the Indian al Army will be admitted basis of a certificate issued administrative authorities ed.

are three categories of who served in the Indian al Army.

there were those who were civil posts before joining INA and have been reinstated in the same posts. Secondly there are persons who were holding civil posts or were the members of the regular Indian armed forces before joining INA and have been re-employed in some other civil posts. Thirdly, there are those who joined INA from general public or from the armed forces and have been subsequently absorbed in the civil posts.

Indian artists for U. S.

The renowned dancer, Balasaraswati, and the noted Sarod player, Ustad Ali Akbar Khan, will conduct a two-month summer studies programme in Indian dance and music at Mills College, Oakland California. The programme is sponsored by the American Society of Eastern Arts.

Shri K. Ganesan will be in-charge of the classes in the techniques of Bharat Natyam. Balasaraswati will be in-charge of the entire dance programme and will teach *Abhinaya* and advanced dance techniques. Ali Akbar Khan will give instructions in Sarod and Sitar. He will teach also North Indian music Shri T. Ranganathan will instruct in playing mridangam.

Sherpa with highest record

It is understood that Tashi, a 29-year old high altitude Sherpa from Darjeeling, who was one of the 54 sherpas that accompanied the Indian Everest team, has set a record in high altitude climbing with lead during the recent climb on the peak.

According to his companions, he went five times between high altitude camp in the closing stages.

Bakshi to retire

The former Premier of Kashmir, Bakshi Gulam Mohomed has announced his decision to retire from politics. He also announced that the National Conference would be dissolved and advised its members to join Congress. He said that the decision was taken to forge unity among nationalists.

★ *Indo Pak Agreement*

★ *War service in INA*

★ *20th Anniversary of UN Charter*

★ *Sherpa with highest record*

★ *Hanoi on peace mission*

★ *Iran Soviet ties*

★ *Phone call via satelite*

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Indians in Lumumba University

The first Convocation of the Peoples Friendship University named after Patrice Lumumba late Prime Minister of the Congo was held in Moscow. Two hundred and twenty-eight young men and women from 47 countries, including India, received their diplomas at the Convocation.

Among the graduates who were the first to leave the portals of the institution were four Indians, Shri Danesh Baliga, Shri Baldev Krishan (mechanical engineering) and Miss Anasuya Sigh and Miss Sherin Mukherjee (Russian language). The University imparts education in all subjects including science, medicine, Art, Law, agriculture, engineering and geology.

Panchayat's achievement

The Panchayat of Narona village in the Gulbarga district of Mysore has an achievement in the realm of social responsibility. It has adopted Bhagwan Singh, a 12 year old orphan, mentally retarded boy. The boy's late father had entrusted the panchayat with Rs. 2,500 for the care of his helpless son. The panchayat has been carrying father s wishes with touching devotion. The boy has been placed in the village hostel. The money is used for advancing credits to needy farmers thus earning interest. The panchayat has taken care that the boy does not feel forlorn or lonely and that he is well protected and looked after although the interest on his father's money is not adequate.

De Gaulle in India

President, De Gaulle of France praised India's "remarkable" development effort and expressed "full satisfaction" for the role played by India "for the honour of man and for his dignity". He said India and France "are and should be in excellent contact". The reason for this were the "eminent role played by India for human civilisation and the fact that India is making for her development, which has the full sympathy of France."

Hanoi on peace mission

The Government of North Viet Nam had informed British Government that it would even reply to the Commonwealth Peace Mission's request to be received in Hanoi since the British Government does not identify the Hanoi regime as the legitimate Government of North Viet Nam.

The British Government does not recognise the communist regime in North Viet Nam.

Viet Cong too rejects

The Viet Cong, which has been fighting American troops in South Viet Nam has also rejected the Commonwealth Peace Mission. It said "the Peace Mission rigged up by the British Prime Minister, Shri Harold Wilson is aimed at peddling the peaceful negotiation swindle of U. S. President Johnson.".

Tito on Chinese Communism

President Tito of Yugoslavia, during his recent visit to the USSR criticised the Chinese brand of communism. He said "unfortunately, there are still people who assert that peace and co-existence are not necessary, that they are not feasible and that they prejudice the advance of socialism". He asserted that Chinese communism which believed in such ideas was wrong.

Iran-Soviet ties

The recent visit of the Shah of Iran to the Soviet Union has laid the foundation of better relations between the two countries. F over a decade there had been c derable tension between Iran a the Soviet Union. But since t or three years ago the relati are being improved. In 1962, t Government of Iran assured S Union that she would not a foreign missile bases on her te tory or become a base of aggre against the Soviet Union. In 19 Soviet Union offered economic to Iran with the object of bu dams, power station, and g silos in Iran. Shah's visit ha ther strengthened the relation

Catholic priest to marry

A Roman Catholic priest Ceylon has decided to give up robes he has worn for 15 ye and marry a 28 year old beau Miss Manel de Silva, Miss Cey of 1963.

The priest, 41-year-old Fa Noel Crusz, a well known na and film enthusiast, has appe to the Pope for a dispensation return to the lay State.

Father Crusz said that he not giving up his robes only marry. He was doing it for pers reasons and marriage was o incidental. Father Crusz is an eco mic graduate of London Univer

Clock For birth control

An electric clock has gone sale in America to help m couples plan their families.

Named "the Lady", the c will help married women to pr ther rythm method of birth-co in keeping with their "pr cycle month after month". clock is priced 20 dollars (a Rs. 90).

The clock has met with approval of the clergy who o any other type of birth contro also of doctors.

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"The Lady" is described in an
rtisement as the world's
planned parenthood clock that
mit women to use the
ed rhythm method accurate-
asily and automatically".

clock helps women to
mine the period, usually about
week, when they are most
to conceive.

Bank

United States has declared
willingness to assist in setting
an Asian development Bank
the lines of Inter-American
lopments. President Johnson
d "I believe that the United
s would wish to participate
ch a bank is established".

expert working group has
sted that the contributions
the share capital of the bank
ld be based on a percentage
the national income of the
ipating countries.

Anniversary of UN Charter

The 20th anniversary of UN
ter was recently observed.

The Secretary General U. Thant
d on the occasion . " In
g with situations involving
or more of big Powers, the
-keeping machinery of the
N. is weak and inadequate.
is mainly due to the preval-
of the cold war which has
the phenomenon of the world
during the past twenty years.
ever in the sphere of peace-
g the record of the U N.
been quite impressive.

" The future of the U. N. rests primarily with the small nations, their sense of responsibility, their independence and objectivity, their dedication to the principles of the Charter, their restraint and tole-, rance in the conduct of affairs and their determination to bring about a new detente between the East and the West".

Barry Goldwater

Shri Barry Goldwater who was defeated by Shri Lyndon Johnson in U. S. Presidential elections last November had decided to form a new political body called the " Free Soceity Association ". Being a conservative of an extremist type it is not certain how many Americans would follow him.

Although he was rejected as a Presidential candidate by a overwhelming majority, Shri Goldwater managed to collect 26 million votes and also made serious inroad into Democratic strong-holds in the South. It is quite obvious by starting a new political body he wants to give a concrete shape to the political thinking he represents. Although, he claims the new association is not a new political party his move is not without a dangerous twist in the American political scene, which President Johnson has sought to stabilise.

Space rendezvous

The Director of America's Natonal Aeronautics and Space Administration, Shri James Webb, has announced that US would attempt a space rendezvous between manned Gemini capsule and an unmanned orbiting rocket later this year.

The success of the two Gemini manned flights was the prime factor in this decision.

The operation would involve monoeuvres by the Gemini crew to attach their capsule to the orbiting Agena rocket.

However, the rendezvous and docking attempt will not take place during the next Gemini flight.

The next flight, scheduled for August, is to be seven or eight day mission during which the space capsule will eject a pod. Crew members will take turn walking in space in an effort to move close to the pod.

Phone call via satellite

Britain's new international telephone exchange has taken up operation in London with facilities to make trunk-calls to the United States via the commercial satellite, the Early Bird.

It is expected that through this international telephone exchange it would be possible to make direct telephone calls to New Zealand dialling the overseas numbers themselves.

By 1968 telephone calls with Hong Kong, Malaysia, Poland, Spain, Luxembourg and Hungary would be possible without bothering with exchanges.

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Peace Vital For Economic Development

(continued from page 24)

patrolling of the Ding-Surai track, which in part passes through our territory, by Pakistan police as a part of the restoration of the status *quo ante* as on 1st January 1965.

This limited patrolling on a specific track is the only right available to Pakistan under the agreement, so far as the Rann of Kutch is concerned. India will, of course, continue to patrol from Chad Bet to Kanjarkot via Karim Shahi. The track passes through Biar Bet and Vigokot. We will also re-establish our earlier police posts. India's civil control over this area will thus be fully restored.

It is good that eventually reason has prevailed and a situation full of the gravest possible consequences has not been allowed to get out of hand. The recent events have clearly established that the use of force cannot really settle any problem.

My countrymen, I feel unhappy within myself to have to talk about conflicts and tensions. I stand unreservedly for peace, because apart from other wider considerations, peace is vital for the economic development of our country. We have to fight the scourge of poverty, disease and ignorance. We have to produce more goods and more services to meet even the bare minimum requirements of our people. We have to fulfil the promise that we made to our people when the country attained independence in August 1947. Since then we have come quite a distance, but the road ahead is still long and arduous. We are determined to march ahead and to overcome the many difficulties that lie in our way. Some of the problems that we have to face sometime appear to be insurmountable. Take for instance, the foreign exchange difficulty. Our earnings on the export are yet not enough to finance the purchase of materials and other essentials which we must import from abroad.

We have had to impose severe restrictions on imports. It seems the country will have to go in for greater discipline and hardship in the coming months. While any assistance from international institutions and friendly countries can be most helpful we have got to ensure that the serious disparity between our earnings and expenditure of foreign exchange is reduced to the minimum in the shortest possible time. Exports have to be encouraged in every way and imports have to be restricted severely. This provides a challenge to our industry to make the best possible use of indigenously available resources. In fact that will not be enough. All ingenuity and resources have to be mobilised to keep up and in fact to accelerate the pace of production. I would ask the men of business and industry to consider how best they can help themselves and the country in this difficult situation. Our food problem, though easier now, is by no means resolved. Though our food production has shown a substantial increase, our population is also increasing at a rapid pace. Whereas we have to give a further fillip to our efforts to improve food production, we have simultaneously to concentrate on an intensive programme of family planning and population control.

There is one other aspect of the food problem which I would like to stress specially. While increased production is undoubtedly the need of the hour, the avoidance of waste is equally important. When the country is obliged to import foodgrains from abroad, every possible care has to be exercised to secure the maximum economy in use. Ostentation and a multiplicity of [illegible] at meals are totally out of place [illegible] day. Hotels and restuarants should implement a policy of restraint and private individuals should also [illegible] sider it their duty towards the [illegible] try to ensure that there is no wastage.

Before I conclude I want to refer to only one other matter. While we all desire that the economic conditions of our people should improve we have to be equally aware of the methods that have to be followed if this objective is to be achieved in a reasonable span of time. No country in this world has been able to make progress without hard and dedicated work and without a determined and united national will. We in India have decided to set up by democratic means a society in which the basic necessities of life will be assured to all. This task is truly Herculean. We have all to strive together. At this particular stage of our development we have all to give of our best to the country and that is possible only if we function as a united people in a disciplined manner. This way alone we can build up our economic and political strength. And let us not forget that the standing and the prestige of a country depend very largely on what the country can do for itself. Such an effort is well within our reach. For this we all have to recapture the spark of the old days of our freedom struggle and move ahead with self-confidence.

I want to feel the glow of belonging to a great country which has inspiring traditions and a glorious future ahead. I want you all to participate physically and emotionally in the adventure of building up a new India.

Jai Hind!

★ ★ ★

LOK [illegible]

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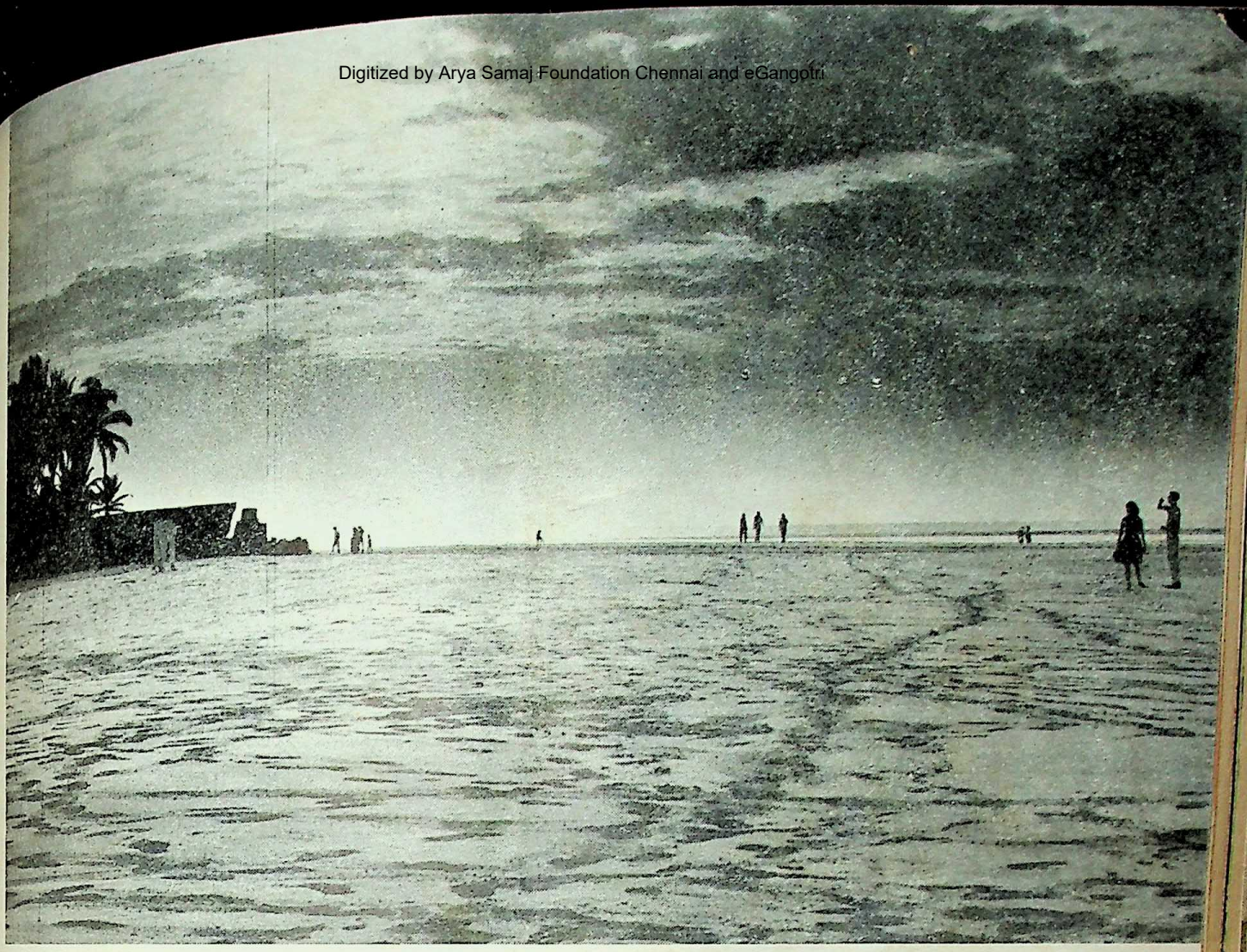

A view of the Juhu beach at eventide

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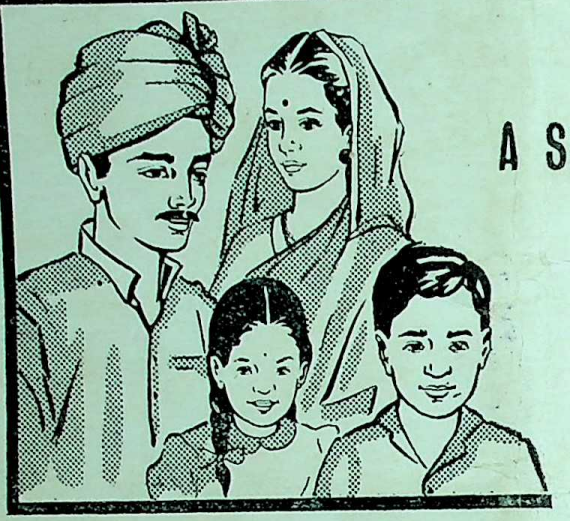
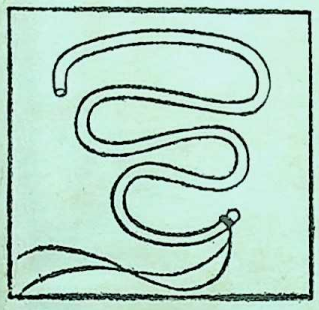


A SMALL FAMILY IS A HAPPY FAMILY

Most parents know that having too many children is likely to injure the health of the mother. Also parents of large families find it difficult to give proper care and attention to their children. Now with the new "loop" they have a family planning method that is easy, safe and convenient.



The loop is a small plastic device that is placed in a woman's womb by a doctor. This method has been thoroughly tested and is being used all over the world.

The loop is effective, safe, comfortable and convenient. It may be left in place for years.

The doctor will put the loop in place in a few minutes without causing any pain. No operation is required.

If the couple decides to have another child, the loop can be easily removed by a lady doctor.

Visit nearest Family Planning Centre for fitting the loop free of cost

Director of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay

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LOK RAJYA August 1, 1965

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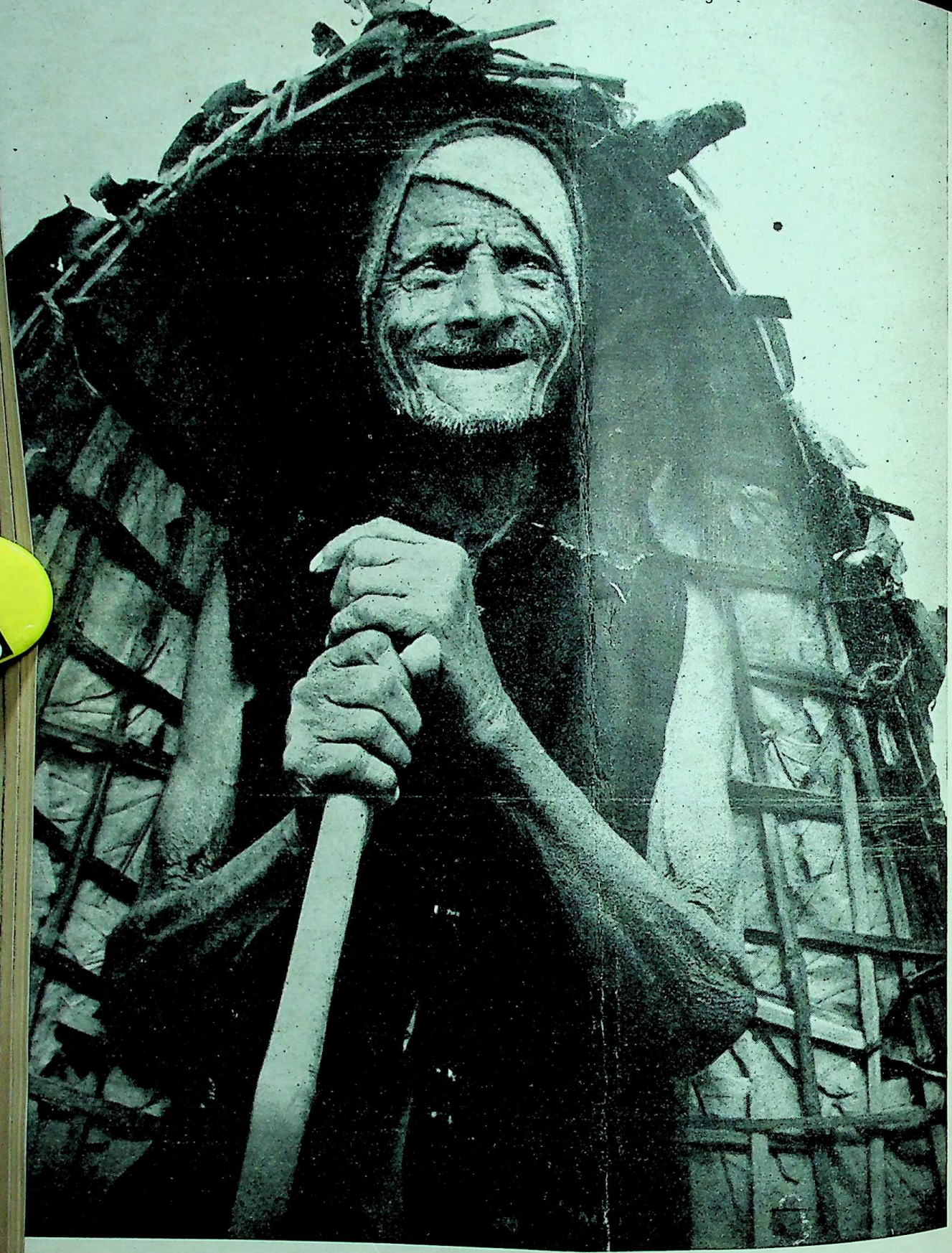

Hey ! the rains came...

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No. 7

Lok Rajya

August 1, 1965

Price 25 Paise

★ Our Cover ★

Jagannath 'Nana' Shankershet, architect of the city of Bombay, whose death centenary was celebrated all over Maharashtra last week.

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★ *UNIVERSITIES IN A DEVELOPING SOCIETY*

★ *ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS*

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★ *VIKAS DAL FOR ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT*

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Published on the 1st and the 16th of every month

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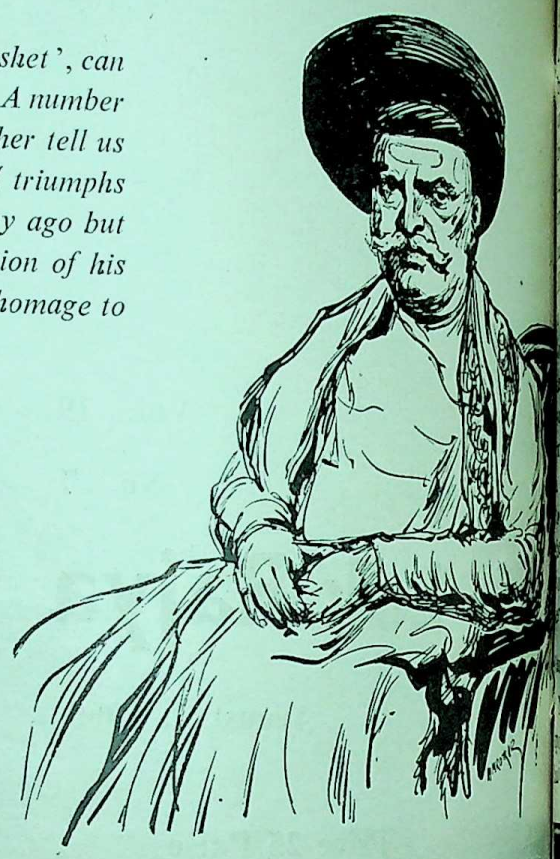
Jagannath Shankershet, popularly known as 'Nana Shankershet', can rightly be called the architect of the city of Bombay. A number of things with which he was associated in one way or the other tell us even today the scintillating story of Nana's struggles and triumphs in the cause of service to his fellowmen. He died a century ago but the fragrance of his memory still remains. On the occasion of his death-centenary which was celebrated last week we pay homage to the sacred memory of this greatest son of the motherland.



Jagannath ('Nana') Shankershet

Facet of His Genius And Valuable Achievements

—*Shrikrishna Vanjari*

EXACTLY 100 years ago today, that is, on July 31, 1865 died in Bombay city a man who, more than any other could think of in an epoch in the 19th century under the foreign British rule, that was historically to prove itself fateful for Bombay city, Maharashtra and the entire country, lived a full and fruitful life of the most valuable service to his people. He was Jagannath ('Nana') Shankershet and the grandeur of his dynamic and inspiring personality remains even today undimmed after a passage of 100 years and more that witnessed revolutionary changes in the life and fortunes of the Indian people and nation.

Portrait of a great general

When one views the personality, work and achievement of Nana in the historical perspective, one is struck by the extraordinary vision, the vision of the pioneer possessed of great energy and spiritual strength to translate it into reality with a remarkable degree of success in an atmosphere which the present day generation can even hardly imagine, the atmosphere of arrog[illegible] of British imperialism, its ha[illegible] and humiliating racialism [illegible] assumption of white supe[illegible] Nana was condemned to be bor[illegible] grow up in this atmosphere [illegible] one may be quite sure, wi[illegible] sense of inferiority and de[illegible] but with the determinatio[illegible] self-confidence of a man bor[illegible] a mission in life of extending a [illegible] ing hand to his fellow-citizen[illegible] countrymen and countrywom[illegible] guiding them on to the pa[illegible] progress.

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The portrait of this great man
e greet, with respect and affection,
diates the noble and handsome
tures of the inner strength and
lm of a general on a field of
ttle who is called upon to make
p weakness of his position with
lliance of tactical manoeuvre and
d his men to victory. Today,
saluting, with a sense of grati-
the the sacred memory of this
strious Indian patriot who lived
fe of dedicated service to the
cause (in those days) of his
nceless people, we would be
l-advised to glance over the
ncipal events of his career as
skilled publicist who appeared
believe in constructive work as
correct approach towards salva-
n for a people living in political
itude to the British.

★

Nana Shankershet as he looked in his young age

mily background

Nana was born with a silver
oon in his mouth. His family
ed from Murbad in Kolaba district adjoining Bombay city. It was a family of *potdars* or treasury officials. His father and grandfather took up trade and commerce and were enterprising enough to extend them to foreign countries like China, Arabia, Iran. One of them went to Porbunder for purposes of pearl trade and Nana's father moved to Ghodbunder, the point that marks the extremity of Greater Bombay along the coast, lying on the bank of the Bassein creek and a place named on account of trade in horses in earlier epochs.

Shri Babulnathshet Shankershet, father of Nana Shankershet

★

Nana's father, Babulnathshet, moved into Bombay city after it was transferred to the British as *dot* or dowry for a reportedly ugly Portuguese princess married to the British monarch in 1661. The local Portuguese resisted the transfer for some time and there were armed clashes. The British with their astuteness set their face against religious proselytization

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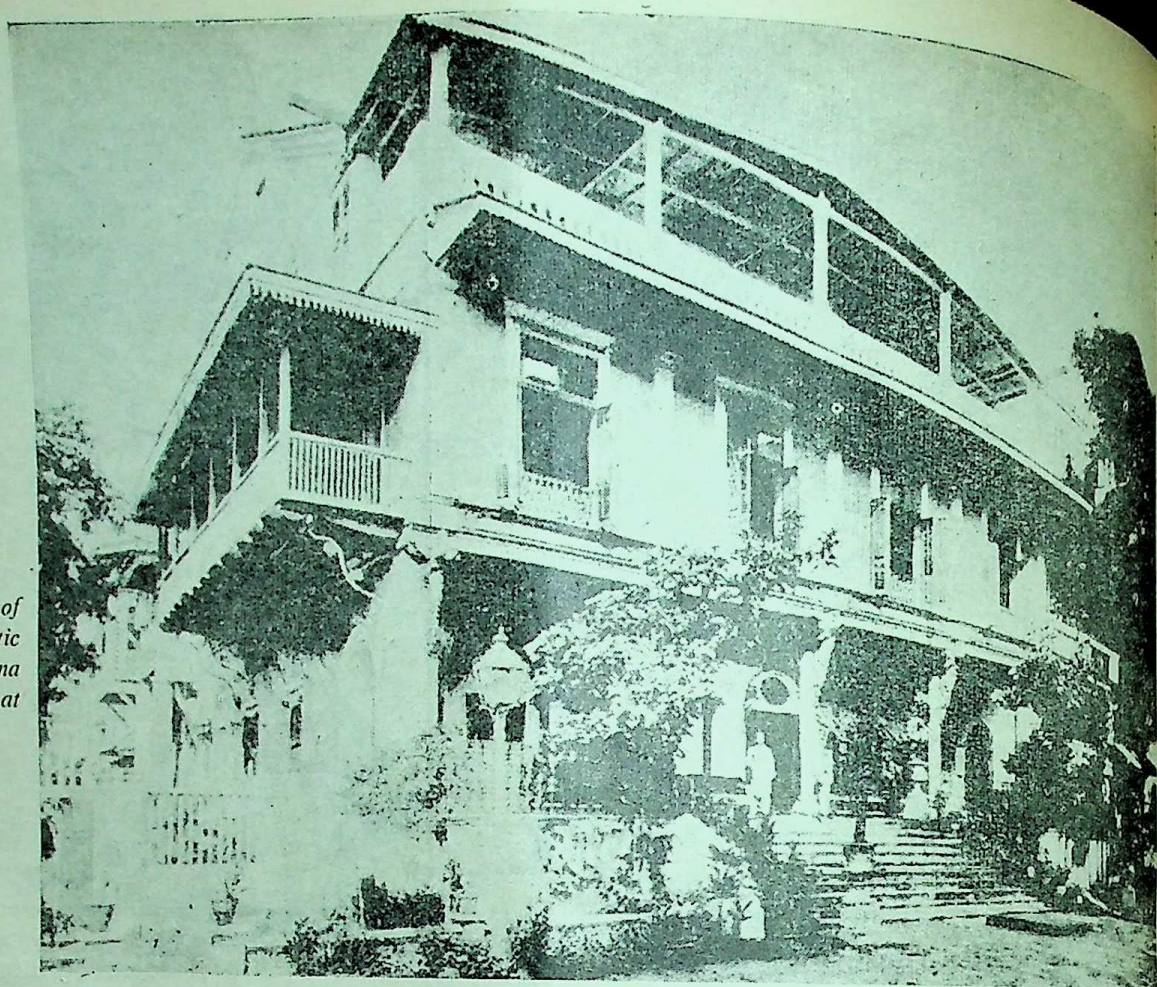

A view of the majestic 'Vada' of Nana Shankershet at Thakurdwar, Bombay

in Bombay and encouraged migration into the city and thus promoted economic activity. The Shankershet family's strongly built mansion in Bombay city's Thakurdwar locality till yesterday stood there with its quiet and massive dignity and always reminded the passer-by of the great man who had lived in it and which, for itself, had seen so much of the early beginnings of progressive life of Bombay city whose foundations had been so firmly laid by the ever-busy Nana. It is a pity that it should have been pulled down to make room for a tall cement-concreted flatland that is defacing the once spacious, modest and peaceful city as one still remembers it in the second decade of this century, with Nana's family driving in its horse-drawn coach with jumping syces and the tram moving in the midst of horse carriages and hack-victorias which did not present as miserable a sight as they do today when they are nearly gone.

Nana was born on 10th February 1803, that is, practically with the birth of the 19th century. His father had carefully attended to his education by employing private tutors including English and saw to it that he was adequately equipped for the tasks that awaited him of running a prosperous family business. Nana made the best use of his oportunities and the educational training he received came in useful to him in his later public life.

Full-scale drive for education

Young Nana even in his early youth seemed to be preoccupied with his role of a torch-bearer of progress. The sturdy spirits among his contemporaries, while resisting the influence of British impact on the Indian intellect and spirit, ardently believed that real hope for Indian people was offered by the spread of education during the period of transition between the decline of Maratha rule hastened by the decadent Peshwas and the emergence of British rule that has exerted its fascination for many Indians dazzled by what they imagined as the secret of British superiority and superior military strength and their genius for orderly administration in this country. Because, we find Nana taking a lead in the founding of the Bombay Native School and School Book Society. That was in 1822 when Nana was 19 years old. Previous year, he had launched to crusade of spread of education.

Nana was fortunate in having two British Governors like Mount Stuart Elphinstone and Bartle Frere of

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they were, despite their dirty as guardians and defenders of Britishraj, decent men who tried to use their position to do good according to their lights to the people they ruled. One recalls that Bartle Frere, even after his retirement, strongly pleaded that Indian who possessed a long tradition of democratic institutions like the village panchayats, were fit to be entrusted with the responsibilities of local self-government. I gather that Shri Kamat of Maharashtra Government's Department of Archæology, who has been doing interesting research work in history, is writing a book on this past British Governor and should throw light on how he must have been receptive to Nana's activities in the sphere of education. In 1927, a public meeting in the city honoured Nana for his valuable service to spread of education that was presided over by Mount Stuart Elphinstone.

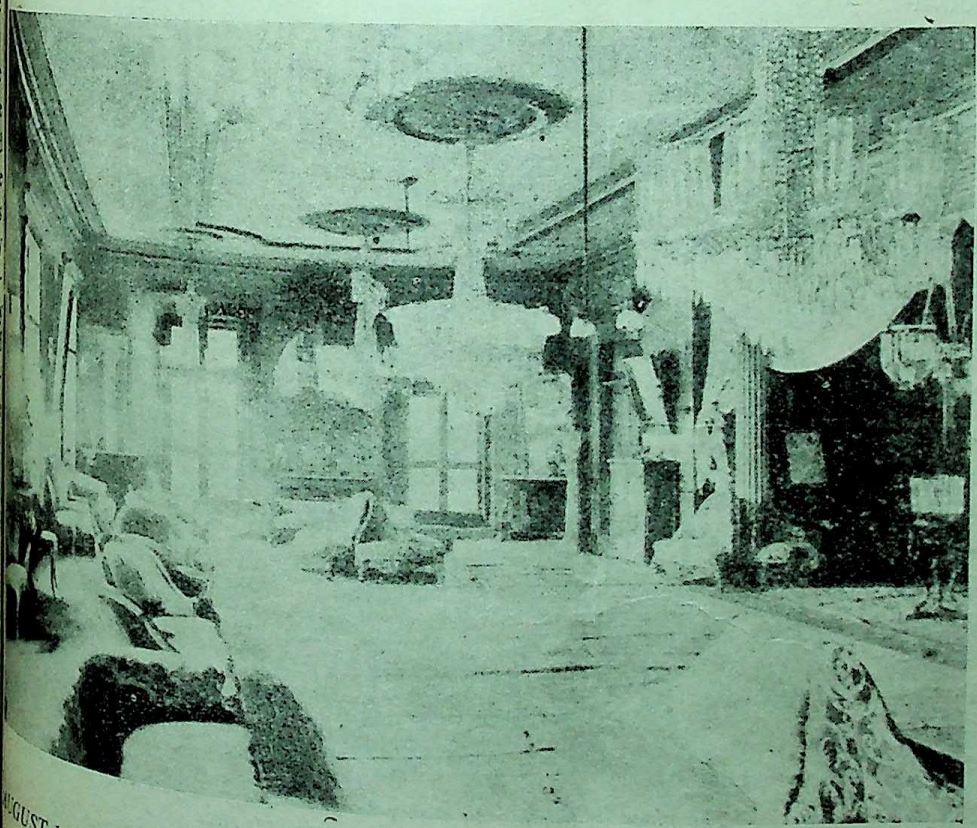
The admiration must have been mutual because we find Nana in 1827 founding Mount Stuart Elphinstone Education Fund which later financed under Nana's leadership Elphinstone High School and College the latter of which is now run by Government and which possesses a special position in the academic world and has, in the past, turned out many Indians who were to distinguish themselves in public life, learning and erudition.

Girls' and backward class education

Nana lived during the times when, in Bombay city, girls' education was taboo among even the *safaidposh* classes. He lent the influence of his popularity and collaborated with Rev. Doctor Wilson who started the first girls' school in the city. Nana established a school in his own *vada* on the upper floor and till recently one saluted the brave sign hanging in the Shankershet family house. He also got women in his household to attend this school.

Nana was deeply interested in education and toured Maharashtra in order to survey actual conditions of spread of education. He would appear also to have given careful thought to problems of education and formed certain convictions over useful educational policy. He had thus stoutly advocated the use of mother-tongue as the right medium of instruction. He had also realised the importance of Sanskrit and Sanskritic studies as essential for maintenance of our cultural integrity and tradition. He had also insisted that Sanskrit should be included in the educational curiculum. Some of his contemporaries in the ranks of educationists were not inclined to assign to Sanskrit any place of importance and questioned the actual utility of inclusion of Sanskrit as a major subject for study.

In 1848, he established with the leadership and co-operation of Dadabhai Naoroji, the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, a pioneering institution running secondary schools for girls and which



The inside of the spacious hall in the 'Vada' speaks of the affluence as also the fine taste of its owners

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still happily continues to function even when it has outlived its early importance and inspiration. The Society also aided girls' schools financially.

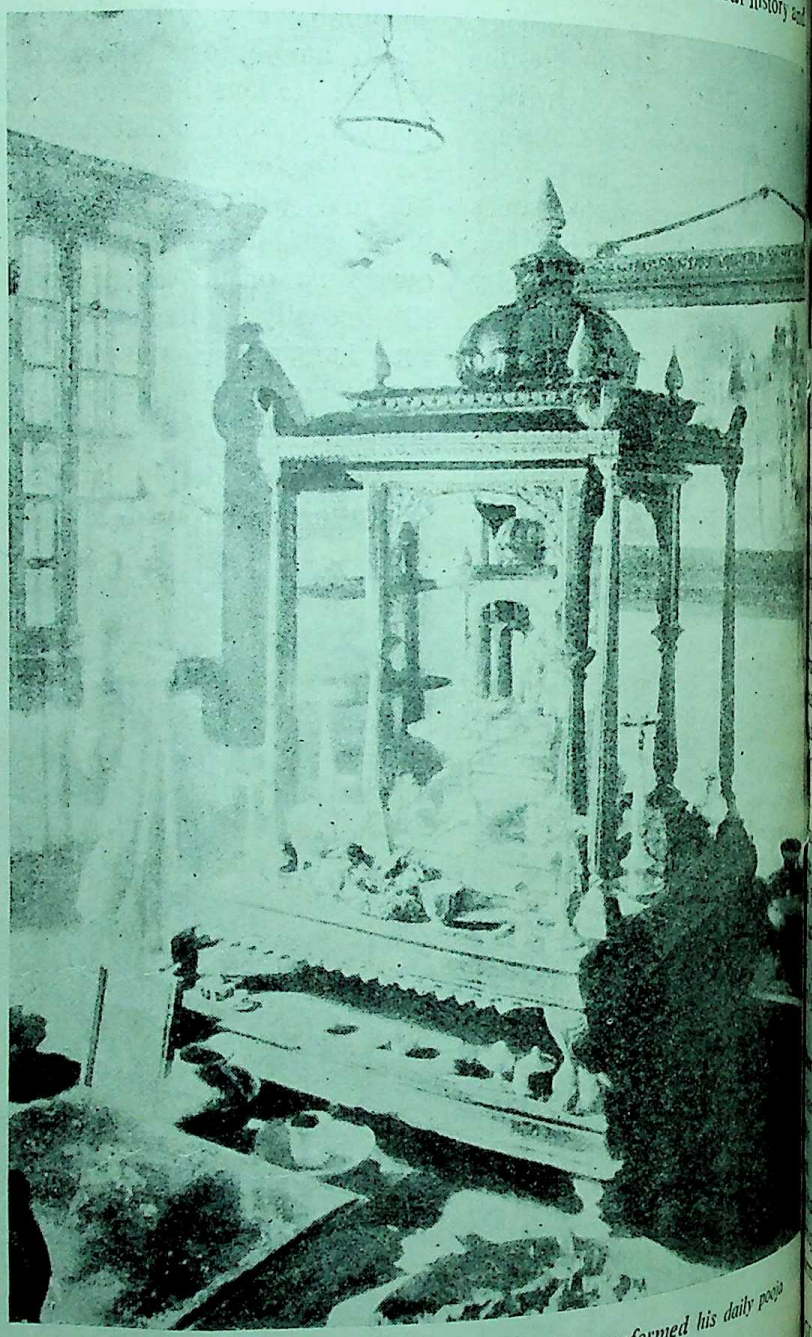
Two years' later, Nana conducted a survey to assess the propagation of education among different classes following which, he established schools for backward communities and the Kolis or fishermen of Bombay, oldest inhabitants of the city who possessed a king, Raja Bimb of Mahikavali or modern Mahim in ancient times. Bimb under the lead of his heroic Prime Minister, a Pathare Prabhu, held a big rally of citizens outside the seven islands of Bombay in front of the temple of Jogeshwari and tried to infuse patriotism in them and prepare them to fight Muslim invaders. Bimb went down in fighting the invaders and is forgotten. But the Koli women are even today found to possess some traces of the royal grandeur in their personality. Nana was also the earliest advocate of giving a chance to Hindu untouchables and insisted that the schools should admit the untouchables.

Higher education and cultural institutions

In the field of higher, collegiate education also, Nana maintained his position of leadership with his personal initiative. He, thus, in 1838 not only established the famous and pioneering Grant Medical College of Bombay but also provided for imparting of medical education through the medium of Marathi language. He also provided for financial assistance for the institution and grant of scholarships. The Bombay Law College was established in 1855 with Nana's leadership. He maintained the same leadership in the establishment of Bombay University and was privileged to be appointed the first University Fellow.

Nor was his interest restricted to Bombay city which, as headquarters of the Bombay Presidency, was the nerve-centre and fountainhead of inspiration. The Board of Education established in 1840 was entrusted with the task of extending the spread of education throughout Maharashtra and he had been privileged to remain its executive member till his death.

The famous Royal Asiatic Society that offered to both Europeans and Indians too much scope for exchange of information and views in research activities in history, anthropology and other subjects and to which such giants as Bhau Daji Lad, Dr. Bhandarkar and others belonged and which has certainly made a distinctive contribution to the intellectual and cultural life in this country was established in 1847 and Nana was a member of the Society. He donated Rs. 5,000—worth a good deal of money today—to the Society for the study of natural history and



The place of worship in the vada where Nana performed his daily pooja and other religious rites

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The famous Bhavani Shankar Temple at Tardeo constructed by Nana Shankershet

amount was used for purchase of s on the subject. He also, gave ragement to authors and ers with financial grants.

Nana took interest in the development of Indian drama and built a e on his plot of land in Grant area in Bombay city. He aided theatre financially for seven or years and worked very hard to te the cause of the Indian which was destined to flourish have its blossoming and glory years when it did not need protection and could stand on its own.

Pioneering achievements

Nana's interest embraced practiverything touching people's He established an tion for reforming juvenile ents and the David Sassoon tory emerged out of it.

He along with Sir Jamshetji Jeejeebhai established the Sir J. J. School of Art. Following a meeting addressed also by Dadabhai Naoroji in which Queen Victoria was eulogized, he took a lead in the establishment of the museum and garden. He made out of a 26-acre marshy Government wasteland a beautiful park, the present day zoo and Victoria Gardens. He ran hisagro-horticultural society which incurred losses for several years, which he and his friends bore.

The people of all classes in the city looked up to Nana as their trusted leader. He paid no attention to pressures of the rulers or vested interests. Thus, he got lessons on Jesus Christ in the school textbooks removed. He spearheaded a movement for banning religious proselytization and participated in 1856 in a ceremony of reconversion of the converted. He defeated in the Governor's Council the move of a European member for getting the Hindu crematorium, Muslim cemeteries and Parsi tower of silence moved out of the city and the bill moved was withdrawn after Nana impressed on the house the undesirability of the legislation, while volunteering to screen the cremation grounds of Sonapur with a tall wall.

The mid-century brought great and phenomenal prosperity to Bombay city and its economy. Indian cotton had to feed the hungry textile machinery of Lanchashire as American cotton was denied as a result of the American civil war. There was plenty of money and many public buildings, educational institutions, etc. were established during this period before the aftermath of what is known as "share

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mania" set in with its bankruptcies and even suicides. Machine industry also made its impact on the city and although the lion's share of profits of capital investment went into British pockets, Indians could also benefit. Nana welcomed the dawn of modern industrial progress. He thus took a lead in the establishment of a shipping company and not only backed up the G. I. P. Railway but the office of the railway company was also sited in the beginning in his house.

In the year 1856 Deccan was in the grip of a terrible famine and Nana led a morcha of 5,000 persons and saw the Governor in the government house at Parel where now the Haffkine Institute is located–a Jesuit chapel seized by the British. He articulated the grievances of the victims of famine.

Civic and political institutions

Nana was also a pioneer in the evolution of municipal administration. He was connected with the City Improvement Committee, Board of Conservancy and other organisations that were later transformed into Bombay municipality. He did valuable work as a member of the municipal corporation which was naturally dominated by Europeans and the records of debates testify to his well-appreciated contribution to discussions on the measures of civic improvement and welfare. Nana fought successfully in getting Indians included in the grand jury and he was the first magistrate in the Petty Sessions Court which patterned early beginnings of the judicial system.

Nana established several political organisations like the Bombay Association and the India Reforms Association, the latter of which submitted a representation to British Parliament over political rights for Indians. He received the parliamentary deputation that later visited the country. It was the efforts of Nana and other Indian leaders that were responsible for establishment of legislative councils in Bombay, Madras and Bengal presidencies and when the first Council was established in Bombay in 1862, he remained its member till his death. Nana had built up for himself a position of influence and he possessed good standing among Europeans including British administrators some of whom were liberals and loved and served the people they were sent down to rule. They had known Nana's worth and respected him for it.

How Forjett saved Nana

Nana was not wholly free from personnal troubles and difficulties. During the upheavel of 1857, his personal enemies and panicky Europeans had warned Elphinstone against his possible or suspected participation in the "sepoy mutiny". Elphinstone questioned Charles Forjett, Superintendent of Police (now Commissioner) who was also municipal Commissioner and head of the fire service. Forjett was an Anglo-Indian, son of a French gunner and Indian mother. His name was, Forget (pronounced *Forzt*) but as it was mispronounced he substituted j for g. He was a Marathi and Hindustani translator and had served in district constabulary and rose through his extraordinary ability. He fought crime in the city and corruption among the police and also, reorganised the police force. He constructed police stations and quarters for the police. He was a master in disguise and loved to dine in the house of respectable upper class citizens who ran a sideline in traffic in stolen goods.

He assured Elphinstone [illegible] trusted man slept every [illegible] Nana's dharmashala in the [illegible] of his house where [illegible] people congregated. He also [illegible] the military officers that [illegible] would start only in Colaba [illegible] and when the British brass [illegible] at the halfcaste, he took them [illegible] room in Bombay's slums where [illegible] military officers could watch [illegible] havildar holding conspira[illegible] talks with the mutiny el[illegible] Nana and we owe a great d[illegible] Charles Forjett for saving [illegible] from the fate in earlier [illegible] of Rama Kamati, a [illegible] migrant from Goa who, rose [illegible] a great position of aff[illegible] and was one day thrown [illegible] prison and robbed–Gov[illegible] Boone himself sharing the [illegible] of his fabulous property.

He lived for this

Nana was, in a word, a [illegible] and pioneering architect [illegible] progress who had lived [illegible] of selfless and valuable servi[illegible] his people. He has left an [illegible] of his personality and achie[illegible] on history and one fails to [illegible] of another name among the [illegible] men of the last century who [illegible] contributed to the richness [illegible] progress of public life. H[illegible] too great to be remem[illegible] merely with a street named [illegible] him or a bronze or stone s[illegible] He was typically Maharash[illegible] with his idealism, self-effacement [illegible] patriotic service that is asso[illegible] with real greatness of spi[illegible] was a creative genius and he [illegible] from interest to interest and [illegible] to activity during really h[illegible] dangerous times. He was fo[illegible] in having in many E[illegible] and Indians kindred spi[illegible] he thus emerges as a [illegible] the intellectual, dreamer [illegible] architect of a city's or [illegible]

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destiny who provided the type of inspiration and led people with dynamic and active action. He could have used his family fortune and doled out big chunks of wealth and sought honours from the British as mere careerists did. He lived and worked to improve conditions of life and happiness of his poor, enslaved people.

Temple steps

The material landmarks of Nana's are fast disappearing. The Nana Wadi in southern Bombay—bus conductors shout sited what the locals called his "country house". A crumbling but imposing wall with the row of shops fronting it gone and the road is widened. The little house and temple at the rear still remain. It was at this spot that his father seen a ship caught up in storm and ordered one of his servants to rush up and save drowned men and children.

There is the little temple of Shankar with a dharmashala attached to it in Nana Chowk. It must have been peaceful in Nana's days and even today in the midst of roaring bus engines and noise of traffic, one sits on the stone steps of the temple as, when the sun goes down, the sweet and evocative sound of the *shehnai* fills the precincts of the temple. One dreams of the man with his beautifully-chiselled grave face and the majestic *pugri* walking down the steps of his grand carriage and walking slowly into the temple where perhaps he found in his piety a strange spiritual strength that gives heroic courage to men to fight life's battles of thousands of men, women and children too weak and defenceless to articulate their suffering and misery and the outcome of which meant so much for them. Here, he must have closed his eyes and addressed his prayers to that greatest of Gods in the Hindhu pantheon, the God of great virutes, terrible power and purity and simplicity of heart, the God of creation and destruction and the God of pity and magnanimity. He must have prayed silently for success in the projects he had launched and contemplated launching that for his people whom he must have loved dearly to have dedicated his life to their service.

One reminds oneself that Nana died a century ago and much has happened during the century. The world Nana knew has changed beyond recognition. But there are certain things that never change and one of them is the fragrance and grandeur of Nana's personality. He lives beyond death and has passed into immortality because the seed he planted germinated and grew up into stately trees even if he did not live to see the miracle. The inspiration of his struggles and triumphs remains or should remain for the generations for whose future he toiled.

Jagannath ('Nana') Shankarshet...

Highlights Of A Glorious Life

February 10, 1803 to July 31, 1865

February 10, 1803 .. Born in Bombay.

1821 .. Started his useful public life by taking up the cause of the spread of education.

1822 .. The Bombay Native School and School Book Society was founded under Nana's leadership and guidance.

1827 .. Honoured for his championing the cause of education under the presidentship of Mount Stuart Elphinstone, the then Governor of Bombay Presidency.

1827 .. Founded the Mount Stuart Elphinstone Education Fund from which the Elphinstone High School and College were established.

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1829 .. Took a lead in the movement banning the custom of 'Sati' and did commendable work in that respect.

1830 .. Founded the Agro-horticultural Society for promotion of horticulture and remained the chief patron of the same till his death in 1865.

1834 .. Fought successfully in getting Indians included in the Grand Jury and himself became the first Magistrate in the Petty Sessions Court. Felicitated under the auspices of the 'Darpan', a magazine published by Shri Bal Shastri Jambhekar.

1834 .. Launched a movement for conferring on Indians the rights of J.P.

1834 .. Was instrumental in forming the City Improvement Committee, Board of Conservancy and other organizations for the development of the city of Bombay. These were later transformed into Bombay Municipality. Made pioneering efforts in the evolution of municipal administration.

1838 .. Started the first Girls' School in Bombay in his own *Vada* in collaboration with Rev. Dr. Wilson and got women in his household to attend that School.

1838 .. Established the famous Grant Medical College of Bombay after the able Governor of the region Sir Robert Grant. Also made concrete efforts for imparting medical education through Marathi medium by giving financial aids and scholarships.

1838 .. Spearheaded the movement for banning religious proselytization and advocated reconversion of the converted at the cost of the displeasure of Government and the missionaries. Participated in the first ceremony and reconversion during British regime.

1840 .. The Board of Education was established at his instance for extending the spread of education throughout Maharashtra of which Nana remained an executive member till his death.

1845 .. Helped in the establishment of the famous Royal Asiatic Society and donated to it a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the study of natural history and for purchase of books on the subject, gave encouragement to authors and libraries with financial grants.

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1846 .. Extensive tour of Maharashtra with a view to assess the scope and progress of spread of education.

1846 to 1853 .. Worked hard to promote the cause of the Indian stage and built a theatre on his plot of land in Grant Road area in Bombay city.

1847 .. Stoutly advocated the use of mother-tongue as the right medium of instruction. Insisted that Sanskrit should be included in the educational curriculum and came out successful in that endeavour.

1848 .. Established with the leadership and co-operation of Dadabhai Naoroji the Students' Literary and Scientific Society.

1849 .. Started a number of secondary schools for girls under the banner of the above Society and aided them financially.

1850 .. Conducted a survey to assess the propagation of education among different classes in Bombay and established schools for backward communities and the Kolis. Advocated the admission of untouchables to schools.

1850 .. Established an institution for reforming juvenile delinquents from which emerged out subsequently the famous David Sassoon Reformatory.

1852 .. Established the Bombay Association, the first political organization in Bombay and held its leadership till death.

1853 .. Established India Reforms Association which submitted a representation to British parliament over political rights for Indians.

1853 .. Took a lead in the establishment of a shipping company and not only backed up the G. I. P. Railway but the office of the Railway Company was also sited in his house in its early days.

1854 .. Received the Parliamentary deputation that visited the country to have first hand information about the conditions obtaining here and arranged for a civic reception to them.

1854 .. The Bombay Law College was established with Nana's efforts and leadership.

1855 .. Established the J. J. School of Art in collaboration with Sir Jamshetji Jijibhai.

1855 .. Helped in the establishment of the Bombay University and was privileged to be appointed the first University Fellow.

(*Continued on page 28*)

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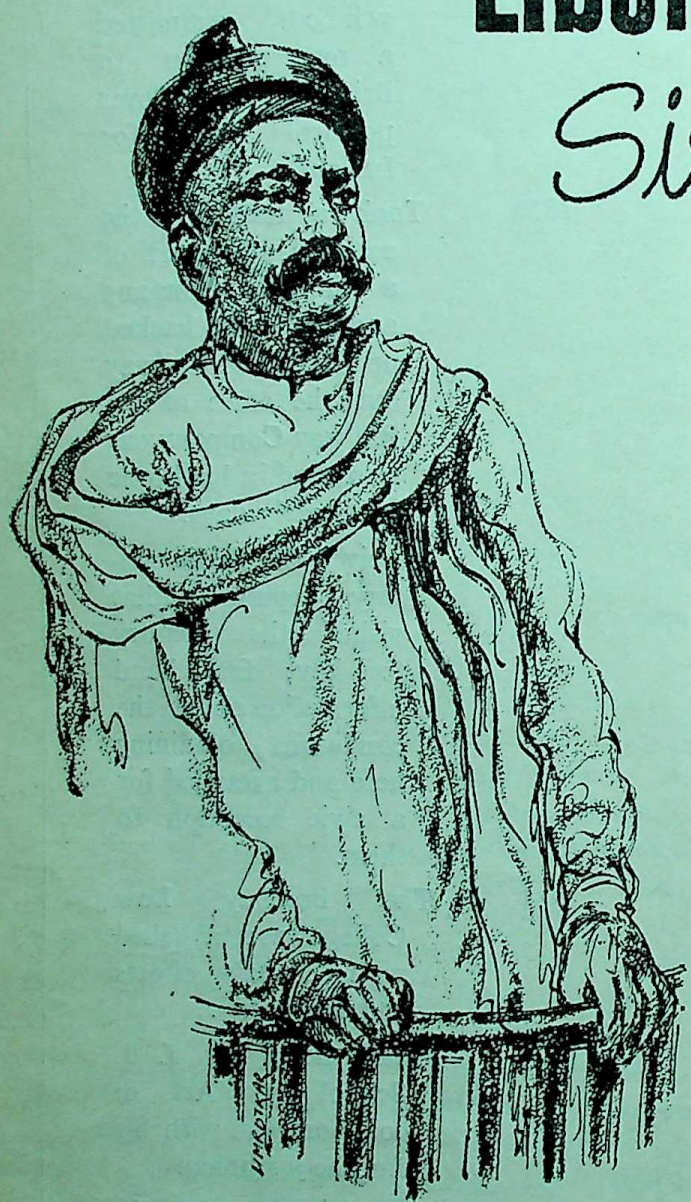
The 45th death anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, father of Indian unrest, falls on August 1. On this solemn occasion we join the people of Maharashtra in paying homage to the sacred memory of the Lokmanya.

Libel Suit Against Sir Valentine Chirol

—*D. P. Kulkarni*



MORE than once, British justice had been on trial and more than once it failed to meet the end of justice. Prejudices had the upper hand and justice denied. The Chirol case bears the testimony of how the British manipulated the law to suit their ends. No stone was left unturned to help create an atmosphere of prejudice against Tilak. In the libel suit against Sir Valentine Chirol, the author of "Indian Unrest", one could expect Carson, the defending Counsel, to be biased in the presentation of the case. But not the judge. Yet Mr. Justice Darling showed himself violently anti-Tilak in his summing up. Nearing the end of his summing up, the judge expressed his real anxiety if the Jury gave its verdict in Tilak's favour and he, therefore, asked the Jury to ignore the prosecution's plea to give their verdict separately on the six separate counts of libel which were put in the statement of claim.

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Background of the case

The action was based on certain [illegible] statements derogatory to [illegible] made by Sir Valentine Chirol [illegible] his book "Indian Unrest", [illegible]ished in 1910. In this book, [illegible] was accused by Chirol [illegible] started societies for pro[illegible] cows in order to provoke [illegible]mmedans, though he had [illegible] never formed or subscribed [illegible] such societies. Though Tilak [illegible] never organised gymnastic [illegible], Chirol charged him with [illegible] organised "juvenile bands [illegible]coits to swell the coffers of [illegible]" with the object of develop[illegible] the warlike instincts of the [illegible] so that force could be used [illegible]st the British rule. Most [illegible]ging of all were Chirol's libels [illegible] th. Rand-Ayerst and the [illegible]son murders, depicting Tilak [illegible] real author of the murders, [illegible]h no connection, whatsoever, [illegible] been established between these [illegible] and Tilak.

[illegible] the time of the publication [illegible] "Indian Unrest", Tilak was in [illegible]dalay Jail. After his release, [illegible] attention was drawn to it. [illegible]lled upon Sir Valentine Chirol [illegible]ake suitable amends, which [illegible]fused to do, and a long [illegible] defamation suit ensued.

[illegible]irol was given three weeks [illegible]ply, failing which, he was told, [illegible]eedings would be started in [illegible] English Courts for "exemplary [illegible]ges". Curiously enough the [illegible] thing Chirol did on receipt of [illegible] notice was to send the copy [illegible] the Bombay Government. And [illegible] the veil of secrecy has been [illegible] from Tilak records in Govern[illegible] offices, and it has become clear [illegible] he took the most natural step, [illegible]se it was at the instance of [illegible] with the material supplied [illegible] the Bombay Government that [illegible]l prepared his book. Not only the authorities in India, but those in England were equally, interested in the case. Somehow the King's Government and even Morley had become associated with the book and naturally wished Chirol success.

The historic trial

After a long series of preliminary proceedings, the case came up for hearing before Justice Darling and a special Jury on January 29, 1919 in London. Sir John Simon and E. F. Spence appeared for Tilak and Sir Edward Carson, assisted by two others, for the defence. The case dragged on for 11 days. On February 21, 1919, the eleventh day, Sir John Simon ended the hearing by appealing to the Jury to bear in mind that "you may see as you read these papers that there are a great many fellow subject of ours who are casting doubt upon the justice and impartiality of the British administration" and said that Mr. Tilak has the impudence to bring his action here in a British Court of justice. I ask you not to take that into consideration ; I ask you to say that any citizen of the kingdom is welcome to come here, whatever his record, whatever his race, whatever his colour, whatever his religion and you will show him, even though he and some of his fellows may not have realised it before, there is one thing British institution will secure for every subject of the king and that is justice, though the heavens fall."

A prejudiced judge

But Mr. Justice Darling, while summing up to the jury ignored the plea for fair play and suggested that Tilak, twice convicted of sedition, had no justification to complain that his character had been damaged. His explanation clearly showed that his lordship's mind had been made up against the plaintiff. The following words bear testimony to my contention :—

"He (the plantiff) had to be prohibited and he was prohibited from making any speech because he was going about dissuading the people of India from entering the British army, when we were, as you know, ever since 1914 down to November last, fighting for our lives against the greatest military power that ever existed. ..... Gentlemen that is the man who comes to you for damages."

The verdict was a serious deviation from the so-claimed high standards of British Justice, Mr. Justice Darling had converted a libel action into a sedition trial.

Reaction

Not only the Indian press but every a section of the British press condemned the verdict. The "Daily Herald" of London, observed, "Despite the Judicious pronouncements" and the verdict.....we do not believe for a moment that Mr. Tilak has favoured a policy of violence. He stands in this regard above even Sir Edward Carbon. And he is even less seditious than the present Lord High Chancellor. "In an article in the 'Daily Herald', the writer "J. B." said, "This verdict will, without doubt be read with regret and surprise, throughout India, but it was inevitable after the impassioned charge of the judge, with whom a simple judicial question between individual parties assumed a grave political aspect, as if it were an impeachment of the Government of India itself."

In India, the reaction was very violent. The "Modern Review" of Calcutta bluntly stated that "Tilak has not had justice in its proper sense of the British or any other variety and we do not think any the worse

(continued on page 24)

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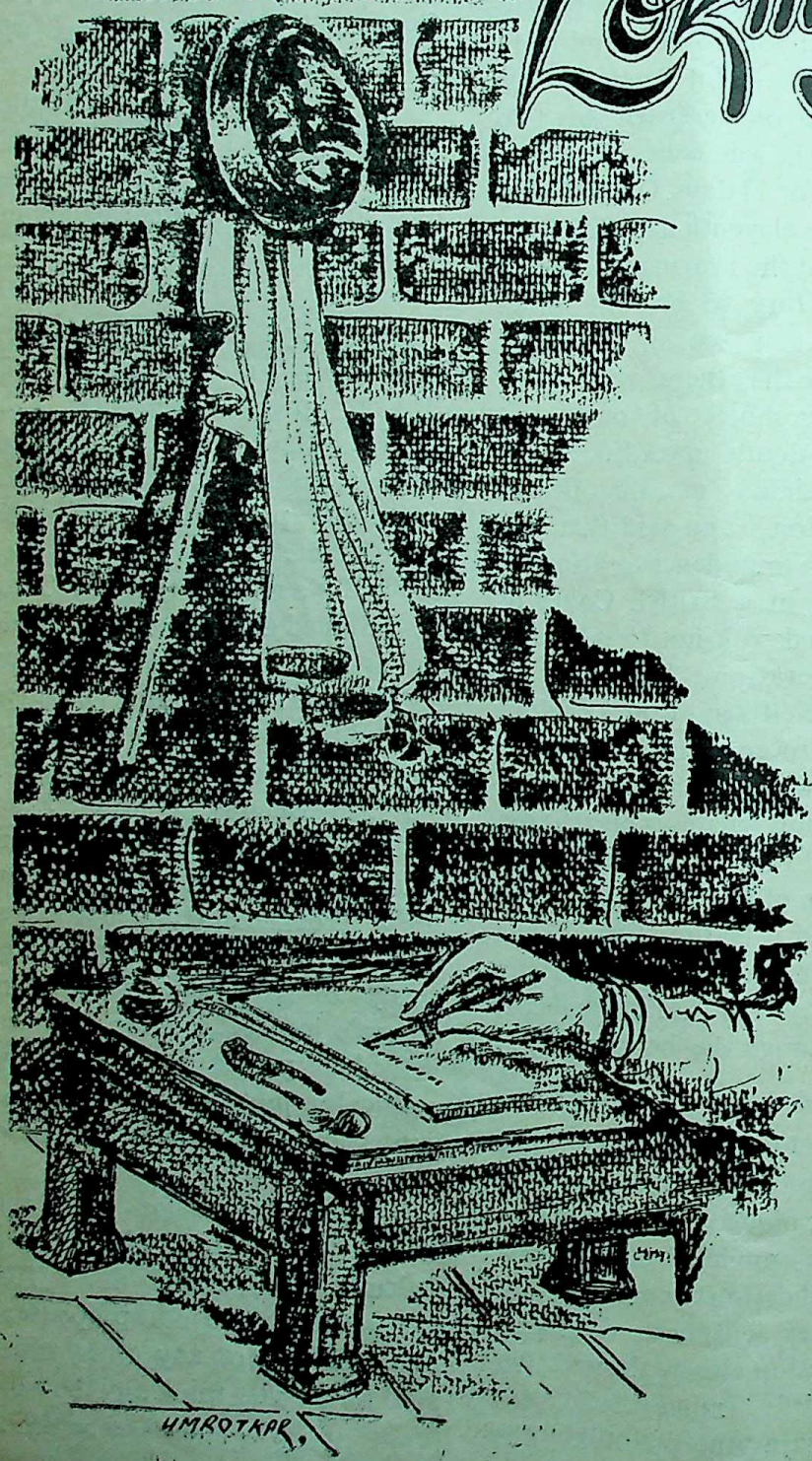
Lokmanya Tilak



"Swaraj is my birth-right,
And I will have it ....."
Thus roared the lion
Not too long ago!
The orange flame of patriotism
That flickered in Mandalay jail
Acquiring a hue divine
Put forth an exposition!
An exposition of Gita celestial,
Unravelling the mysteries great.
Tackling Life's mad conundrums
And guiding wandering sheep!
Fighter, orator, philosopher, brave,
Writer, politician, humanist, grave!
Father of Freedom's unrest
We salute thee as you rest!

—V. G. DESHMUKH

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UNIVERSITIES

In A Developing Society

—*Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao*

HE expansion of universities and the increase in the number of persons enrolled in colleges and other tions of higher education is a phenomenal re of post-independence India.

e rate of growth in this respect far exceeds that either the national income or of the population. ring to a similar phenomenon in the United States famous philosopher and educationist, Whitehead, :

This growth of universities, in number of institutions ze and in internal complexity of organisation, oses some danger of destroying the very sources of usefulness, in the absence of a wide pread under- ing of the primary functions which universities ld perform in the service of a nation".

hat Whitehead said of the United States is even more vable to us in India, where the growth of univer- s and their pupils is faster. Unemployment among rsity graduates is higher, governmental subsidi- n of higher education is larger in proportionate s, and where the manifold pressure on limited rces is much greater in the context of our poverty the early stage of our economic development.

is high time therefore for us to ask and answer the stion: What is the role of the university in the e of the nation? And our answer should be clear unambiguous and it should be related to the special requirements of our country in its present stage of political, social and economic development.

Perhaps because of my professional training and undoubtedly because of my present involvement in India Planning, I attach the highest importance to the economic aspect of higher education.

The Robbins Committee on higher education in the U. K. began its listing of the objectives essential to any properly balanced system of higher education by saying:

" We begin with instruction in skills suitable to play a part in the general division of labour. We put this first not because we regard it as the most important but, because we think that it is sometimes ignored or undervaluated

" We deceive ourselves if we claim that more than a small fraction of students in institutions of higher education would be where they are if there were no significance for their future careers in what they hear and read and it is anything discreditable in his.....

" A good general education, valuable though it may be, is frequently less than we need to solve many of our most pressing problems."

The recent statue of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers proceeds further and defines the specific object of the higher educational institutions as under :—

" To prepare highly qualified specialists, educated on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, with knowledge of the latest achievements of science and technology at home

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and capable of utilising modern technology of the future ; to carry out research work that will contribute to solving problems relaxed to building Communism; to produce textbooks and study aids of a high standard: to train teachers and research personnel, to provide advance training for specialists with higher education and the health services; to disseminate scientific and political knowledge amongst the workers to study the problems connected with the utilisation of specialists who have graduated from higher educational institutions and the improvement of the training of specialists".

The accent is thus on usefulness and dovetailing with the requirements of the economy. The graduate must be useful; and his usefulness must be relevant. His services should be in demand and should command a reasonable remuneration.

Otherwise, frustration attends the graduate when he leaves the portals of the university while the nation at large finds that it has made an unproductive or low productive investment when it spends a valuable part of its meagre resources on higher education.

The question then that needs asking and answering is how far our universities are regulating their admissions, fashioning their syllabus and curricula, and organising their research work with a view to meeting the needs of the economy and preparing their graduates for employment that will make us of their academic training and at the same time give them both satisfaction in their work and a reasonable remuneration for performing it ?

I believe I am right in saying that our universities are not performing this utilitarian function at any rate not to the extent that they are expected to do, in the context of the current stage of our economic development, the need for preparing our manpower for rational and profitable utilisation and the imperative necessity for making an optimum use of our limited physical and financial resources.

I do not wholly blame the universities for this. They are not in charge of the economy nor can they be expected to find out on their own manpower needs or projections in terms of detailed categories.

It is also not easy to break away from traditions established during foreign rule and at a time when numbers were few expenditure on higher education small, and anything like a rapid economic growth was outside the realm of practical politics. But it is possible for the universities to take account of the economic reality around them and see what they can do to fit in with its planned improvement.

I am not suggesting that we should blindly f the pattern set by either USSR or by Japan. Hum and pure sciences are certainly important and find an adequate place in our higher education far more important from the functional point are education, agriculture, engineering and med Even the U. K. pattern is better than ours in this re No wonder therefore that Dr. Kotharim, Ch of the University Grants Commission, observed address, to the Vice-Chancellors Conference in

"It is apparent from a comparison of the for the United Kingdom and India, and also oth that what is required in our case is not so much expansion of enrolment in pure science, as in med engineering and agriculture".

The second problem I would pose in the co of improvement in the functional utility of our u sities is the need to have a firmer and better form policy in regard to admissions.

Every annual report of the University Grants C mission has drawn attention to the problem of increa numbers and their effect on the quality of the ou turned out by our universities.

It is this pressure of numbers that is so la responsible for the continuing large enrolment in humanities. It is this which is responsible for the la enrolment in Pass Course which gives but little s for employment either with dignity or reason remuneration.

It is again this large enrolment that accounts such large percentage of failures and the still la percentage of their classes from amongst even t who manage to pass.

I would rather certainly advocate the expansion vocational and employment opportunities for th who leave the high schools or the higher secon schools. I would also press for the establishment expansion of opportunities for non-formal educa evening colleges, correspondence courses and the which will give our young men and women the op tunity to get higher education without crowding portals of our universities. But the universities also to play their role and speak up in the int of improving the quality of their output and the taining of their academic standards. They have to for better regulation of their admissions, even involves them in some temporary unpopularity.

I must hasten to add that restriction of adm to universities should also be accompanied by co

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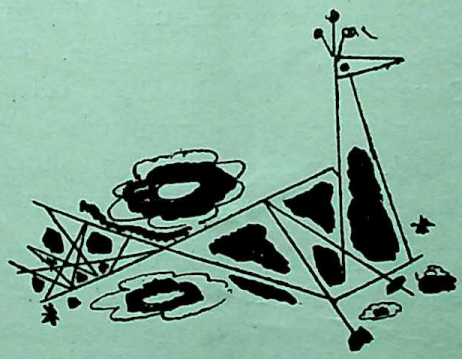
for expansion of vocational and other training ities for graduates as also for opportunities their immediate employment. Action must also be for the establishment and expansion on a sub- ial scale of facilities for non-formal education. e all, restriction of numbers should not deny rtunities for higher education to those who have

is also necessary, that our universities should seek ure in their graduates an acceptance of what roadly be termed "industrial discipline". Indus- development, and this is the essence of economic opment, means a considerable change in the nature k and involves, therefore, a fundamental change e attitude to work and the psychology of work. rsity education can play a significant role in the on of such a psychology. What the university give all its members is an understanding of the l and economic potentialities that a modern, strial society possesses and the inevitability of the pline that is necessary for its successful operation. also important that university education should de within its scope a system of extra-curricular ities that would effectively stimulate in its pupils bit of working in a team, and of mutual adjustment co-ordinated action that is such an important teristic of work in an industrial society; and essary that this should be done for the entire t community and not only a limited number d.

must not also forget the role that the community s the universities to play in preparing the ground e establishment of a socialist society. Socialism not merely mean a massive expansion of the sector nor is it just an enactment of eaglitarian legislation or a fiscal redistribution of incomes and property. Socialism means an attitude, a way of life and a sense of identification of the well to do with those who are not so well to do. Its roots are not to be found only in philosophy and intellectual conviction it must also have its foundations in the heart and the emotional being of its votaries. Inviolability of individual human dignity and enlargement of one's interest and emotional identification with all human beings constitute the basic roots of the socialist message as I understand it. All else in terms of policy action, legislation, institution and the like follow from this basic premise.

Work is worship; and service of man is service of God. Gandhiji talked of the daridra narayan. And Vinobaji told his companions that "If one cannot find God in society there is no chance of finding him in the Himalayas". Nehru talked of the common man and the Bhubaneswar resolution promises a reasonable minimum for all in terms of food, clothing, shelter, education and health by the end of the Fifth Plan or a little later. We have a long tradition of the emotional and spiritual foundations without which socialism would only be a dry and intellectual doctrine. It is at the University stage that we must seek to cultivate in our pupils the socialist attitude, the sense of respect and regard for the other man, the feeling of identity and the spirit of fraternity all of which constitute the grease that will oil the otherwise bureaucratic socialist machinery of state ownership and state enterprise. And once we instil the socialist spirit in our graduates, we can be sure that they will give the country the correct leadership and conduct themselves correctly and like true socialists, when they obtain positions of leadership in the community.



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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

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THE monsoon session of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly commenced on Monday, July 12, 1965.

On the opening day of the session, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, initiated discussion on the State's fourth Five-Year Plan.

The Finance Minister told the Assembly that the State's Fourth Plan would have to be production oriented. He said that if the State had to maintain its self-respect it had to be self-sufficient in food and as such agriculture and irrigation would receive due priority in the Plan. The Minister stoutly defended the proposed outlay of Rs. 1,185·81 crores on the plea that Maharashtra's special requirements had to be met.

Shri Wankhede said that except the Bombay-Poona complex, the rest of the State was industrially backward. As such one of the problems facing the State was to achieve balanced development of different regions. He stated that rural electrification and provision of transport facilities in inaccessible areas were given special importance in the Plan outlay. Urbanization in Maharashtra, the Minister added, was the highest, the percentage being 28 as compared to All-India figure of 18. This created problems like housing, water supply, transport and slum clearance. Necessary provision was required to be made for the purpose, he added.

Participating in the debate, Shri S. G. Patkar (Communist) criticised the Government's food policy and made a strong plea to tackle food problem on war footing. He said that both the Central and the State Governments had no firm policy on food.

Shri Faruq Pasha (Congress) said that a separate division be created for assessing the mineral wealth of both Marathwada and Vidarbha. He wanted dispersal of industries to provide employment in rural area.

Dr. P. V. Mandlik (PSP) said that while the small agriculturists responded favourably to the State's monopoly procurement scheme in jowar, the big agriculturists did give little response to the scheme. The Government had failed to collect jowar from big agriculturists, he added. The food situation should be tackled properly, he cautioned.

Shri F. M. Pinto (Independent) and Shri P. D. Patil (Congress) also participated in the discussion.

Earlier, the House condoled the death of late Shri R. B. Girme, a former member of the Ho[illegible] elected from Ahmednagar.

Fourth Plan Production Oriented

Participating in the discussion on the draft Fouth Five-Year Pl[illegible] of Maharashtra, on July 13, S[illegible] K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Oppo[illegible] tion, said that the draft plan co[illegible] sisted only of a list of develop[illegible] schemes in various sectors and p[illegible] posed outlays on them. He s[illegible] that the draft Plan had failed [illegible] state the fulfilment of targets [illegible] for the previous Plans and also t[illegible] proposed to be achieved in [illegible] Fourth Plan. He was of the v[illegible] that the proposed outlay of Rs. [illegible] crores for irrigation projects [illegible] the draft Plan was inadequ[illegible] He pointed out that the cost [illegible] spillover irrigation works of [illegible] previous plans itself was [illegible] large—about Rs. 260 crores. [illegible] Government had also not app[illegible] its mind to the requirements [illegible] non-irrigated areas in the S[illegible] and under these circumstances, S[illegible] Dhulup said, it was not under[illegible] how the food production c[illegible] be stepped up.

Shri Dhulup said that i[illegible] State was short of funds for [illegible] gation projects, it should t[illegible] raise the required amount [illegible] the sources where money [illegible] concentrated.

Smt. Sushila Balraj (Cong [illegible] led to the Opposition to [illegible] whole-hearted co-operation [illegible] the State Plan was a part o[illegible] National Plan. For the succ[illegible]

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...ic socialism, the Plans ...e successfully implemented, ...ed.

...S. Parikh (Cong.) said ...ation and power had been ...ority in the Fourth Plan ...Planning Commission had ...oved of it. He suggested ...on of food production ...zilla parishads and village ...s with the help of the ...s of the State Legislature ...posed intensive cultivation ...grains in groups of about ...es.

...Parikh also pleaded for ...up one or two cement ...s in the State to meet the ...shortage. Unless tangible ...were taken, the proposed ...in the Plan would only remain ...er, Shri Parikh observed.

...K. S. Dharia (Cong.) con-...ed the Government for giving ...to the Konkan Railway ...Fourth Plan.

...egards the possibility of ...resources for the Fourth ...hich had an outlay of Rs. ...crores, he said that the State ...ment's expectations from the ...and the Finance Commis-...ight not be fulfilled. The ...ment should therefore be ...d to fight with the Centre ...ice in the matter of the ...Commission's allocation for ...rth Plan. They may have ...der the possibility of further ...he said, but added that ...was hardly any scope for ...Under the circumstances, ...s for scrapping prohibition and increasing land revenue would have to be seriously considered.

Shri Dharia said that the urban population was prepared to face the hardships, but at the same time rural population should also be prepared for it. He said that dispersal of industries was absolutely necessary otherwise urban problems would become more and more acute.

Promotion Of National Integration

As regards the proposed housing programme in the Fourth Plan, Shri Dharia said that it would be a failure in the absence of any proposal for an additional cement factory.

Among those who participated in the discussion were Shri J. G. Khumkar (D. F.), Smt. Maniben Desai (Cong.), Shri R. S. Dhavle (Cong.) and Shri T. S. Karkhanis (P. & W. P.).

Participating in the discussion on the draft of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, on July 14, Shri T. S. Karkhanis (PWP-Kolhapur), said that the figures about the outlay of the fourth plan stated at different times were different. There was confusion about the exact size of the Plan.

Shri L. B. Bhingardeve (Cong. Man) said that there was no machinery to ensure equitable distribution of consumer goods and foodgrains, though the production had increased as a result of the Plan schemes. That placed these goods more beyond the reach of the backward community than they were before the plans were started.

Dr. (Smt.) Anjanabai Magar (Cong. Kurla) pleaded for more energetic measures for implementing the family planning programme.

Among others, who participated in the debate were Sarvashri S. K. Athalye (S. S. Lanja), M. B. Sangwikar (Cong.-Ahmedpur), and Bhai Shetye (P. S. Sangameshwar).

Concluding the discussion on July 15, Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, stated that Maharashtra State would be able to wipe out 80 to 85 per cent of its present food deficit during the Fourth Plan period if the outlay on agriculture and allied sectors proposed in the draft outline was approved by the Central Government. It was the State's endeavour to become self-sufficient in food by the end of the Fifth Plan.

Shri Wankhede said that the Plan outline was based on the needs of the State. If the tempo of the development was to be maintained the size of the Plan should be of the order of Rs. 1,185 crores, as emphasised by the representatives of the State during their discussions with the Planning Commission.

The Finance Minister emphasised that the national plan must promote national integration. Otherwise, development would be meaningless. He said that the disparity in foodgrains prices in the deficit and surplus States was not conducive to national integration. Referring to the difficulty in making available resources for the Plan, he said that the picture would be more clear when the Finance Commission's findings would be known and the amount of the Central assistance was indicated. Then the State could decide how much it had to raise on its own.

The Finance Minister stated that the execution of the Plan schemes was more important than its size. For that, the State needed the co-operation of all political parties and the people at large.

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Earlier, participating in the debate Shri D. B. Patil (SMS-Panvel) said that proper attention was not being paid to balanced development of different regions of the State.

Others who participated in the discussion included Sarvashri A. H. Mamdani (Cong. Darwah), S. G. Kochrekar (PSP-Malwan), B. N. Nagwade (LN-Ahmednagar), and Shri N. R. Kale (Ind. Arvi).

On July 16, Shri F. M. Pinto (Ind. Mahim), Dr. P. V. Mandlik (P. S. Guhagar) and Shri S. G. Kochrekar raised a discussion on a matter of urgent public importance namely, "the alarming increase in the number of accidents to S. T. Corporation buses".

Dr. Mandlik said that many accidents could have been avoided and loss of life averted if proper precautions had been taken.

Shri T. S. Karkhanis (PWP-Kolhapur) said that the situation deserved serious consideration.

In reply, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, asserted that the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation had taken all the precautionary measures to avoid accidents to buses. He said that a large number of accidents occurred due to the factors beyond the control of the S. T. bus drivers. There were several incidents when possible accidents had been avoided by the drivers through the exercise of a commendable presence of mind.

Shri Desai pointed out that instances had come to the of Government where accidents place due to the dazzling lights of goods lorries. Government was actively considering what steps should be taken meet the menace. He informed the House that among the measures taken by the Corporation to accidents was a scheme to special training to drivers and nising refresher courses for

Sarvashri S. G. Kochrekar, K. Athalye, T. S. Karkhanis, D. Patil, and W. R. Rane participated in the discussion. ★

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

THE need for Maharashtra to pull up its own resources during the Fourth Five-Year Plan was stressed by Shri Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Public Health, on Monday, July 12, when he moved a motion in the Legislative Council for a discussion on the Plan draft.

Shri Shah said this would be necessary, as the Finance Commission's award likely to be announced in August or September next might affect the State's resources position considerably.

Despite Maharashtra's remarkable industrial progress; the Minister said that it had not done so in the field of agriculture and transport. He referred to the shortfalls in the irrigation and the need for remedying the situation.

Shri V. B. Gogate, Leader of the Opposition (Samiti-HMS) called for the nationalisation of the means of production and said that urban development in Maharashtra had been neglected during the last plans and referred to the disparities in the development of different regions of the State.

Shri R. F. Chaudhary (RLA-BJS) said that the inflationary trends should be halted during the Plan and more taxes should not be levied.

Shri D. H. Sahasrabuddhe (Ind.) said that there was no proper provision for the teachers in the memorandum.

Dr. (Kum.) Sarojini Babar (Cong.) suggested that hostels should be opened at district places and cities like Bombay for girls and boys coming from the rural areas.

Shri K. W. Desai (Ind.) stressed the need for more teachers and facilities to prevent over-crowding of schools.

Earlier, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, introduced to the House Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Revenue, and Shri S. B. Patil, Deputy Minister for Revenue.

Participating in the second day's discussion on the Fourth Plan, on July 13, Dr. V. R. Pandit (RLA-BJS) said that the memorandum merely 'compendium' of the needs. He feared that the magnitude of the Plan outlay would resort inflationary tendencies and rise. The sum of Rs. 50 crores could possibly be realised by of additional taxation was too for fulfilling the plan requirements he added.

Dr. Pandit suggested that schemes in place of the bigger would be more feasible.

Earlier, Shri N. D. Patil (S pointed out that the irrig schemes in the past plans co Rs. 260 crores had yet to be plemented and Rs. 200 crores being earmarked for the Plan.

Smt. Bhadra Desai (Cong that more production was ne to generate more resources suggested joint public-private enterprizes in fertiliser and fields of production.

Smt. Desai also suggested setting up of a model project to show farmers how to their yield, and setting up

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one factory in the State to facture intra-uterine device contraceptive) to put family ing programme on sound

S. L. Ogale (Ind.) pointed that education had been neg- in the draft plan. He hoped during the fourth plan the ment would not tax poor in the State.

D. B. Agarwal (Samiti-Ind.) that the population control essary if planning was to any fruit.

G. D. Lad (Samiti-PWP) agriculture production would e only if the farmers were teed fixed price and market er produce throughout the He urged the removal of

Shri Wankhede said that the memorandum which was prepared on the recommendations of 50 to 52 study groups, emerged as a continuing process of the 25 year prospective planning. The 2·5 per cent growth rate of the country's population had been taken into consideration in framing the memorandum figures totalling Rs. 1,185·81 crores.

The Finance Minister pointed out that there was a wrong impression outside the State of its industrial development. Except for Greater Bombay and industrial complex in Poona, the State had not made much progress in that field. Hence emphasis had been laid on the industrialisation of backward areas like Konkan, Vidarbha and Marathwada, he added.

Planning—A Continuing Process

man in the distribution of ms to ensure an equitable to all at reasonable rates.

ing to the three-day debate Fourth Plan memorandum 14, Shri S. K. Wankhede, e for Finance, said that ity and adversity must be equitably by all States.

ashtra's Fourth Plan should be treated as part tinuing process aimed at self-sufficiency in basic of man, such as food, shelter and education.

Minister described the as the Government's the plan of the people, the theme of national n. He felt that it was that surplus States share their foodgrains and with others.

Explaining the bigger size of the Plan, Shri Wankhede said that only a 7·5 per cent increase in output would help reach the production target of Rs. 2,500 crores by 1970-71. He said that the resources would be possible from the Central Government loans and grants, public borrowing, taxation and small savings.

Taking into account the vagaries of nature, the Minister said that Rs. 200 crores were proposed to be spent on irrigation projects, to help produce a steady crop. Special attention would also have to be paid to the urban development in the improvement of water supply, underground drainage, slum clearance, housing, education and maintenance of public health and law and order, he added.

Earlier, Shri J. G. Bhave (RLA-Ind.), Shri Z. M. Kalantri (Cong.), Shri H. B. Bhide (Samiti-HMS.), Shri J. V. Lele (Cong.), Shri R. S. Gavai (Samiti-Rep.), Shri S. A. Shinde (Cong.), Smt. Kamalabai C. Ajmera (Cong.), Shri L. R. Abad (Cong.), Shri M. P. Limaye (P.S.P.), Shri H. S. Barmukh (Cong.) and Shri B. S. Byas (RLA-BJS) also participated in the discussion.

The foodgrain distribution system in seven cities in Maharashtra is proposed to be made statutory, the cities being Poona, Nagpur, Kolhapur, Ahmednagar, Ulhasnagar Sholapur and Nasik, said Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Agriculture and Civil Supplies, on July 15.

Shri Savant was replying to a three-hour discussion on the food situation on a motion by Shri M. N. Anjikar (Ind.) and Shri R. F. Choudhary (RLA-BJS) in the Legislative Council on Thursday.

The statutory backing, the Minister said, had already been given to the foodgrains distribution system in Bombay to eliminate malpractices by fair-price shopkeepers and prevent the operation of bogus cards. There were a number of ghost cards in operation, particularly in the seven cities and other urban areas of the State, owing to the improper verification and the liberal issue of cards, he added. The district collectors, Shri Savant said, were being instructed to undertake inspection of all the cards, particularly of the household cards in the cities.

Shri Savant stated that the State Government was trying to agument food production by various devices and scientific methods and also remove the irksome zonal restrictions on its movement. However,

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the food position in Maharashtra had to be viewed in the context of and in comparison to that in the country as a whole. He observed that the trend of foodgrains production, release of Government stocks, and the demand, played a singificant role in the country in general and Maharashtra in particular. The Government had taken steps to bring down the prices of the commodities, the Minister added.

The Minister said that foodgrains received from the Centre and surplus States were being distributed to the consumers through fair-price shops. Authority to open more fair-price shops, where necessary, had been given to the controller of foodgrains and the collectors of the districts.

Two amendment motions moved by Shri V. H. Gogte (SMS-HMS), leader of the Opposition Party, and Dr. V. R. Pandit (RLA-BJS) were defeated by a voice vote.

Earlier, Shri M. N. Anjikar (Ind.) expressed concern over the grave and deteriorating food situation in the State and added that it required to be tackled on a war-footing.

Shri R. F. Choudhary (RLA-BJS) said Vidarbha was badly hit by food scarcity and the State should ensure an equitable distribution to all regions.

Shri Devji Rattansey (Cong.) demanded the abolition of the food zones.

Shri S. S. Sawant (Samiti-PWP), Shri Saqui Niazi Mohammad Subhan (Cong.), Shri R. S. Gavai (Samiti-Rep.), Shri G. D. Lad (Samiti PWP), Shri B. S. Byas (RLA-BJS), Shri B. N. Rajhans (SSP), Shri S. A. Shinde (Cong.) and Shri L. R. Abad (Cong.) also took part in the debate.

An adjournment motion sought to be moved by Dr. V. R. Pandit (BJS) to discuss the latest developments on Goa was refused permission by Shri V. S. Page, Chairman of the Legislative Council, on the ground that the notice was misconceived.

Refusing the motion, Shri Page said that there were no authoritative statements on this question. We have to rely only upon the press reports. Secondly, the decision to hold fresh poll in Goa on the merger issue appeared to have been taken at the Party level and not by the Union Government.

The Chairman felt that the feelings and sentiments of the people of this State had been effectively conveyed to the Union Government in the form of resolutions passed by both the Houses of the State Legislature on March 10 last on this subject.

Dr. Pandit had stated in his notice of motion that the decision to hold fresh elections in Goa to decide its merger question, besides disregarding the unanimous opinion of the people of Maharashtra as expressed in the resolutions passed by both the Houses of the Legislature, was likely to cause bitterness and he further stated that the Government had failed to convey the sentiments of the people of the State on the issue to the Central Government.

Nagpur Municipal Corporation

The supersession of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation, whose financial position was very grave, seemed inevitable, said Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Urban Development, during the question hour on August 16, but the Government would consider all aspects before taking this extreme step, he added.

Dr. Zakaria was replying to supplementaries arising out of a question by Shri R. F. Choudhary (RLA-BJS) on the financial position of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation.

The Minister said that the Commissioner had no money to make payments of salaries to the Corporation staff. Payments were being made by rotation every week from daily collections to different categories of the staff.

Dr. Zakaria told the House that the Government offered an ad hoc of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Corporation with 5.75 per cent interest but the Corporation rejected it. It wanted a loan repayable in 20 years. The Government, however, was doing its best to give many opportunities to the Corporation to improve and tide over its crisis.

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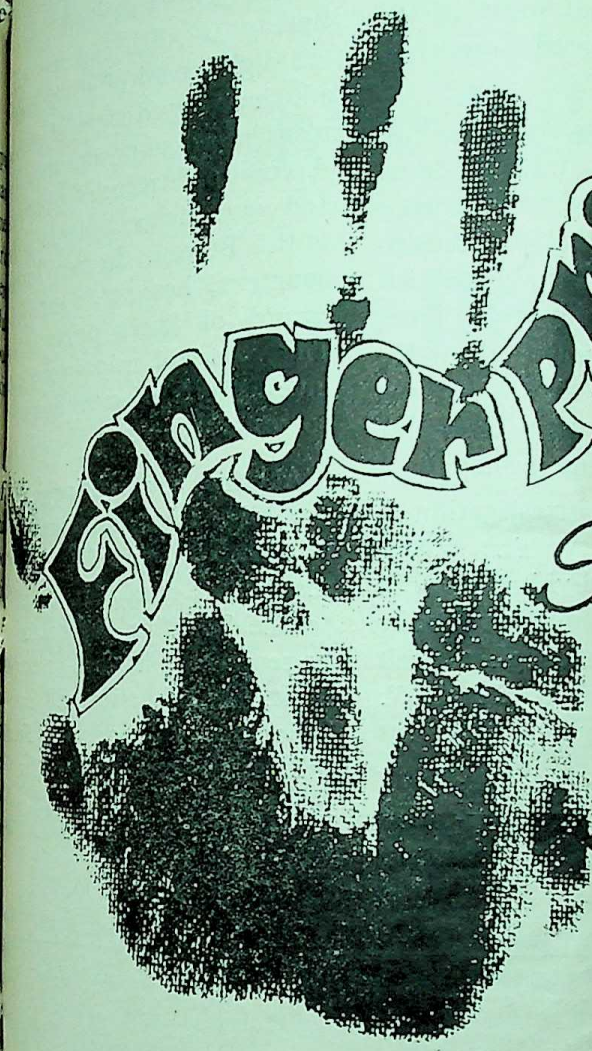

Fingerprints

Scientific Method in Detection of Crime

ENTIFIC methods have been playing a very important role in correct investigation of crime and helping in bringing to book the nous criminal. One of these ods, widely used and accepted law courts, is the identification minals with the help of foot, or finger prints, left by them the scene of crime. The credit of ing this type of investigation to a British Officer, Sir E. R. who was posted in India high police officer, as far back as 1901, although about eleven years earlier, in 1890, the idea of investigation with the help of such bodily prints originated in the mind of an Indian Sub-Inspector of Police.

As a science, this method of investigation could not develop in India before the achievement of Independence. This may have been owing to lack of interest shown by the foreign Government. However, the discovery, as usual, found its way abroad, where it was nurtured and developed as a science and put to tremendous use by different investigating agencies. Today, almost in all developed countries in the world, finger print sections are essential parts of scientific investigation departments.

In Uttar Pradesh, the nucleus of a forensic sciences laboratory was established soon after the achievement of Independence and a specially trained Police Officer was put in charge of it. Now a fulfledged laboratory is functioning at

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Lucknow and the Finger Print Bureau, which keeps a detailed record of notorious criminals, is situated at Allahabad. The Scientific section examines cases involving comparison and identification of single or multiple finger prints on documents and deeds ; cases involving the development of latent finger prints on physical objects obtained from scenes of crime and their comparison and identification with those of suspects.

The great usefulness of finger prints in the detection of crimes led to the necessity of setting up field units for recording and studying finger prints at distant places before they get effaced. Keeping this in view an experimental field unit was established for service in an around Lucknow to deal with cases referred to it by the investigating officers. At present, the field unit is able to visit and examine only one scene of crime on an average per day. The unit collects all traces, clues and objects of evidentiary value from the scene of crime and evaluates and examines the collected physical data in the laboratory. This helps a great deal in the correct investigation of cases and in prosecuting the real culprits. The opinion of experts of the Scientific Section are valued and appreciated to such an extent in courts of law that most of the convictions are based on their findings.

About a year ago, an American lady, Mrs. Nelson, was murdered in her car on a highway between Varanasi and Allahabad. The Scientific Section experts were able to visit the scene of crime only a day later. Even so, a fair amount of undisturbed finger prints were discovered and the case ended with award of death sentence to four criminals.

This method of investigation is not new to this country. The system of recognising individuals, with the help of finger and other bodily prints has been thoroughly dealt with in the "Samudrik Shastra!". It has been generally accepted that the finger prints are of four types—loops, whorls, arches and composite. Loops and whorls are the pure or valuable type, whereas the arches and composites are the mixed or non-valuable type. It is also said that no two finger prints can ever be alike. It is on the basis of this theory that the Finger Print Bureau at Allahabad maintains a ten digit record of all the convicts who have served a term of imprisonment in various prisons in the State. A record of finger prints of smugglers and counterfeiters is also maintained in this Bureau. In more advanced countries, however, a single digit record of finger prints is kept. This, it is said, helps in expeditious investigation of cases and in more correct evaluation.

As the investigating agency of the Police Department is tending to rely more on scientific investigation, many more cases are being referred to the Scientific Section than can be reasonably handled or examined by it. The situation will, however, become easier soon as the Forensic Sciences Laboratory starts functioning in full swing.

TILAK'S LIBEL SUIT

(*continued from page 31*)

of him because he has lost the case." Even the "Leader" of Allahabad, edited by Sir C. Y. Chintamani, a loyal supporter of Birtish rule in India, said, "..... Sir John Simon vainly pleaded that even the Devil should have his due. That unamenable being might conceivably have it but Mr. Tilak has not had it although he is far from being a 'Devil'."

The comments on the case made by the Tory press in Britain were a clear indication that they thought of it in terms of political expediency and imperial interests rather than of justice and fair play, and this shook the faith of even moderate leaders in the impartiality of British Justice. There was hardly a newspaper in the country—excepting, of course, the Anglo-Indian section—which did not condemn the verdict as "a mockery of justice", or as "atrocious" or "scandalous".

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The Role Of Public Relation Officer In Democracy

— *A. J. Palimkar*

HE day is past when Governments can operate behind closed rs. Openness instead of secrecess is the order of the day. public will not tolerate the ing of important policies which ately affect them, without frank open discussions of all the ications. Secret consultations decisions will generally not be ated except on the occasions of nal emergency.

a democratic Government the mate test of success of its policies ends entirely upon the approval its citizens. If this approval is e offered without reserve not some of the various services the Government works satisrily, but information as to the ities of Government must be ly disseminated and citizen's est aroused. It must be admitted most of the Governmental ivities in this country have sig- failed to keep their "masters" e public—fully acquainted with enterprises and activities for h they are responsible. The ernment have realised that in the ultimate analysis, the people as a whole are the best and most trustworthy judges of what is conducive to their welfare. A Government, for example, should be informed of the reactions of the people to its policies. If those policies are not fundamentally sound, the failure of the Government to carry out its plans will be accentuated by the public misunderstanding of its aim. Any Government like any business aims at satisfied constituents and supporters.

It behoves the Government that they like any other institutions should cultivate goodwill of the public even in cases where a public discussion might have extremely embarrassing. Goodwill is the attitude on the part of the public which makes it favourably disposed towards the services and acts of an institution. The good Public Relation Officer has a three-fold function. He is an analyst, adviser and an advocate.

The primary aims of public relations, therefore, are first to find out what public considers its own best interests and second to take institutions and policies and conduct so that the public interest will be served. According to Gerald Baskin "Public Relation" is defined as "the science of attitude control". Some other author defines it, "as a mirror that you hold up in front of your organisation so that you and your organisation and the public may see what is in that mirror. If the mirror is dirty, cracked and full of flaws it will reflect a distorted image of the organisation's true character. If the mirror is bright and highly polished it will reveal the organisation as it really is".

Public Relation Officer is a specialist in the creation of goodwill. He is retained by Government to inform the public of its activities or just as a lawyer is retained to conceive a court of the righteousness and legality of the case. But the case must be presented in a fair and realistic manner always in a public interest. It is futile to attempt by mere weight of publicity and propoganda to convince the public of a thing that does not exist and even

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if it were successful it would not accomplish the purpose sought. To seek the present apart of facts to distort their relations and to force conclusion which could not be drawn from a complete and candid survey of all the facts, is not the way to improve relations with the public. The basic factor behind the public attitudes should be studied with care and the Governmental acts of commission and omissions responsible for such attitude should be eliminated.

The term "Public Relations" should not be construed as meaning only "Publicity". "Public Relations" embrace "publicity as only one of the several major methods". It is this wider and more comprehensive approach that is envisaged by public relations of which publicity is but a small part although an important one.

The policy of public relations should certainly be governed by fact and sense of proportion but must be free from diplomatic retinecence, witholding relevant facts and an undesirable over consciousness. It must also be remembered that the very motive force of public relations is openness. It is a mistaken notice to look upon openness as a weakness of administrative policy. The bewildering complexities of modern life can be reduced to order only by a policy of frankness and openness of relations.

Public opinion is an essential factor in public relations and has in recent years been recognised by the Government. The phrase "Public Opinion" came in vogue during the early 19th century. With the growth of democractic form of government, the need of assessing public response to governmental policies became increasingly important and the phrase has received added significance. Public Opinion has been defined by Tol Stohy as "convergence of the invisible, intangible, spiritual forces of humanity". Prof. Giddings defines, "Public opinions", as "the judgment of a self-conscious community upon any subject of general interest".

Thus it can be seen that we would steer clear of conflicting views to explain the nature and content of public opinion and arrive at workable solution to serve as a guide in practice of the profession of Public Relations.

Above all the work of public relations must be authoritative. The first essential, therefore, for Public Relations Department is that it should enjoy a complete confidence of the Government and should be in a position to freely use such knowledge as it possesses in furtherance of sound relations in the public. Administrative authority must, therefore, see to it that the function of public relations is placed prominently in the structure and is invested with necessary authority to enforce programme. The officer-in-charge of Public Relations Department must derive his authority directly from the Head of the Administration and all important announcement must be made only through him. Public relations begin at the top where policy is chalked out. In governmental organisation it is a function of administration. The Chief Executive must always be the hub of public relations wheel, from him must radiate the policies and decisions that will govern the departments' relations with the public. The task of Government and hence of democracy as a form of Government is not to express an imaginery popular will but to effect adjustment among the various special wills and purposes that any given time are pressing for realisation.

The Public Relations Officer should be fully conversant with the various technique that have been evolved to measure the public attitudes so that he may know how far his actions and behaviour as a representative of the department he serves are in tune with the public. The Public Relation Worker is a tiller in the field of public opinion. His aim is to cultivate a favourable public attitude towards his institution or enterprise. The Public Relation Officer has to undertake the task of co-ordination in the complicated system of Government and varying stages of development of different sections of population. A Public Relation Officer must always be accessible to visitors, must readily accept invitations to social functions, must hold press conferences to enable him to answer questions and clear doubts by direct approach and personal explanations. The Government is the biggest business in the country. Its operations cannot be detached from the politics. Despite the propoganda that is bound to creep up into a political institution like the Federal Government the fact remains that it is the source of much vital information that needs to be disseminated. In the sphere of politics he will also have to transact parliamentary business which would give him opportunity for helpful political contracts and informal lobbying.

Modern public relations is a planned programme of policies and conduct that will build public confidence and increase public understanding. Public confidence is assured by the way an institution formulates its policies and conducts its affair in the light of those policies. Public relations work both offensively and defencively. It has a positive function and a negative function.

(continued on page ...)

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DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS CENTRE AURANGABAD

LET it be known that the age-old belief, " Once tuberculosis, always tuberculosis ", thanks to medical progress and researches, is no longer a truism. By and large, it has been accepted that, tuberculosis is the oldest disease known to the world as old as the creation itself. It was Robert Koch, who undertook painstaking researches, and at the long last announced his special discovery of Tubercular Bacilli on 24th March 1882. Subsequently, in the year 1890, he brilliantly succeeded in finding out the old Tuberculin.

In our country, which accounts for a gigantic population of near about 45 crores, no less than 5 million are the said victim of Tuberculosis. Out of every 200 babies that are born every minute in Asia, 4 are born in our land. Our efforts ought to be directed to save both that are already infected and those that are likely to be infected, as also those that are born every minute. It is all the more tragic that T. B. takes a toll at an average of one person, every minute in India. The rural and the urban areas both are a victim of this disease. Unfortunately, by and large, 80 per cent of our people have low-body resistance, and thus susceptible. A country like India, which in terms of population is the second biggest in this world the first being the People's Republic of China, there are just 150 T. B. clinics and there are only 15,000 in-patients beds. This means that every T. B. patient cannot get the benefit of hospitalisation. But, then, thanks, to the medical progress now patients can safely be treated at their homes with fairly good results. Hospitalisation, now, is not very necessary. Tuberculosis is now absolutely a curable disease. It could be thoroughly cured in one year's continuous and regular treatment.

In Aurangabad District, there are as many as 15,000 T.B. cases. There are diagnostic and treatment centres in every taluka dispensary and Primary Health Centre, in the District of Aurangabad. The people can very well benefit from this. There is a District Tuberculosis Centre at Aurangabad run by the Government of Maharashtra, which has been deeply interested in task of cure, control and eradication of the disease. Besides, the Central Government, and the UNICEF have been munificently kind enough to supply the necessary drugs and equipment. UNICEF has given a word, to supply with drugs for a period of two years.

The District Tuberculosis Centre (the former T. B. Clinic) at Aurangabad came to be established on 1st March 1957. In the beginning the clinic was housed in an old residential building, which neither served the purpose nor was it adequate. The number of patients continued to increase frightfully. It is a well known fact that T. B. has got to be fought on the social and economic fronts. Marathwada being a backward region, literally, fight has to be given. Undernourishment, or underdiet, is an invitation to the disease to and flourish. The economic backwardness of this region has provided a congenial climate for the growth and spreading of T. B. The old building, was thus, insufficient and failed to serve the purpose. Meanwhile the construction of the new clinic building started. Later, on 11th February 1961, the new clinic building was inaugurated by the then Public Health Minister, Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan. The clinic diagnosed a total number of 7667 cases, from March 1st, 1957 to November 27, 1964. Under the District Tuberculosis programme, 1295 cases could be diagnosed from January 1964 to November 27, 1964. The Talukawise T. B. patients under the treatment of the District Tuberculosis Centre are—Aurangabad proper 2103 ; Aurangabad Taluka 1210 ; Jalna 300 ; Vaijapur 740 ; Ambad 544 ; Paithan 593 ; Jaferabad 233 ; Sillod ; Kannad 224 ; Kuldabad 218 ; and outside district 241.

Every possible attempt is made to control and eradicate the disease, a noble, though a highly difficult crusade. In the District Centre, Taluka Dispensaries and Primary Health Centres the patients get the benefit of free diagnosis and free treatment. The BCG team moves from door to door giving vaccination, the best weapon for protection. BCG vaccine is given free of cost.

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It is the best, and at once nearly a cent percent safeguard against the prevention of tuberculosis. The BCG team has already launched a vigorous campaign. It has got to be intensified still. All efforts have got to be concentrated in this direction. This naturally requires both the co-operation on the side of the people, as also the official and non-official agencies. BCG team will play an important part in the prevention of this disease and hence its importance.

In the control and eradication of the disease, endless and untiring efforts are required. The significance of the campaign could better be assessed by the most revealing fact that the National Sample Survey of India indicates that 50 per cent of our people are tuberculin positive, which means that they are infected with the Tuberculosis, though they are not actually in a condition of the disease as such.

The Government of Maharashtra considered a proposal for starting Rehabilitating Centre, where the disabled T. B. patients can work according to their capacity and earn a livelihood. They can as well manufacture pencils, chalksticks, etc. This is a great humanitarian measure.

The National Institute

The National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore, has rendered laudable services in the field of cure, control and in an effort to eradicate the disease. It is gratifying that Dr. S. A. Jaleel, the District Tuberculosis Officer of the Aurangabad Centre, and the staff under him has undergone a training course at the said Institute.

It is a great pleasure indeed, to announce that the UNICEF has been good enough to donate equipment to the tune nearly Rs. 2,25,000 the first of its kind for Aurangabad in the State of Maharashtra.

The X-Ray plant donated by the UNICEF to this clinic is the latest of its kind in use. It can take X-Ray photographs in hundreds continuously. They have got to pass by and the needful is done. All this happens in less than a second in each case.

(Continued from page 11)

Highlights Of A Glorious Life

1855 .. Launched a movement to get lessons on Jesus Christ in the school text books removed and succeeded in it.

1855-63 Defeated in the Governor's Council the move of an European member for getting the Hindu crematorium, Muslim cemeteries and Parsi tower of silence moved out of the city. Volunteered to screen the cremation grounds at Sonapur with a tall wall.

1856 .. Led a morcha of 5,000 people with a view to articulate the grievances of the victims of famine.

1857 .. Charged for possible or suspected participation in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 which was successfully repudiated by Nana.

1858 .. Took a lead in the establishment of Victoria Gardens and Museum.

1862-65 The efforts of Nana and other Indian leaders were responsible for establishment of Legislative Councils in Bombay, Madras and Bengal Presidencies, the first of them being established in Bombay in 1862 of which Nana remained a member till his death.

1864 .. Received the unique honour of being immortalised by erecting his statue during his life time.

July 31, 1865 .. Died in Bombay.

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

★

THE sixteenth Van Mahotsava is being celebrated throughout Maharashtra during the monsoon. The State Government desires that during the Van Mahotsava tree planting campaigns should be undertaken in all the districts of the State. Vigorous efforts are to be made during Tilak Week from August 1 to August 7 and on October 2, Gandhi Jayanti Day, though the campaign will continue during the entire monsoon.

The Chief Conservator of Forests, Maharashtra State, Poona, has been instructed to make necessary arrangements for the supply for seedling and saplings for the celebration of the Van Mahotsava.

There are vast stretches of waste land in rural areas where the soil is too impoverished for cultivation but which could support tree growth. Fuel plantations are to be raised on such land. Bunds of fields are to be utilized to grow trees. Common land can be used to grow trees of food and aesthetic value such as mango, tamarind, gulmohor, kachnar, mahua, etc. These would also provide timber and fuel. In view of shortage of wood and wood products, it is necessary to undertake a large-scale plantation programme during the Fourth Plan period.

Special attention will be paid to the protection of trees planted. For this purpose an intensive programme of Van Mahotsava will be taken up in selected areas in villages and cities so that it will serve as a model to be followed elsewhere. Small committees of tree lovers at the village or panchayat level will be formed, for preparing a three to five year plan of tree planting for the area and its implementation. The activities of these committees will be supervised and reviewed by the block and district level officers during their visits to the areas.

Forest Officers will render all possible help to such bodies in providing plants and seedlings, technical know-how, etc. School students in the villages will be allotted a suitable number of trees in the new areas planted up, with the responsibility to look after such plants until they are fully established.

Van Mahotsava in C. D. blocks

Government of India has decided to present from this year improved agricultural implements worth Rs. 500, Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 annually to the first three community development blocks whose efforts at the plantations during the Van Mahotsava are adjudged to be the best in the whole country.

The Government of Maharashtra has, in this connection, directed the block development officers in the State to collect information about the extent of tree plantations carried out in their blocks during the Van Mahotsava of the previous year before August 1, annually. The first such report is to be furnished to the Government of India before October 1, 1966. The Divisional Commissioners have been requested to see that necessary steps are taken by the community development block officers to raise plantations during Van Mahotsava. At present, the Union Government is awarding four Van Mahotsava rotating shields, every year, to the best district, best villlage, best institution and best university.

Uniform pattern of secondary education

A bill contemplating to establish a State Board of Secondary Education in Maharashtra State has been published in Part V of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of July 10.

The Maharashtra Secondary Education Boards Bill, 1965, seeks to do away with the diversity of legislations regulating the Secondary School Certificate Examinations in different regions of the State and introduce a uniform pattern of secondary education throughout the State.

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It contemplates that there should be a State Board of Secondary Education which will deal with all policy matters and advise Government on different issues in the field of secondary education. For the purpose of the conduct of examinations at the conclusion of the secondary stage, or the higher secondary stage (which is in vogue in Vidarbha and Marathwada), it is proposed to set up three Divisional Boards : one for Poona Division (consisting of Greater Bombay and districts of Bombay revenue division and Poona revenue division), another for Nagpur Division (consisting of districts of Nagpur revenue division and Rajura district) and the third for Aurangabad Division (consisting of districts of Aurangabad revenue division). The State Board will have a corporate existence. The Divisional Boards will serve as functional or operative limbs of the State Board.

Government Ayurvedic College at Nagpur

The Government of Maharashtra has established an Ayurvedic college at Nagpur for imparting education in Ayurved leading to the B. A. M. and S. degree of the Nagpur University from the current year. The college will admit 25 students a year.

The college will be located in the building of the Government Ayurvedic Hospital pending construction of a building of its own. The equipment, instruments, appliances, furniture, library, etc. of the Shree Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, will be utilised for equipping the college. The Bharatiya Vaidyak Samanvaya Samiti, Nagpur, has agreed to hand over to the Government unconditionally the equipment of the above college.

One hundred beds at the Government Ayurvedic Hospital and 20 maternity beds from the Pakvasa Samanvaya Rugnalaya, which the Samiti has agreed to place at the disposal of the Government without any liability, will be utilised for the clinical teaching of the 25 students to be admitted to the first B. A. M. and S. course this year.

More D. A. to teachers

The teachers in non-Government basic training colleges, drawing pay up to Rs. 220 per month will be paid additional dearness allowance of Rs. 10 with retrospective effect. They will get Rs. 5 more from April 1, 1964 and an additional Rs. 5 from September 1, 1964.

Aid to voluntary medical bodies

Voluntary tuberculosis, leprosy, cancer and other medical institutions would be given financial assistance in the form of grants by the Government of India this year also. As against a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs made last year for the purpose, as much as Rs. 60 lakhs have been provided for giving grants to such institutions this year.

Only non-official institutions normally engaged in the treatment of tuberculosis, leprosy, cancer, etc., on a non-profit basis without any discrimination of caste or creed are eligible for such grants.

The grant will be mainly for meeting specific non-recurring expenditure for the purchase of essential equipment but may also be given for additional construction for the expansion of facilities for the indigent and for the provision of essential amenities such as X-Ray plant, sterilizer, operation table, hospital cots, bed-side lockers, ambulance, surgical instruments or the construction of X-Ray blocks, operation theatre or wards for the poor.

In the case of construction or alteration of buildings, the concerned institutions should furnish plans and estimates duly approved by the State P. W. D., together with an assurance that the institution would be able to provide 50 per cent of the estimated expenditure from other sources.

In the case of grants for the purchase of essential hospital equipments, the institution must indicate the cost of each item and give an assurance that the items of equipment for which the grant has been asked for are available indigenously and no foreign exchange expenditure will be involved.

Applications for such grants are to be made to the State Government, for onward transmission to the Government of India. Applications in the prescribed *proforma*, from institutions from the Maharashtra State should be addressed to the Surgeon General with the Government of Maharashtra or to the Director of Public Health, Government of Maharashtra, Poona, or to the Director of Ayurved, Bombay. More particulars about the scheme and also the *proforma* of making applications can be had from these officers.

Aurangabad Emergent Water Supply Scheme

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,91,670 to the Aurangabad Municipality for its Aurangabad Emergent Water Supply Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 25,35,760.

The Government has also authorised the Municipality to raise a loan of Rs. 16,46,300 from the Life

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surance Corporation of India for financing the scheme and has also guaranteed it.

Ownership Flats Act

The State Government has appointed Shri I. A. Dalvi, Special Officer in the Urban Development and Public Health Department, to perform the functions of the Officer under the Maharashtra Ownership Flats (Regulation of the Promotion of Construction, Sale, Management and Transfer) Act, 1963. The appointment has been made under section 5 of the Act.

The Special Officer is empowered to demand a full and true discloser of all transactions in respect of accounts maintenable by the promoters of ownership flats and to look into the complaints made in respect of matters within the perview of section 5 of the Act.

Flood Relief Fund Committee

The Government of Maharashtra proposes to exempt the Maharashtra State Chief Minister's Flood Relief Fund Committee registered with the Assistant Charity Commissioner, Poona, from the provisions of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950.

The proposed exemption has been published in Part IV-B of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary of July 10, 1965.

Objections or suggestions, if any, in respect of the exemption, may be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government, Law and Judiciary Department, Sachivalaya, Bombay 32, on or before August 15, 1965.

Financial assistance to Sanskrit Institutions

The Union Ministry of Education has invited applications from voluntary Sanskrit organisations/ institutions, pathshalas, etc., for financial assistance during the year 1965-66 for (1) the promotion of Sanskrit (voluntary Sanskrit organisations), (2) publications of manuscripts/books relating to Sanskrit, (3) Sanskrit journals and (4) for the purchase of copies of publications relating to Sanskrit by the Government of India.

Applications for assistance to voluntary sanskrit organisations institutions for promotion of Sanskrit are to be submitted through the State Government while applications under the other items viz. 2, 3 and 4 of the above category may be sent direct to the Government of India.

Applications duly completed must reach the Government of India before August 31, 1965.

During 1964-65, it has not been possible for the Government of India to consider the applications which were received by them after November 15, 1964. It has been decided to consider these applications during 1965-66. It will not be necessary for such institution to send fresh applications.

Government of India has been giving grants for specified schemes on the condition that the grants for the purposes are likely to be renewed till the end of Third Five-Year Plan period. The concerned institutions should therefore send applications for grants in respect of fresh schemes through the State Government and send application for renewal of grants direct to the Government of India separately together with audited accounts and utilisation certificate and report on the working of the scheme bringing out clearly the results achieved.

Applications from the institutions /organisations etc., who have already received grants under the scheme will not be forwarded to the Government of India unless the applications are complete in all respects and accompanied by utilisation certificates and audited accounts in respect of previous grants.

Institutions required to send their applications through the State Government may, therefore, submit their applications in prescribed *proformas* in triplicate duly completed to the State Government through the Director of Education, Maharashtra State, Poona, so as to reach him by August 7, 1965.

Requests for application forms and rules and regulations should be addressed to the Special Officer, Room No. 72, 'M' Block, Central Secretariat, New Delhi, mentioning clearly the object for which the form is required.

Medical Council Bill published

A bill to unify, consolidate and make better provision in the law regulating the registration of persons practising modern scientific medicine in Maharashtra State has been published in Part V of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary of July 5.

MAHARASHTRA BAGS FIRST PRIZE

Two farmers from Umrer taluka of Nagpur district bagged first two prizes in the All-India Paddy Crop Competition held for the first time during the kharif season of the year 1964-65.

Shri A. K. Nigudkar was awarded Rs. 3,000 and was honoured by conferring on him a title of "Krishi Pandit" for producing 3,664 kilos of paddy per acre and Shri D. J. Naik was given Rs. 1,200 for producing 3,355 kilos of paddy per acre.

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The bill seeks to unify different laws relating to practitioners practising modern scientific medicine, which are in force in different parts of the State of Maharashtra.

At present, the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, is in force in the Bombay area, the Central Provinces and Berar Medical Registration Act, 1916, is in force in the Vidarbha region and the law in force in the Hyderabad area of the State is the Medical Registration Act, 1348 Fasli.

The bill has been drafted after taking into consideration the provisions of all the three State Acts.

Ban on production of Kesari Dhall

In view of the harmful effects of the consumption of Kesari Dhall on human health, the State Government intends to ban the cultivation, production and sale of Kesari Dhall in the State.

Lakh or Lang (Lathyrus Sativus) or Kesari Dhall is a coarse kind of pea grown on a large scale in the Nagpur and Marathwada regions. In August 1963, the State Government had instructed the cultivators, through a press note to stop cultivation of Kesari Dhall in view of the harmful effects of its consumption. The Government had, therefore, directed the staff of the Community Development and Agriculture Department to conduct educative campaign in Kesari Dhall growing areas of this State to discourage cultivation of this crop. However, the response to the appeal made to the cultivators has not been encouraging.

Decisions on Police Commission's recommendations

The Government of Maharashtra has taken decision on 73 more recommendations made by the Maharashtra State Police Commission, which investigated and reported on several aspects of the Police Administration. The Commission had made in all 287 recommendations and decisions on 105 recommendations were already announced by the Government.

The Commission's recommendation that the cities of Nagpur and Poona should have a metropolitan type of police organisation with a Commissioner of Police for each city has been accepted and already implemented.

The other decisions now taken included :

With a view to securing co-operation of the public in Police Traffic Control, the public should be educated in traffic safety by propaganda through lectures, both in schools and elsewhere, posters, films, etc.

The system of utilising children for regular participation in traffic control on busy thoroughfares should be avoided.

There should be closer liaison between the Police and Motor Vehicles Department and for that purpose the Road Transport Officers may be included in the Traffic Advisory Committees and that frequent conferences and exchanges of views between the two departments may be held. In this conncection, it may be stated that the Road Transport Officers are already included in the Traffic Advisory Committee.

Individual cases of externment proposals may be examined by Government and if the complaints regarding delay are found to be true, strict instructions for quick disposal may be issued. The Government has already issued instructions to the officers concerned impressing upon them the importance for prompt disposal of externment cases.

The Police in the district have been asked to make a much greater use of the provisions of the Bombay Habitual Offenders Act, 1959, by way of preventive action against habitual offenders.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Bombay Children Act, a girl under the age of 18 years may be detained in a Children's Home when she is a victim of an offence under section 361 of the Indian Penal Code, until the proceedings are terminated.

Wherever the area in a lock-up for the average number of prisoners is less than that specified in rule 196 of the Bombay Police Manual, Volume III, the number of cells should be increased and adequate sanitary facilities should be provided in all the lock-ups.

At each district head-quarters there should be a Retired Policemen's Advisory Bureau to help retired policemen to find suitable employment. However in the beginning there will be a State Board to help the retired policemen to find suitable employment which will eventually work through District Boards when and when established.

It should be the duty of the Police in the Intelligence Branches to keep constant vigilance over labour unrest and make necessary reports to the superior officers.

The Commission has expressed the view that the first and foremost duty of a police in a democratic welfare State is the maintenance of law and order. In fulfilling this duty the police should consider themselves as servants of the public and they should realize that although they enforce the law, they are not above it. The police cannot fulfil this role effectively without the co-operation

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AROUND BOMBAY CITY

★ *International Co-operation Year*

★ *Promotion Of Housing*

★ *The Portrait Of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Unveiled*

★ *Aftercare Of Trees*

★ *Co-ordination Committee Meeting*

★ *Bombay Development Plan*

★ *I. U. D.*

Prime Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, unveiling a portrait of the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, at David Sassoon Library at Bombay on July 14 last

WITH increasing faster communications all countries in the world were coming closer and therefore it would be necessary for the people of the world to agree to live in peace and mutual co-operation, observed Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, on July 19. He said co-operation was possible through the basic principles of human approach, decency and decorum shown by the people of the world.

Speaking at the meeting organised by the International Forum at the Indian Merchant's Chamber to observe the 'International Co-operation Year', the Chief Minister said that the celebration of the Year was in itself a fitting tribute to the memory of Jawaharlal Nehru who worked throughout his life for the emancipation and welfare of not only the people of India but also of the entire world. He said the suggestion of marking the completion of the 20th year of the United Nations as the 'International Co-operation Year' came from the revered leader, the late Panditji whose love for humanity made him a true votary of world peace.

Shri Naik said that the United Nations had made phenomenal contribution to alleviate hunger and suffering and helped growth of

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Bombay had an unprecedented heavy rainfall downpour the middle of July 1965 when the city life actually came to a standstill. Various areas were flooded and people had to wade their way through kneedeep water

under-developed countries. He referred to the establishment of an Asian Development Bank intended as an agency for financing developmental projects in under-developed countries and for assisting the member-countries to enlarge markets and expand the trade among each other and also with other countries. Thus, he said the United Nations had rendered a great service in the interest of welfare activities throughout the world.

Referring to the construction of a dam over the Mekong river, the Chief Minister said that India was happy about the co-operative project between the South-East Asian countries of Combodia, Laos, Vietnam and Thailand sponsored by the U. N. O. which would benefit about 20 million people with a regular supply of irrigation water to their fields and a possibility of creation of hydro-electric power for industries. In case of telegraphic and wireless communication services also the same co-operation was received by the U. N. O. he added.

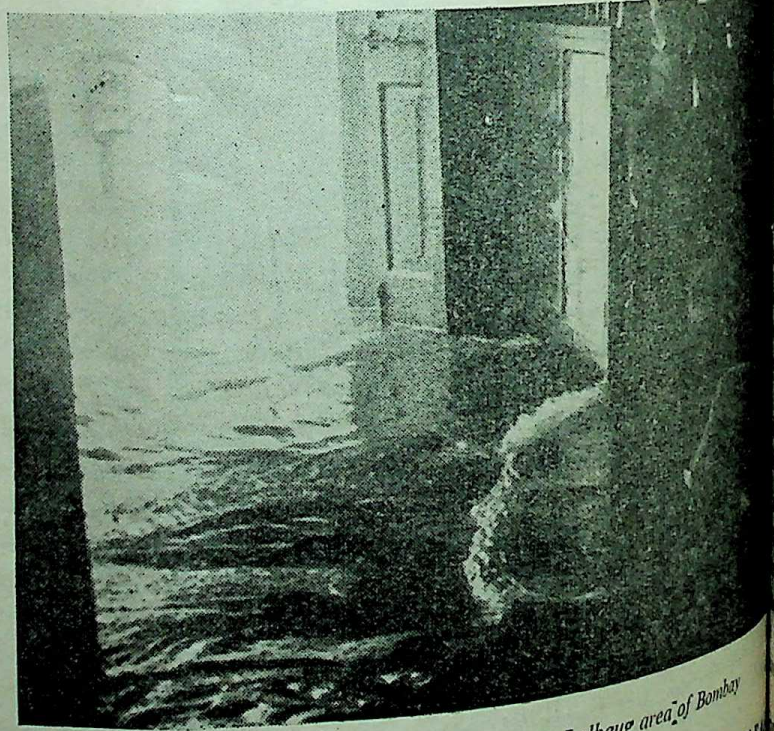
Shri Naik said that India would soon have ground station to receive and transmit signals under the Satellite System of global communications. The station costing Rs. 3 crores, would serve the whole of Asia and that could be run efficiently only with the co-operation and international agreements.

Earlier, Smt. Bhadra Desai, Hon-orary Secretary of the Forum wel-comed the guest. Shri V. S. Page, Chairman of the Maharashtra Legi-slative Council, also spoke on the occasion. Shri Ismail M. Kanga, Honorary Treasurer of the Forum proposed a vote of thanks.

Course in Parliamentary training

The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, inaugurated at Bombay recently a 15-day parlia-mentary training course for post-graduate students, organised under the auspices of the Maharashtra Branch of the Commonwealth Parlia-mentary Association.

Speaking on the occasion, the Governor commended the Maha-rashtra Branch on starting the course for associating the university students with the parliamentary de-mocracy in India. It was necessary that students learned how these legislative bodies functioned. The other State branches of the Associa-tion should also emulate the example set by the Maharashtra Branch by starting similar courses, he added.



Rain waters rushing inside a hotel in Lalbaug area of Bombay

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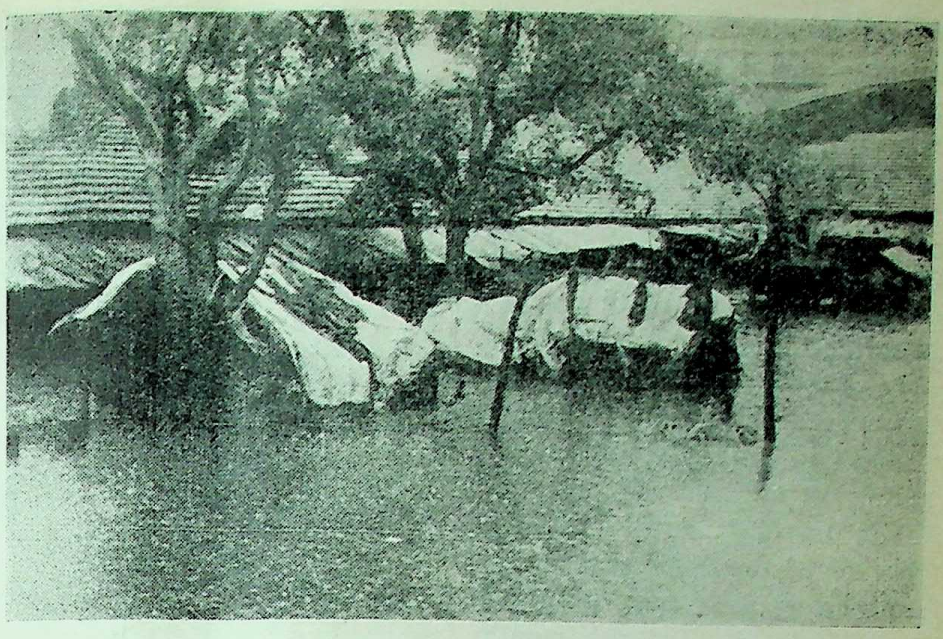

Hutments in the suburban areas of the city were virtually under waters during the 2-day rains that paralysed the life of Bombay

held separate discussions with the representatives of the employers and employees regarding the step to be taken for keeping mills and factories in the State open on August 15, which is a national holiday, and ensuring that all the workers report for duty on that day. It may be recalled that it has been decided to observe August 15 as a working day for workers and the wages that they would earn on that day would be contributed to the Jawaharlal Memorial Fund.

The Labour Minister stressed the point that efforts should be made to see that not only the mills and factories in Bombay but even those in other centres in the State such as Poona, Sholapur, Nagpur, Kolhapur, etc., also worked on August 15.

The employers' representatives agreed to work the mills and factories on August 15 and the workers' representatives assured the Ministers that they would do their best to see that the maximum number of workers turned up for duty on that day. The Home Minister urged upon the employers to make a matching contribution equal to one day's wages of the workers to the Nehru Memorial Fund.

It was agreed at the meeting that the wages earned by the workers on August 15 would be paid by the employers to the Nehru Memorial Fund and each worker would be given a receipt for the amount that he contributed. The Memorial Fund Committee will supply to the employers required number of receipt book.

Promotion of housing assured

Shri Meher Chand Khanna, Union Housing Minister, assured all assistance to Maharashtra for the promotion of its housing schemes at a meeting held on July 19 in the chamber or Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, the State Housing Minister, and attended by Shri N. S. Patil, Chairman of the Maharashtra Housing Board, and other members of the Board and officers of both Centre Housing Ministry and the State Housing Department. Shri Khanna expressed his appreciation at the efforts made by the State

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and added that on that account he was enabled to give as much encouragement as possible, particularly in view of the huge requirements for housing in the State.

Shri Taleyarkhan expressed his concern in the matter of shortage of cement, the increased rate of interest on LIC loans, the necessity of increasing the subsidy on the schemes for economically weaker sections in order to reduce their rentals or alternatively to allow the income group up to Rs. 250 per month to apply for such schemes after giving preference to income group upto Rs. 175 per month, so far as the mofussil places were concerned.

Shri Khanna gave an assurance of looking into all these suggestions from the State Government and said that he would be discussing the question of rate of interest on LIC loans with the Chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation, later.

Dramatic Training Camp

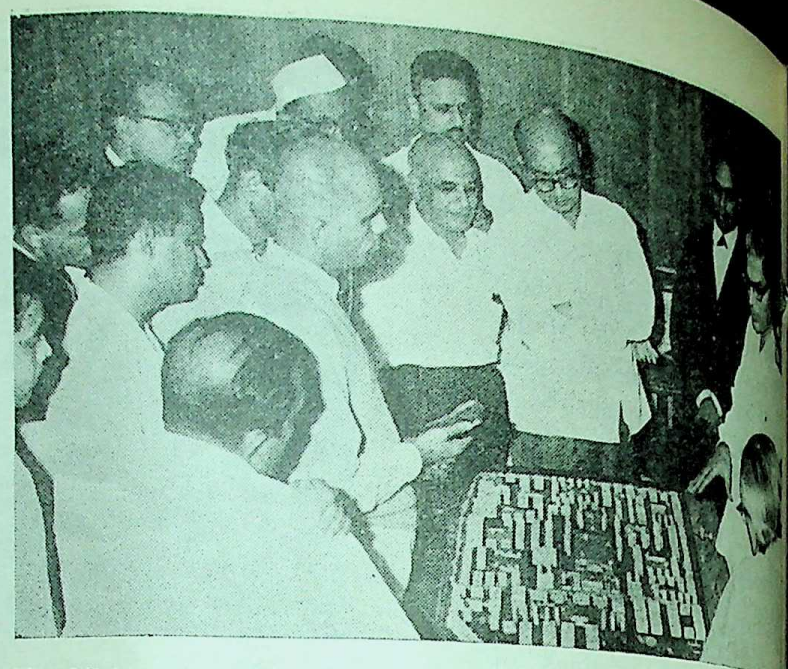
A 45-day camp for training in dramatic art—fourth of its kind to be organised by Government of Maharashtra this year has started from August 1 at Rang Bhavan, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

The camp which is open to the representatives of the institutions which had won prizes in the Third Maharashtra State Natya Mahotsava and individual prize winners in the final competition, is being conducted in accordance with the syllabus prepared by Shri K. Narayan Kale, a veteran expert in dramatic training.

Several experts in dramatic art are scheduled to deliver lectures at the camp. They include Shri K. Narayan Kale (direction), Shri Prabhakar Gupte and Smt. Vijaya Khote (acting) ; Shri Mama Pendse (Professional theatre) ; Shri S. B. Lagu (voice culture) ; Shri C. C. Metha (Theatre architecture) ; Shri C. D. Jaffereis (stage lighting) ; Prof. Damu Kenkre (stage composition including set designing) ; Shri Bapurao Naik (history of the Sanskrit theatre and Bharat's Natya Shastra) ; Shri Nana Joglekar (make-up) ; Shri D. G. Nadkarni (Modern European theatre) ; Shri C. M. Shukla (Ancient Western Theatre) and Shri Atmaram Bhende (Modern Theatre and Farce).

Shri Mansukh Joshi will give lectures with practicals on special features of Theatre Art including Theatre Workshop.

A library, with selected books on dramatic art, is also attached to the camp.



The Minister for Urban Development, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, discussing the Bo[illegible] Development Plan with the officials of the State Government and the study team of the Union Government at Sachivalaya on July 16.

Nehru's portrait unveiled

Maharashtra's Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, appealed on July 14 to the people to strive hard to achieve the goal for which Nehru dedicated his life to the country.

Shri Desai, was unveiling a portrait of the late Prime Minister at the David Sasoon Library.

Historians would never forget Nehru in recording his efforts and valiant fight for India's freedom and emancipation of the downrodden, Shri Desai observed.

Earlier, Shri B. V. Gandhi, President of the Library, welcomed the Home Minister and Shri M. [illegible] Pai, Honorary Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks.

Learn regional languages

The Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, inaugurated on July [illegible] a free Marathi language class organised by the "Sahityika", a recognised institute of the Vishwa bharati Lokshikshan Samsad, Shantiniketan, at the Amulakh [illegible] chand High School.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister said that for achieving emotional integration of the different regions in the country it was necessary to learn regional languages of other States.

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though regional languages were portant, Shri Desai said that ple should not forget that Hindi their national language.

ery Indian, proud of his heri- the Minister said, must respect ur languages and one of the of showing this respect was arn additional languages other n one's own. India, like Europe, having many languages. How- a striking phenomenon in pe was that good book on any ok published in any language translated and published in other languages in a month wo or might be a little more. in India, had to develop such ge.

hri Desai whole-heartedly com- ded the work "Sahityika" had ertaken and hoped that through efforts a popular movement uld sweep all over the land to n all Indian languages.

he hundred and sixty students e registered their names in the rathi class. The Sahityika also ducts classes in Malayam and ngali. It proposes to start classes Tamil also shortly.

hri Liladhar P. Shah, M.L.A. Chairman of the institute, comed the Minister. Shri V. Iyer, Secretary of the Institute, a report of the activities of institution.

reare of trees necessary

hri M. D. Choudhary, Minister Forests, broadcasting his talk m the All India Radio, Bombay day appealed to the people to nt as many trees as possible. ferring to the various uses the trees and their importance the human life, the Minister that it was necessary to protect nurse trees with zeal for the perity of the nation. The wanton destruction of trees and creepers would adversely affect the economy of the country, he added.

Shri Choudhary said that the Vanamahotsava was celebrated with a view to instilling love for trees amongst the people and to restore the pleasant verdure to our landscape. He appealed to the people to plant as many trees as possible in whatever open space available such as village grounds, bunds of fields, compounds of schools and colleges to heighten the charm and harmony of the country side.

The Forests Minister further said that the efforts should not rest with planting alone for aftercare was most important. It was, therefore, necessary that whatever was planted was nursed with zeal and care so that it might grow into a tree and be a source of joy and usefulness. He appealed to the people to win the silver trophies kept for the purpose by the Government of India on the All India level.

Co-ordination Committee meets

The Co-ordination Committee, at its meeting held on July 13, considered the request made by the representatives of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to Government to spare the services of a qualified Engineer for the Upper Vaitarna and other Water Schemes of the Corporation and it was agreed that the Government should give a panel of officers competent to meet the requirements of the Corporation in consultation with the Mayor.

Expressing concern over the schedule of executing the Upper Vaitarna Project, which has been deferred by one year owing to technical and other difficulties, the Committee emphasised that all possible steps should be taken to execute the Project as per revised programme to ensure immediate relief in the shortage of water supply to Greater Bombay. The question of making available the Ulhas waters to meet the urgent needs of the City as an interim arrangement only was discussed and it was agreed that the feasibility of making available this water for the time being only without affecting the needs of the industrial development taking place in those areas, should be considered.

Reviewing the effect of the revised Floor Space Index in Greater Bombay, the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, pointed out that the revised Floor Space Index especially in certain central parts of the City like Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, had entailed other problems of congestion and traffic, etc.

Pointing out instances of certain proposals contained in the Development Plan submitted by the Corporation to Government for sanction, the Chairman felt that it was necessary to exercise certain checks to prevent haphazard developments pending finalization of the Plan Government.

Bombay Development Plan discussed

The Bombay Development Plan, which envisages to make Bombay more beautiful and orderly, was discussed between the representatives of the Maharashtra Government, the Bombay Municipal Corporation and a study team of the Union Government, comprising Shri Gyan Prakash, Chairman, Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Government of India, Ministry of Health; Shri C. S. Chandrasekhara, Chief Town Planner Shri Deva Raj; and Shri B. G. Fernandez, at a meeting held at Sachivalaya, recently. Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Urban Development, presided.

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Shri Gyan Prakash emphasised the need for having the Plan on a regional basis and for developing satellite towns for dispersal of the Bombay city, which, he felt, is particularly necessary, because every city is influenced by its surrounding area.

Shri Chandrasekhara, who is the leader of the study team on behalf of the Government of India for the Bombay Development Plan, made some valuable suggestions for finalization of the Plan.

I. U. D.—real break through in family planning

A real break through had now been made possible in the family planning programme by the introduction of a new method called the intra utreine device, said Shri Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Public Health, in a talk broadcast from the Bombay Station of All India Radio, on July 14 on the eve of the Family Planning Week. The week was celebrated all over India from July 15 to 22.

Shri Shah said that with the new method and an enlarged and strong organisation, it was hoped that the programme would be made more acceptable and effective to achieve the target of 50 per cent reduction in bitrh rate by 1973.

The Minister said that the intra uterine device was highly effective, harmless, cheap and reversible. The services of the device could be offered on a mass scale to the community.

Shri Shah pointed out that there were 482 centres in rural and 150 centres in urban areas. The device could be fitted to any mother, free of charge, in any of the family planning clinics. Not only family welfare planning centres, but maternity homes, hospitals and the private practitioners would also be supplied with the intra uterine devices on request and a really mass service could be organised in urban areas, he added.

The intra uterine device, in view of its possessing almost all the qualities required for an ideal contraceptive, Shri Shah said, would now offer a real break through in the family planning programme and it was expected that this device would play the same part as D.D. T. in the maleria eradication programme and a mass scale service would have very appreciable results during the next three years.

The Minister said the Government had already taken the programme to rural areas and organised nine intra uterine device camps—the biggest one havinng 400 insertions at Sirur. The intra uterine devices were supplied rural family palnning centres and would also be supplied to specialists and general medical practitioners.

A great social reformer

Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, a great social reformer of Maharashtra, fought against social discrimination which prevailed in the then Hindu society and dedicated his life for alleviating the sufferings of the downtrodden and the despised who had become subject to insults and obnoxious of in human treatment, observed Shri S. V. Sonavane, Minister for Prohibition, on July 12.

Broadcasting from the Bombay Station of All India Radio, the Prohibition Minister said that education and equality were the guiding principals of Mahatma Phule's preachings. He taught the people to fight unitedly for protecting their basic rights and individual dignity. He said that the Mahatma continued his work throughout his life for the upliftment of the poor and downtrodden in spite of social torture and humiliations, and imbued in them the importance of education for achieving political social and intellectual freedom.

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC RELATION OFFICER

(continued from page 26)

An important phase of public relations to-day includes taking prompt and corrective measures to remedy bad situations. Most public relations programme embody both constructive and corrective phases—constructive in anticipation of problems that will need correction and corrective in applying long term solutions to problems that have arisen. Corrective public relations can be used to prepare defences against the attack to answer public criticism and to offset summons and false reports. Ideally we might say that public relations is the union of publicity and social responsibility.

In the present day democracy set up the Public Relations Department may set up a research division and thus be responsible not only for the execution of the policies and procedures but qualified to determine what new policy may be needed.

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NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

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Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, said at Sangli on July 15 that he was happy to visit the progressive city of Sangli which had glorious traditions in the field of education, culture and industry.

The Governor was replying to an Address presented to him by the Sangli Municipality. Paying tributes to the late Rajasaheb Chintamanrao Patwardhan, Dr. Cherian said that his untiring efforts and progressive outlook were responsible for the development of Sangli. He exhorted the people to follow the traditions set up by the late Rajasaheb for achieving further progress.

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Governor's Felicitation At Sangli

Family Planning Week In Maharashtra

Assistance To Chiplun Flood Victims

Rotary Clubs To Help Villages

New Housing Colony At Sholapur

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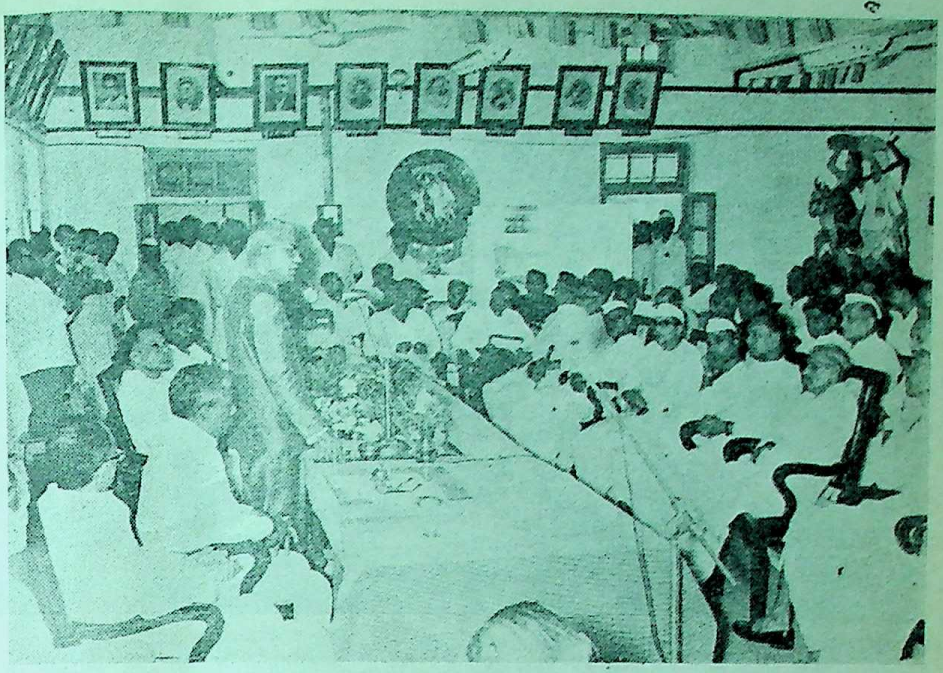
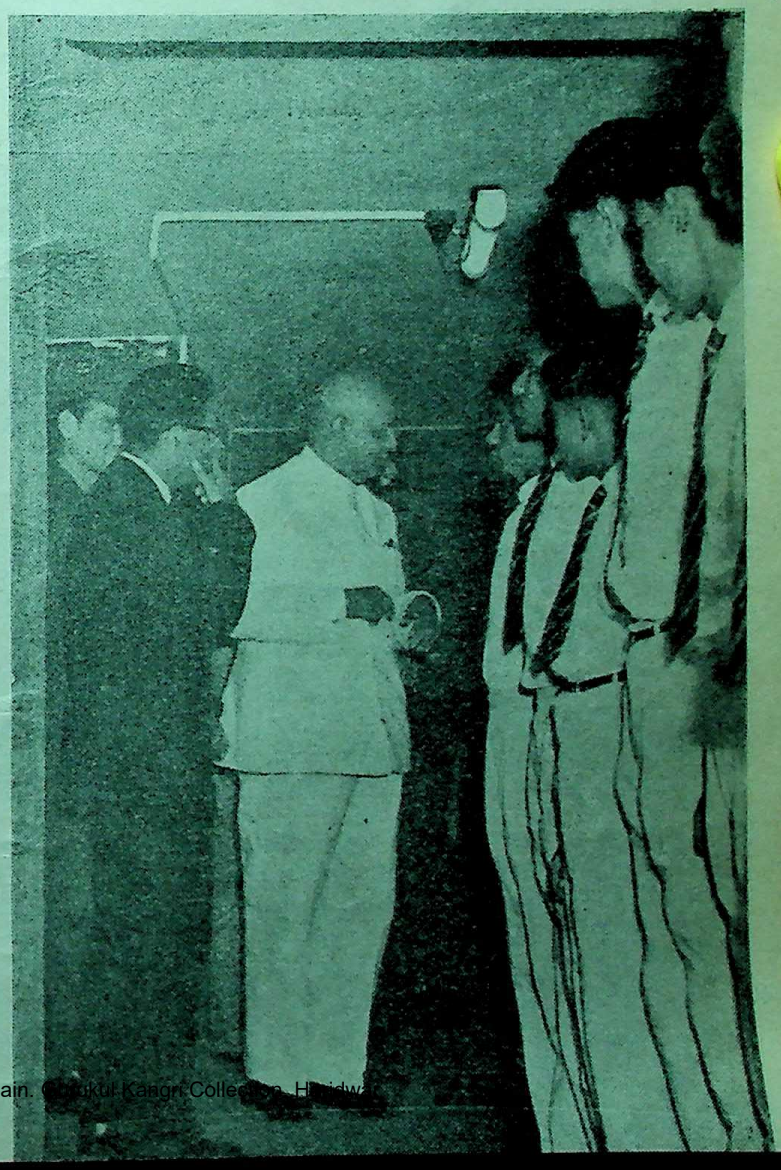


The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, discussing with the officers and social workers in Bhandara district the merits of the method of intensive cultivation during his recent tour of the district.

The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, recently paid a visit to the Satara Sainik School. Picture shows the principal of the School, Lt. Col. Yogiraj Puri, introducing the inmates to the Governor.



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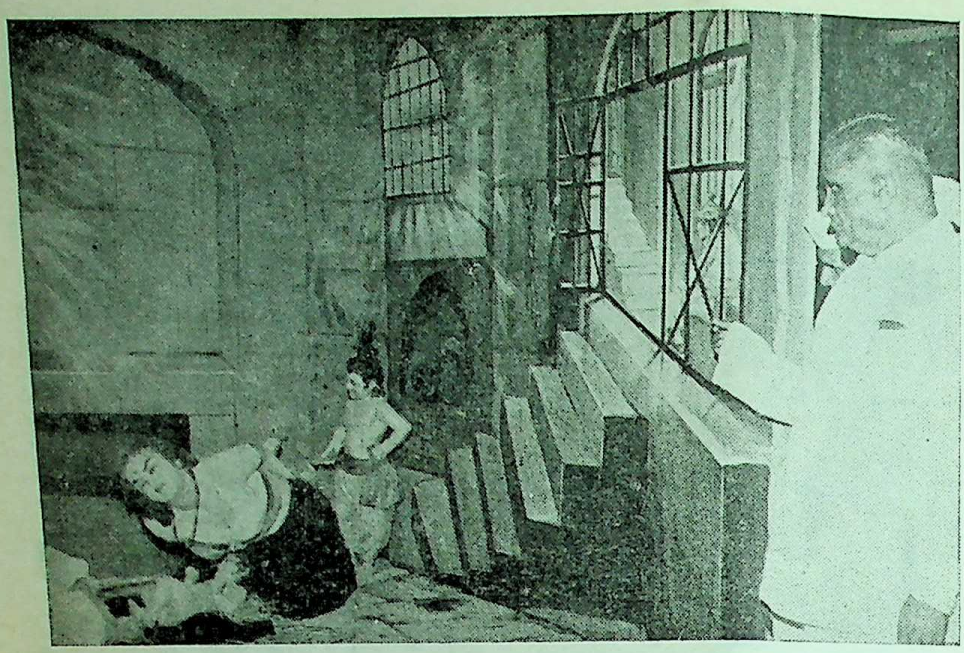

The Union Railway Minister, Shri S. K. Patil, inaugurated an exhibition of puppets depicting stories from mythology as also from the lives of the saints at the Math of Sant Tanpure Maharaj at Pandharpur. Picture shows the Union Minister going round the exhibition.

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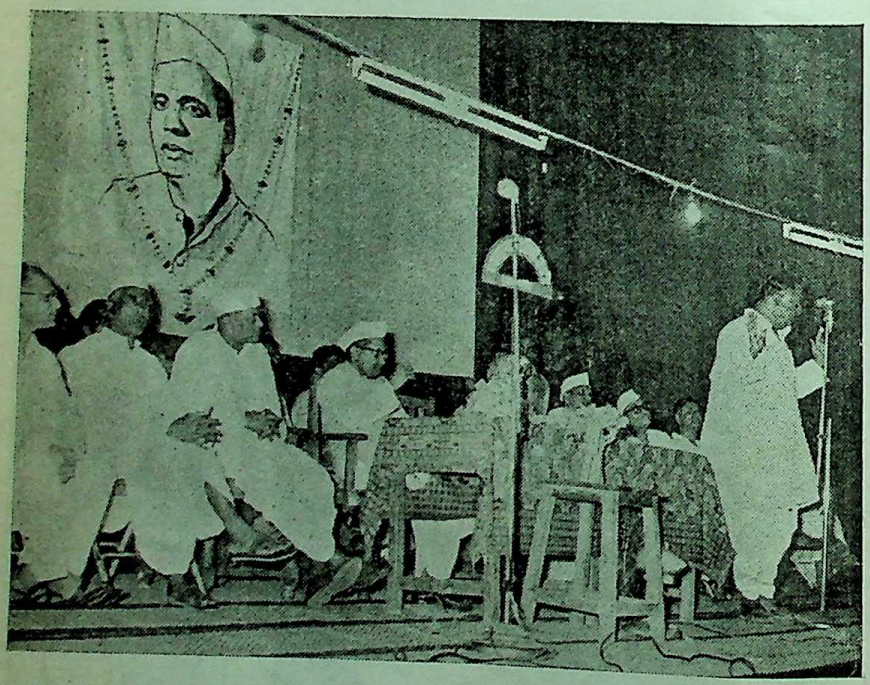

A programme of story-telling was organised at Jalgaon under the aegis of the Sane Guruji Kathamala. The Minister for Education, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, presided. Picture shows the eminent Marathi writer, Shri G. D. Madgulkar, telling a story.

Earlier, Dr. G. A. Deshpande, President of the Municipality, welcomed the Governor and presented the Address. Shri Shankarrao Nikam, Chairman of the Standing Committee, proposed a vote of thanks.

Among those present at the function were Rajasaheb Shrimant Vijaysinh Patwardhan, Rajmata Smt. Padminidevi and Smt. Tara Cherian.

The Governor also visited the Mahatma Phule Apang Vidyarthi Sevashram and the School for the Blind conducted by the Lions Club.

Family Planning Week in Maharashtra

Buldana—About 1,000 intra-uterine devices would be distributed in Buldana district, this year. Necessary arrangements for fitting the devices to mothers have been made in the Government hospitals at Buldana, Khamgaon and Shegaon and Primary Health Centres at Jalgaon, Janefal and Konhola in the district.

The Family Planning Week which was celebrated all over the country from July 15, was inaugurated in the district to popularise the new contraceptive device.

Over 4,550 vasectomy and tubectomy operations have been performed in the district since the inception of the scheme. Fifteen main family planning centres with forty-five sub-centres are functioning in the district.

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 80,000 for the extension of the buildings for five family planning centres during this financial year.

Wardha—As a part of the Family Planning Week which was observed all over India from July 15, the Wardha district has decided to intensify the programme to the rem...

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rural areas through its eight rural family planning centres and four sub-centres.

During the week, propaganda of various methods of family planning was carried on through speeches, cinema slides, posters, folders, exhibitions and seminars and emphasis was laid on popularising intra-uterine device for family planning.

Bhivandi—One hundred and five women were fitted with the modern contraceptive device in the I.U.D. camp, which was inaugurated at Bhivandi last month by Shri S. G. Vartak, Deputy Minister for Public Health. In all 125 women had registered their names.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Vartak exhorted the women's organisations to take a lead in this national programme for its success. He stated that all were convinced about the national policy on family planning.

The objective of the camp was to popularise in rural areas "Lippe's loop", which was a cheap and effective contraceptive device.

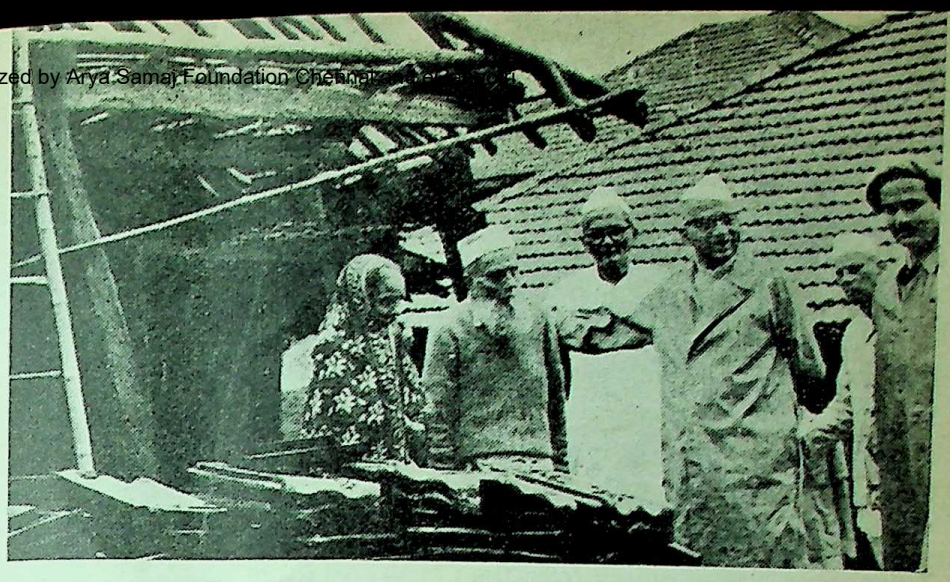
Dr. (Smt.) Malati Chitnis, Dr. (Smt.) Nalini Tamhane, Dr. (Smt.) Karnik and Dr. (Smt.) Patil, all private practitioners, were of immense help to the camp.

The camp formed a part of the family planning week, which was celebrated in Thana district along with the rest of the country from July 15.

Shri G. B. Mhatre, Chairman of the Health Committee of the Thana Zilla Parishad, welcomed the guests.

Education vital for national integration

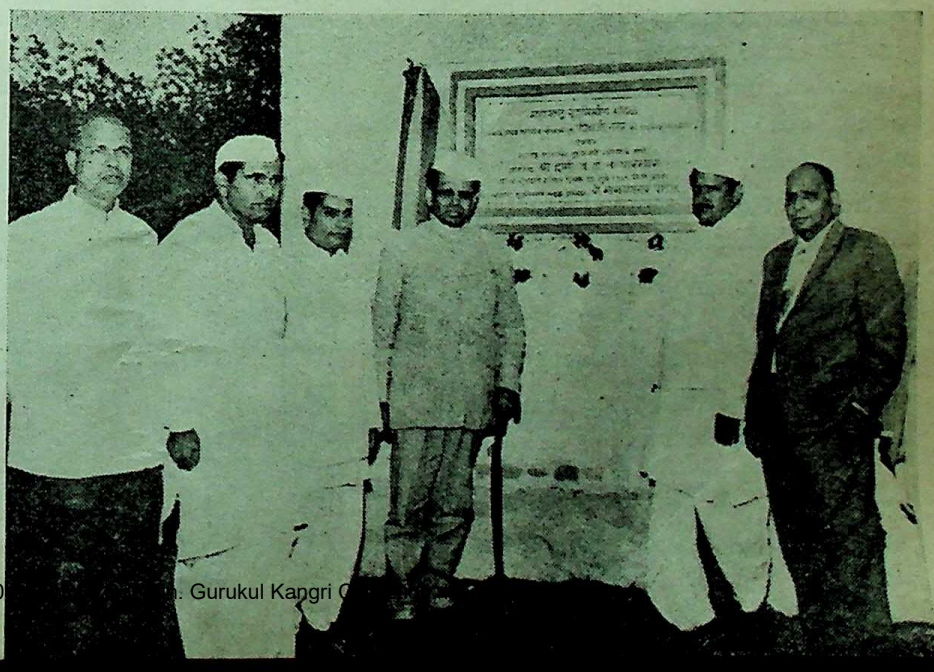
Educating the people was a vital step towards the development of a nation and it would help bring the society near the goal of the democratic socialism, said



The Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Savant, visited the flood-affected areas in Chiplun. Here he is seen going round the affected localities to take stock of the damage caused by floods.

A view of the house severely damaged by the recent floods in Chiplun

The Minister for Housing, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, recently inaugurated the tenements constructed by the Maharashtra Housing Board at Sholapur. Here he is seen standing by the side of the plaque along with Shri N. S. Patil, Chairman, Maharashtra Housing Board.



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Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance at Saoner, 22 miles from Nagpur last month while inaugurating the Arts and Commerce College.

The Finance Minister further said that the concession to economically backward classes had helped to reduce the social disparities and created national integration in the society.

The Labour Minister, Shri N. M. Tidke, who was presiding over the function, observed that such colleges should aim at creating leadership among the youth in various fields.

Earlier, Shri R. T. Gowade, Principal of the College, gave details about the college.

All assistance to Chiplun flood victims

The Minister for Agriculture, Food and Civil Supplies, Shri P. K. Savant, assured the flood-affected people in Ratnagiri district that the State Government would extend all possible assistance to them.

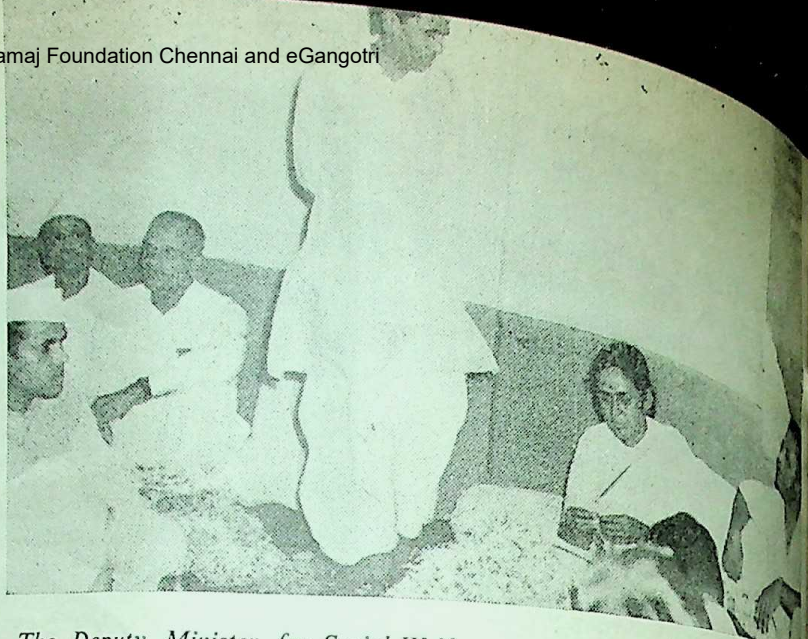
The Minister was addressing a meeting of prominent persons, members of the Flood Relief Committee and officials on July19. Assistance on a priority basis had to be given to those whose houses had collapsed and who had lost means of livelihood, he said.

Shri Savant promised to give assistance from the Konkan Relief Fund also. For repairs and construction of new houses, relief would be given as far as possible in kind and 15 days' ration would be given free to those who had lost all properties in the floods.

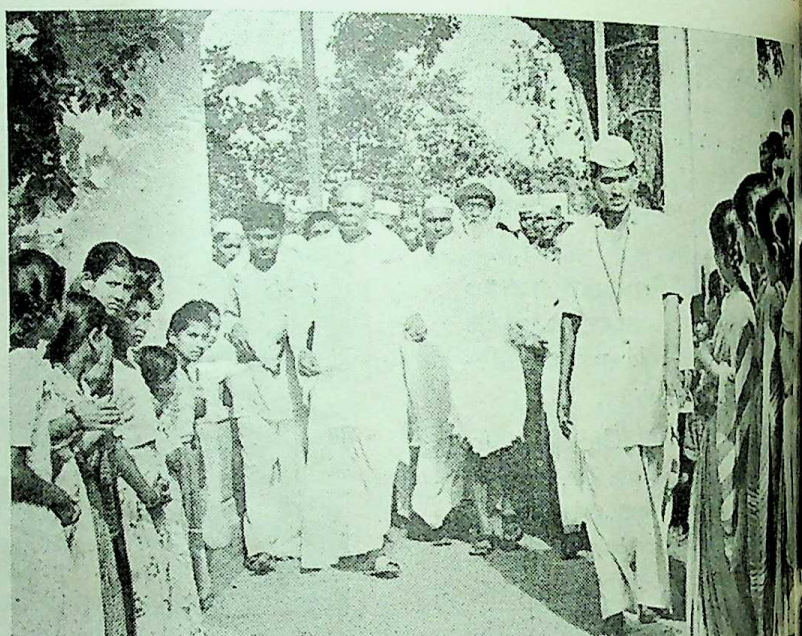
The Minister distributed Rs. 1,105 to 20 flood-affected persons.

Some merchants donated cash, blankets, saries, cloth, etc. to the Relief Committee on the occasion.

Earlier, the Minister paid a visit to flood-affected area.

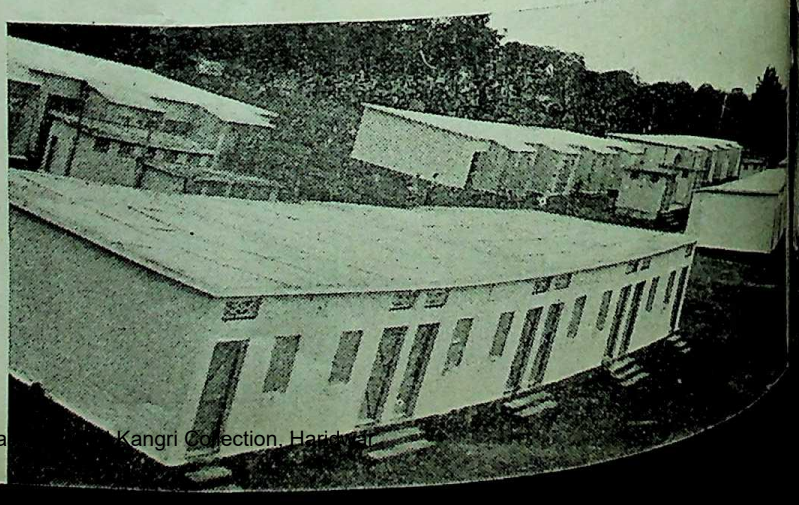


The Deputy Minister for Social Welfare and Forests, Shri D. N. Padvi, addressing a meeting of the Harijan-Girijan Welfare Board at Bhivandi in Thane district. The Union Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, Smt. Chandrashekhar, is also seen in the picture.



Acharya Vinoba Bhave visited Guru Kunj Ashram at Mozari during his recent tour of Amravati district. Here he is seen being led by hand by Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj from the main entrance of the Ashram.

A view of the Shivaji Nagar Housing Colony constructed by the State Housing Board at Sholapur which was recently inaugurated by the Minister for Housing, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan.



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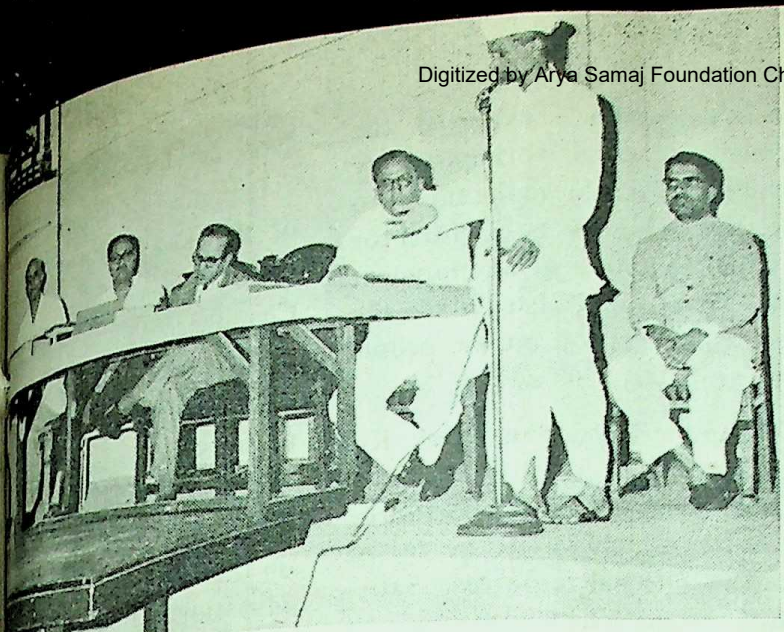
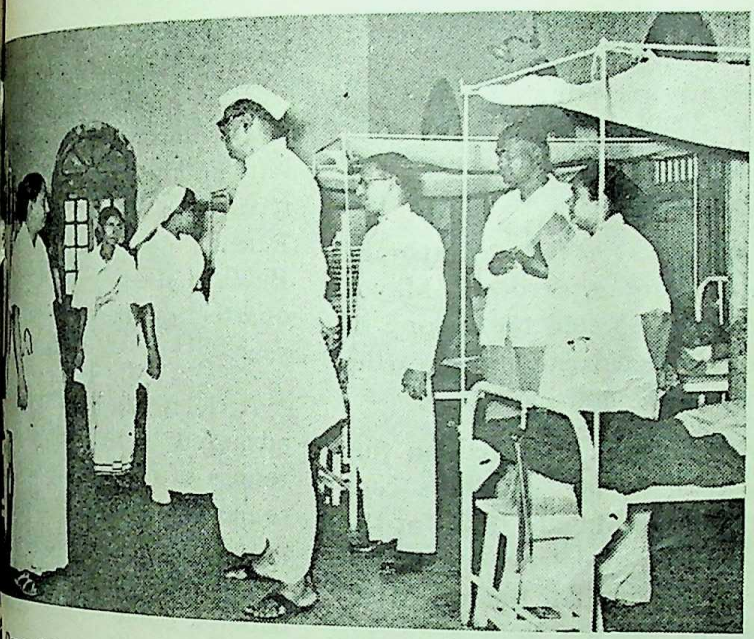
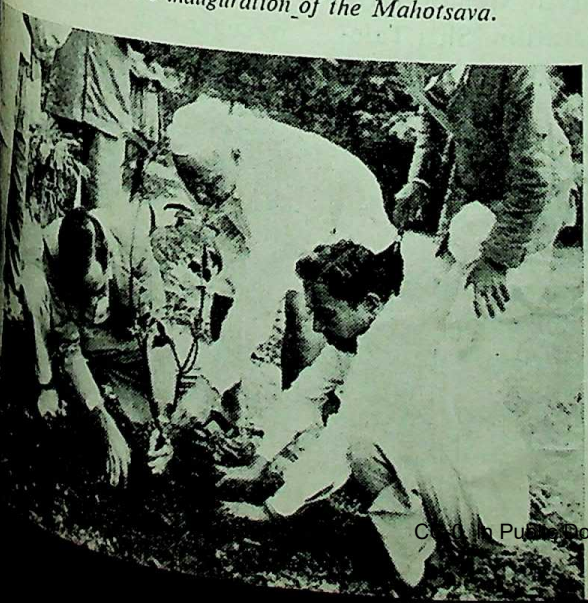


Minister for Co-operation, Shri K. S. Sonavane, inaugurating a conference of ... of the Co-operative Department at Poona on July 18 last.



Deputy Minister for Health, Shri H. G. Vartak, recently paid a visit to the ...al for Women at Yeotmal. Here he is seen acquainting himself with the ...g of the hospital.

Mahotsava was celebrated on a very grand scale in Kolaba district ...ar. Picture shows the Collector of the district, Shri Gupte, ...g a sapling to mark the inauguration of the Mahotsava.



Shri D. N. Kapur, District Collector, while reviewing the work done by the Relief Committee, said that about Rs. 1,500 have been given as immediate relief to the persons so far, in addition to the amount distributed by the Minister.

The work of accepting applications for loans or relief is in progress and cloth and utensils would be distributed shortly. He further said that 50 houses collapsed completely and 200 partially. Total loss would come to about Rs. 8 lakhs. No loss of life was reported, he pointed out.

Rotary Clubs to help villages

The Deputy Minister for Education, Dr. N. N. Kailas, was the chief guest at the installation meeting of the new office bearers of the Khamgaon Rotary Club. Shri P. K. Kondejekar, local Agent of the State Bank of India, was installed as new President succeeding Shri Arun Ghosh, Principal of the Polytechnic.

Speaking on the occasion, last month Dr. Kailas said that Rotary Clubs could do real service to the nation if they adopted villages for constructive work and helped ameliorate the conditions of the poor in the rural areas.

Earlier, the Deputy Minister visited the Arjun Khimji National High School. Speaking there, he stressed the need for according high priority to education in the development programme.

New housing colony at Sholapur

Shivajinagar, a new housing colony constructed by the Maharashtra Housing Board for the economically weaker sections at Sholapur was inaugurated by the State Housing Minister, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, on July 17.

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One hundred and thirty-two tenements have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 4·21 lakhs spread over a plot of over four acres of land.

Space has been reserved in the colony for a primary school, shops, graden and for other amenities.

Persons having a monthly income of less than Rs. 250 in Greater Bombay and of Rs. 175 and less in the mofussil are eligible for accommodation in the colonies built under this scheme.

The Government of India gives 25 per cent financial assistance to the State Government for the scheme and the State Government gives 100 per cent loan to the Board.

Maharashtra's glorious tradition in small savings

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Small Savings, said at Poona on July 19, that Maharashtra had created a tradition of achieving its small savings target ahead of schedule every year. He said that the State was passing through the penultimate stage of the Third Plan and they had to collect Rs. 35 crores in small savings this year as their share for the implementation of development plans.

The Minister, who was addressing the small savings officers, at the Council Hall, at Poona expressed the hope that the people of Maharashtra would not only achieve this year's target of Rs. 22·27 crores but also contribute additional sum of Rs. 12·73 crores to make up Rs. 35 crores.

Shri Taleyarkhan exhorted the officials and social workers to try their utmost to achieve the target to raise the funds so very essential for the implementation of development plans. That would also reduce the pressure of taxation on the people proportionately, he added.

During the Third Plan period, Rs. 100 crores had to be collected through small savings as a portion of 225 crores which was to be raised from the internal resources. Satisfactory progress had been made in this regard during the last four years and this year also the collections would be satisfactory, he said.

Shri Taleyarkhan observed that Maharashtra had a tradition of overcoming adverse situations and exhorted people to contribute their mite to the small savings with a patriotic zeal.

Earlier, the Minister, accompanied by Shri Babanrao Pardeshi, Mayor of Poona, inspected the colony of the flood-affected people and also the progress of the housing works.

Shri Taleyarkhan stated on this occasion that 500 tenements constructed at the Mendhi farm for the flood-affected people would be inaugurated by the State Finance Minister, Shri S. K. Wankhede, on August 20 next. The foundation-stone of the proposed primary school would also be laid on that day, he added.

The question of constructing another 700 tenements at Mendhi farm was under consideration, Shri Taleyarkhan said.

Need for technical education

Inaugurating the new bu[illegible] of the Karad Industrial Tra[illegible] Institute recently, Shri M [illegible] Chaudhari, Minister for Edu[illegible] emphasised the importance of tech[illegible]cal education in bringing the co[illegible] towards prosperity.

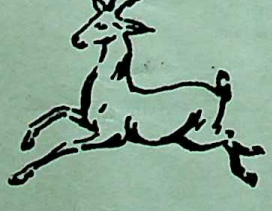
Shri R. A. Patil, Minister [illegible] Revenue, who was also pre[illegible] on the occasion, said that tech[illegible] education was essential to re[illegible] poverty and unemployment. [illegible] Patil gave away prizes to the w[illegible] who participated in the first a[illegible] social programme of the institu[illegible]

Loan distributed to cultivators

Four hundred and seventy-[illegible] new wells were sunk, 220 pu[illegible] sets installed and 176 old w[illegible] repaired under the Emerge[illegible] Farm Production Programme [illegible] Buldana district, during the [illegible] quarter of the current fina[illegible] year.

A loan of Rs. 20,92,000 [illegible] advanced to the cultivators, [illegible] tonnes of rural compost and [illegible] tonnes of town compost were [illegible]pared, 37,600 Bengali maun[illegible] improved cotton seeds were [illegible]tributed and 7,260 tonne[illegible] chemical fertiliser made avai[illegible] for the programme during [illegible] quarter.

An area of 35,000 acres has [illegible]bunded and 835 acres have [illegible] brought under improved p[illegible] in sugar-cane development s[illegible] during the quarter.



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Vikas Dal for Accelerated Development

need for organising Volun- Social Service to hasten po of all-round economic ment cannot be over-empha- In the words of Shri Asoka Deputy Chairman of the Commission, India requi- scious cadres like the Peace Volunteers to accelerate her ss. In a reference to the Peace Programme, he said that India organise her own Vikas Dal, lopment corps whose mem- hould be the carriers of social ion in the country. The war poverty has its own peculiar and its struggles and sacri- e similar to those of a hot war. these battles, it is necessary e corps or organised groups ple who should participate in on building tasks with a cru- zeal.

rning desire to banish want en up new horizons of plenty osperity led to the formation American Peace Corps Pro- e in 1961. The volunteers of rps are drawn from several es which include U. S. A., Germany, Britain, Canada, Denmark and New Zealand. 500 of them are at present g in the far-flung and remote of India. These volunteers are g every nerve to contribute ite to the gigantic task of the conomic transformation in

As missionaries of development, they live and work with the people. The volunteers represent the common folk of their countries and have the same social level as those whom they serve though drawn from affluent societies. They have no diplomatic status or privileges. They provide middle level technical skills in such varied fields as teaching, agriculture, poultry, engineering, nursing and community development.

The volunteers are by no means adventurers. They are carefully selected from among those who apply for it. Intensive training is imparted to them before they are sent out. They are also expected to acquire at least a nodding acquaintance with the language or dialect of the State to which they are assigned.

The conditions under which the volunteers work are naturally as varied and diversified as the country itself. The work is exacting as the facilities available at their work centres, usually small towns and villages away from the sophisticated areas, are very limited. Under the circumstances, they have shown a capacity to " make do " with whatever is available locally and carry out their mission with dedication.

Among the 500 Peace Corps Volunteers now in this country, nearly 400 including the 153 who arrived in India recently are from U. S. A. The Americans are in a majority, obviously because the U. S. A., pioneered the movement. Among the rest are 40 from Britain, 23 from Canada, 8 from West Germany, 6 from Denmark and Sweden and 2 from New Zealand. Volunteers from Japan and Netherlands are expected to arrive in India soon to join the Corps. The size of a volunteer group from any particular country has no significance. All that matters is that they are all volunteers who are actuated by a spirit of service and sacrifice venturing forth into the lands they have only heard about or visited casually earlier. They have all earned praise and gratitude at all levels for their selfless service and devotion to duty.

The fact that so many of the volunteers from other countries have come to India to help us in our development work should lead us to do a little heart-searching. The work of the Peace Corps Volunteers is a shining example which we should emulate without delay. It is this that has prompted Shri Asoka Mehta to say that we need to organise conscious cadres to accelerate our developmental activities. According to him, the Peace Corps has created the possibility of organising lay missionaries in the lacerated world. He has said that we should make the tasks of our time exciting and meaningful and bring to the masses of developing countries the devotion of the youth.

* * *

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FROM FAR AND NEAR

★

★ *Gandhi Bhavans*

★ *Nehru Memorial Parks*

★ *Medal For Dr. Bhabha*

★ *India And Arab League*

★ *Franchise For Negroes*

★ *International Co-operation*

★

ALL universities in India will start Gandhi Bhavans with collaboration of University Grants Commission and the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, before 1969 when the Gandhi birth-centenary will be celebrated on a grand scale.

Fourteen universities have already taken steps for the establishment of Gandhi Bhavans. It is understood that the Gandhi Bhavan Welfare would come up shortly, while Osmania and Shri Venkateswara universities would take up the project at a later stage.

The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi had collected Rs. 14 crores and 75 per cent of it had been allotted to the States.

The Gandhi birth-centenary falls on October 2, 1969. It has been decided to spread the centenary programme from October 2 to January 30, 1970.

Nehru memorial parks

The Rajasthan Government has decided to open 75 Nehru Memorial Children's Parks all over the State. A grant-in-aid totalling Rs. 10 lakhs has been already announced by the Government.

The first of such Parks is opened at Sikar by the Rajasthan Chief Minister, Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia.

Medal for Dr. Bhabha

Dr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of India, has been awarded the Melchett Medal for 1964 by the Council of the Institute of Fuel, London.

Dr. Bhabha is the third authority on nuclear energy to receive this medal, the other two being Sir James Chadwick (1946) and Sir Christopher (now Lord) Hinton (1957). He also the first recipient from a Commonwealth country.

It will be recalled that Dr. Bhabha was the President of international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy held in Geneva in 1955. He has, since then, been continuously concerned with developments in this field.

Indian shoes for Russia

According to a contract signed recently, India will supply to the Soviet Union this year six lakh pairs of shoes costing more than Rs. 1 crores.

This is the biggest single contract signed this year between two countries.

It is expected that if the Indian suppliers kept the delivery schedule and maintained the quality, the contract for next year would be for million pairs of shoes.

Indus civilisation

A large artificial dock for berthing ships and handling cargo believed to have been constructed around 3 B. C. has been discovered in Lothal, Gujarat. This discovery is considered to be the unmistakable evidence of the penetration of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa cultures deep into Gujarat.

Writing in the latest issue of "Yojana" Shri S. R. Rao, Deputy Director General of Archaeological Survey states, "this is the earliest evidence of an artificial dock built by the bronze age people in the world".

Oil-fields discovered

According to the Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, Professor Humayun Kabir, an

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...ore oil structure discovered south ...f Aliabet, near Cambay oil fields, ...ight be one of the largest in the ...orld.

Part of the oil structure was in ...Maharashtra but a major part ...it was in Gujarat. Called "Bom-...ay High" by the technicians, the ...l structure is expected to spread ...ver 10,000 square Kilometers. Dril-...g in the area would be started ...is year.

...dia and Arab League

India becomes the first country ...tside the Arab world to confer ...ll diplomatic status on the office ...f the Arab League.

The chief representative of the ...rab League in India Dr. Clovis ...Maksoud and other officials will ...joy full diplomatic immunities ...nd previleges.

Letters in this connections have ...een already exchanged between ...ndia and the Secretary General ...f the Arab League, Shri Abdul ...halif Hassouna.

The event is considered another ...ep in enforcing cordial relations ...etween the Arab world and India ...ations which have existed since ...ncient times.

...spects of small car

It is understood that the Planning ...ommission is opposed to giving ...riority to the production of small ...rs. On the contrary it is agreed ...etween the Planning Commission ...nd the Union Industry Ministry ...at it might be necessary ...provide for a production target ...f 30,000 passengers cars and com-...ercial vehicles in the Fourth Plan, ...compared with the Third Plan ...rgets of 30,000 and 60,000 ...espectively.

Production in 1964 was, however, ...the order of only 23,000 cars ...nd 33,000 commercial vehicles.

Pictures of Mars

The American space satellite Mariner IV has successfully started sending back to earth the first close up photographs of planet Mars.

Scientists said that the early signals made up the first lines of valid picture taken 134 million miles away from the earth and only 7,000 miles from Mars.

It was pointed out that definite pattern was emerging from the 35 lines received in the two hours of signalling.

Scientists hoped that they would get 20 pictures of the planet out of the 21 planned.

The spacecraft launched on November 28 reached the culmination of its 325 million miles journey as it began taking pictures of the planet from a distance ofwithin 5,600 miles.

Death penalty abolition

Britain has taken a major step towards the abolition of death penalty for murder with the House of Commons approving by 200 votes to 98 a bill which would now go to the House of Lords.

The Bill would abolish death penalty for a trial period of five years. With a considerable support from conservative opposition the House of Lords is expected to pass it into law this year.

Franchise for Negroes

The United States Congress made history when the House of Representatives passed a bill guaranteeing Negroes' right to vote.

The Voting Rights Bill passed by 332 to 85 including some unexpected votes from Southern States.

The bill is a highwater mark in America's legal history. Even to-day Negroes have been prevented from registering in Alabad, Missisippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Virginia and the Carolina.

Soviet space station

Russia has put a scientific "space station" weighing over 12 tons into orbit round the earth with the aid of a powerful new booster rocket. This is the first "space station" ever put in the orbit. It will greatly facilitate future probings into the space.

Woman climber's distinction

For the first time in the history of mountaineering a woman scaled the north face of the 4,477 meter (14,694 feet) Mount Carvin in the Swiss Alps.

The distinguished woman is the wife of Shri Miched Vaucher, the famous Swiss mountaineer.

Old mural paintings

In Afraib which is the most ancient part of Samarkand, Uzbekistan, USSR are discovered archaeological relics of great cultural importance.

The ten rooms made from Adbode bricks on blocks of compacted clay excavated during archaeological diggings are richly decorated with wall paintings. Scientists believe they might have been constructed 1,200 years ago.

Afrasaib mentioned in descriptions of Alexander the Great compaign has produced a host of valuable monuments of culture. The rich collections of wall murals in Afrasaib has been discovered for the first time.

The decorative paintings is distinguished by originality, high artistic skill and brightness of colour. In one of the walls in the large hall the pictures are arranged in several tiers. They depict life scenes, groups of people in rich dresses, bringing gifts, warriors and also animals.

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One percent for aid

During the course of the Fourth Session of the Japan U. S. Joint Committee on Economic and Trade Affairs, Japan has pledged that that one percent of her national income would be made available as external economic aid from 1967 or 1968. The sources available for such purposes mainly in South East Asia, would amount to 600 million dollors per year.

Currently Japan's foreign aid commitment is below 300 million dollors less than 0·5 per cent of her national income.

International co-operation

A fine example of International co-operation has been set by the African states of Guinea, Mali, Mauretania and Senegal.

Half a million peasants in these countries practice a crude form of agriculture along the banks of river Senegal which rises in Guinea and covers 1000 miles of these countries before joining Atlantic Ocean. As a result 130,000 square miles of these territories is drained away.

These countries have now joined together to bring a completely new way of life to these peasant farmers.

An inter-governmental committee has been set up to coordinate schemes along the river to regulate its flow and build further diversion barrages and irrigation and food projection works. All this will go a long way in improving conditions in these countries.

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

(*continued from page 32*)

of the public. Nothing can discourage a police officer more than intemporate criticism either in the press or by the Courts or by the general public. It is only when the police and the public appreciate each other's difficulties and act in concert in furtherance of the common good of the people that the police will be in a position to discharge their duties. The Government fully concurs with this view of the Commission.

Loans to farmers for houses

The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, in its application to the State of Maharashtra, is proposed to be amended so as to provide for the grant of loans to agriculturists for purchase of lands for constructing houses. The amending bill has been published in Part V of the Maharashtra Government Gazette, Extraordinary of July 17.

According to section 4 of the Act, as it stands at present, loans can be granted to agriculturists for erecting, rebuilding or repairing houses but not for purchasing land. However, sometimes houses of agriculturists get washed away due to floods ; or the agriculturists are required to shift if their house-sites are in danger of being washed away by flood-water or erosion on account of sea or river water. In such cases, it becomes necessary for them to purchase land for construction of houses and hence the new provision in the Act.

Credit facilities to cultivators

The State Government has now placed the entire short-term loan of Rs. 1·61 crores, receeivd from the Union Government, at the disposal of the Chief executive officers of zilla parishads in Maharashtra for providing credit facilities to the cultivators who are not members of the co-operative societies for purchasing fertilisers and fertiliser mixture.

It will be recalled, in this connection, that the Government had earlier sanctioned, out of this Central loan, an amount of Rs.43,07,500 but now it has sanctioned the balance of Rs. 1,17,92,500 also. Thus, the entire Central loan has now been placed at the disposal of the chief executive officers for payment of short-term loans to the cultivators.

While the grants now sanctioned are based on acreages under paddy in the districts, the earlier grants were made on the basis of the requirements communicated to Government by the chief executive officers.

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...Dancing in ecstasy with feathers fully stretched the beautiful peacock indicates the onset of monsoon

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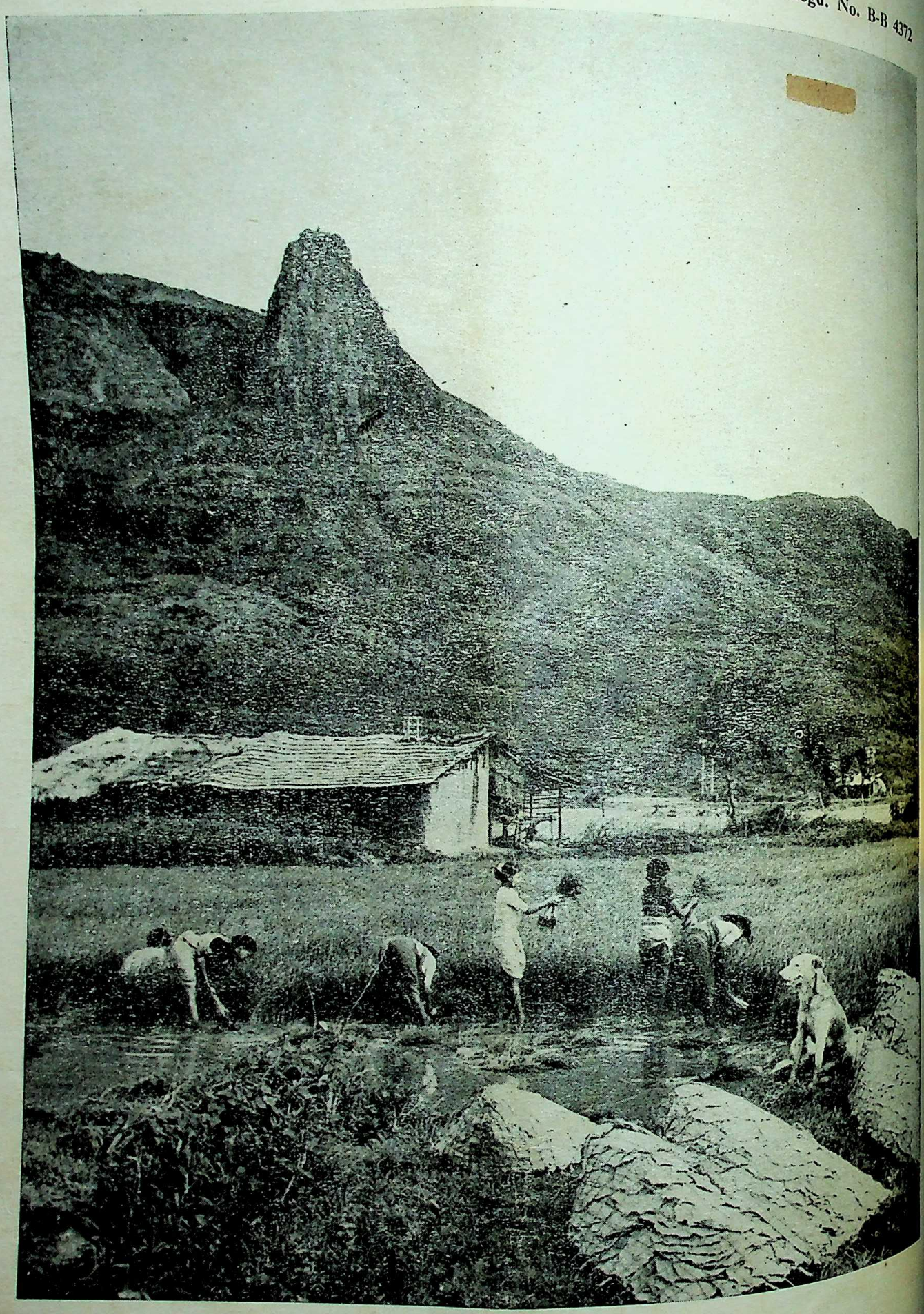

Paddy being sown on the slopes of the Western Ghats...

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16/9/65

LOK RAJYA

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Price 25 Paise

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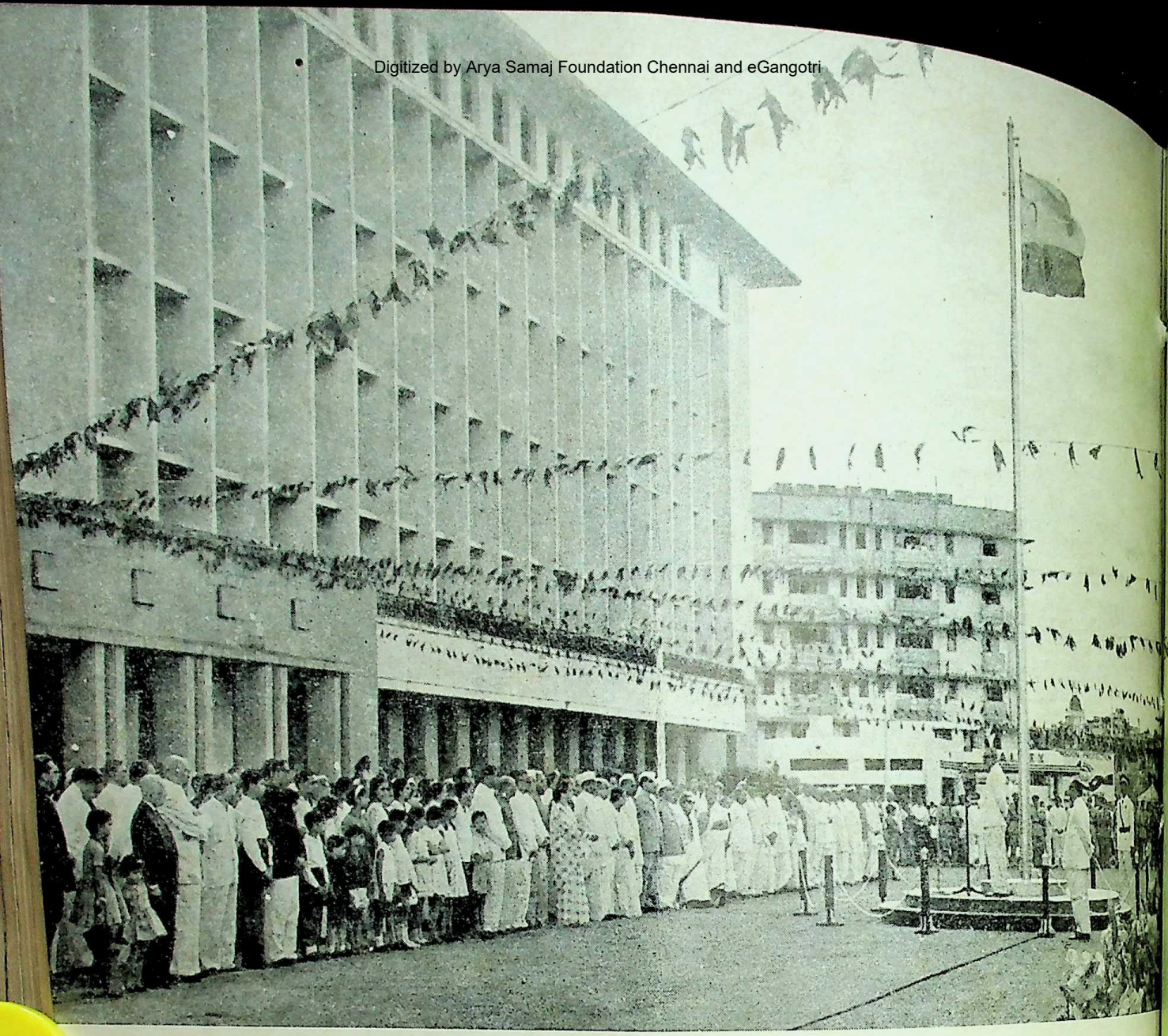

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, performed the Flag hoisting ceremony on the 18th anniversary of the Independence Day, in the premises of Sachivalaya, Bombay.

On this occasion the Chief Minister, reiterated the oath of service to the nation on behalf of the people of Maharashtra.

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LokRajya

September 1, 1965

★ Our Cover ★

Ganeshotsava is highly esteemed to be a great festival of Maharashtra. It has socio-religious and educational importance as well.

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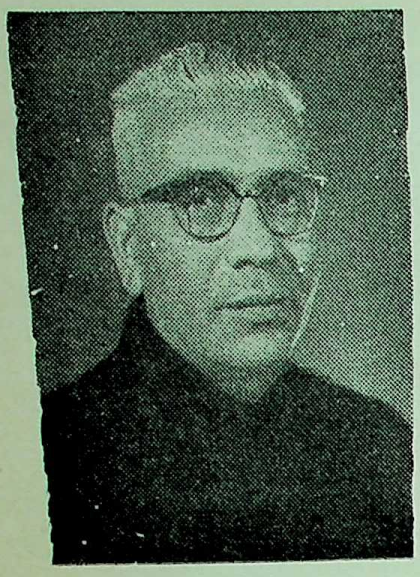

Plea For People's Co-operation To Tide Over Food Situation

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, appealed to the people of the State to co-operate with Government to tackle the difficult food situation and the rising prices. In the course of a message broadcast from the Bombay Station of All India Radio on the occasion of the eighteenth anniversary of the Independence Day, on August 15, the Chief Minister said that the State was launching a scheme to achieve self-sufficiency in respect of food in the near future with the co-operation of the valiant farmer. The following is the text of the Chief Minister's message.

TO DAY, we are completing 18 years of independence. Without political freedom it is impossible to achieve economic, social and cultural development. Before independence, our country was in the clutches of poverty, ignorance and backwardness. With independence, we have been able to meet these scourges and march towards progress.

We have been endeavouring to achieve all-round development of the country. For the development of a sub-continent like India, with diversity of languages, culture and topography, it was necessary to resort to planned development and this was realised by our leaders. They, therefore, initiated a planned development programme while the Indian Constitution was being drafted. We began with the First Five Year Plan in 1952 and to-day we are practically at the end of the Third Five Year Plan and the draft outline of the Fourth Plan is being prepared.

The Government and the Planning Commission have been publishing from time to time the statistical reports of the various planned schemes as regards their physical achievements. I do not want to go into the statistical details. Even so, I would quote some figures to show that our Plan targets are being achieved. Since the commencement of planning, during the last 14 years, the agricultural production in the country has increased by 47 per cent. and industrial production by over hundred per cent. The production of steel, which is required in various industries, has gone up by about 800 per cent. and electric power production by 335 per cent. During this period the national income increased by 50 per cent.

These figures will broadly help us gauge the success of our planning. But the actual benefits derived by the people on account of the planned programme cannot be quoted in figures. For that we have to make dispassionate observation of things around us. The ideas progress are relative ; we will to compare our past and pres conditions to know the stage progress we have reached.

Agriculture—Basis of economy

From this point of view, if there any improvement in the con of our agriculture and the agricu turists, then it can definitely stated that there is marked improv ment and we can, without reser tion, say that we have achieved objectives of planning because mately agriculture is the basis our economy. The Indian fa was suppressed under debts litigation and had become a fa and pessimist due to adverse circ stances, about two decades ago the number of such agricultur rapidly decreasing. Today, agriculturist is full of hopes. He not only realised the importance modern farming techniques but

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started putting them into prac- successfully. He has realised the portance of co-operation, which ple he is resorting to in his ous activities. Realising that ugh agriculture he could over- e poverty, he has girded up his s for its improvement.

gress By increasing resources

e manifestations of development isible not only in agriculture but in other fields. The industries rapidly growing, the irrigation ities are being increased by ruction of major and minor s, and electricity is being utilised agriculture and small scale indus- s in the rural area. New colleges being started in the tehsil and n headquarters and secondary ation has reached the villages. number of students had increa- manifold during the last decade. re has been tremendous improve- t in roads and other means of unications. The distant places been linked by roads. Many ses are on the decline and ria has been eradicated. Nobody deny that the economic and l progress made is the direct t of planning. That does not that we have achieved all our tives. What I want to point out at we are proceeding on the path. We are aware that the of development should be erated. The country has to ue its march towards progress creasing its resources.

e must utilise all the available power and overcome whatever culties there may be and reach goal of national prosperity and reating an ideal society. Under circumstances, it is not proper k of suspending planning for the being.

ems of defence and food

day, two vital problems of nal defence and food are facing the country. Our Jawans are now engaged in combating the Pakistani saboteurs in Jammu and Kashmir. We will support them with all our means. The Prime Minister of India, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, has warned, in unequivocal terms, that any attempt to encroach upon our territory by force would be met by force alone. I reiterate that warning. For that, it is our bounden duty to preserve our unity.

The national food policy has recently been fixed. I am aware that this problem is specially acute in Maharashtra. However, we are launching on a scheme to make our State self-sufficient in respect of food in the near future with the co-operation of the valiant farmer. Although, the problems of food and rising prices appeared difficult today, I am confident that with the co-operation of all we would be able to tackle them. We should not develop cold feet in the face of any difficulty. No progress—individual social—is ever achieved without efforts. Our test lies in finding out our way and continue our march towards progress in spite of these difficulties. In such circumstances, nothing should detract our mind from the main objective.

Nehru Memorial Programme

On this auspicious occasion, it is but natural to remember the late Prime Minister Nehru. With his service to the nation for half a century, Nehru has laid the foundation of India's prosperity. In order that the memory of Jawaharlal should be enshrined for us and the future generations, an All-India Nehru Memorial Programme has been formulated. It is proposed to raise a fund of Rs. 2 crores for the Memorial in Maharashtra State. A big amount for the fund is yet to be collected. In order to further this great cause, all the workers in this State have decided to contribute to the fund their one day's wages by working today in their respective mills and factories. I am confident that thousands of workers would have attended their work today without availing of the national holiday. I thank them heartily. I am happy to find that in the collections so far made, the Government servants have substantial contributions.

We have always been stating with pride that Maharashtra has never remained behind in respect of the national defence. Considering the glorious history of Maharashtra, this pride is not out of place. Today, we have to achieve unity and strengthen the nation, make the life of society happy and prosperous and strengthen democracy. Maharashtra should remain in the forefront in this task. Maharashtra should take a lion's share in future reconstruction as it had done in the past. Difficulties will be there in the future, as they are there today. But the test of ability and courage of the society lies in its behaviour in times of stress and strain.

On this auspicious day, we should take a pledge, remembering the martyrs for the cause of freedom, that we shall endeavour not only to preserve democracy but also to strengthen it and to make the country happy, prosperous and strong by removal of poverty through socialism. For that, it is necessary to have unity and co-operation amongst us. Maharashtra should achieve this objective. This is the need of the hour and to meet that we have to march with understanding, confidence and faith in ourselves. We should realise that the posterity will not forgive us if we show laxity in this great task. I hope Maharashtra would fulfil this expectation of the country.

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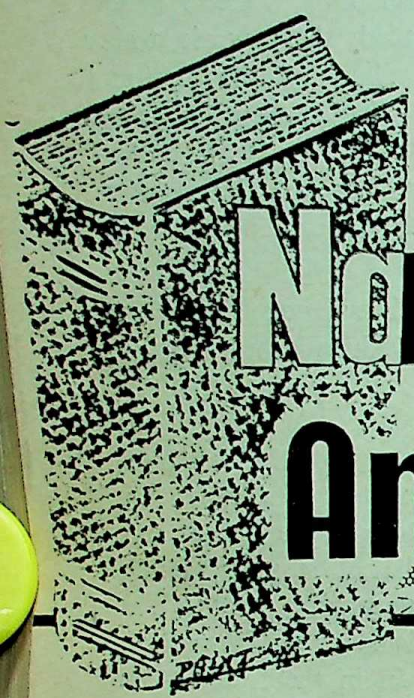

National Education And Its Problem

Dr. Zakir Hus
Vice-President of In

NATIONAL EDUCATION before independence meant opportunity for a few institutions, established in the first phase of the non-co-operation movement, to make a searching examination of the aims and to make experiments in plans and methods of education and offer their results to the country.

After independence national education has naturally come to mean all the education imparted to the people through all the agencies, public, corporate and private. It is not the concern of a few who choose the path of adventure but of all those who adopt education as a profession, whether in the capacity of teachers or administrators. It is the concern, I would say, primarily of the universities, which must now perform the function of intellectual leadership, of guiding the Indian people towards their destiny. I cannot imagine a nobler or a more arduous task or one which demands a more comprehensive adventure, a more intense and many-sided preparation, and greater courage and discernment.

Universities began to be established in India during the period of foreign domination. Their number has more than doubled since independence, but I feel th the pattern of thought in regard to what the univer should be has not changed. The problems arising of a rapid expansion of higher education, out of the to give the regional languages their rightful pl out of the crucial need to develop scientific and tech logical education,—these problems, and others, th are matters of detail, like the length of the first degr course, the method of appointing Vice-Chancellors, absorbing most of our attention. I do not wish in any to minimise their importance. But so far as the uni sity is concerned, the value of any solution will de upon our determining what should be its purpose type of men it should attempt to produce, what con tion it should make to the development of our na life.

We should be wary of cant and hypocrisy— scandalous duality between what people believe say they are doing and what they are actually do Culture and life may not be divorced from each o Avowed standards may not be dissociated from

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nent translations into action. This corrodes moral fibre ; it infects culture with a kind of ene. Culture is alive and healthy, only so long as tinues to receive a constant flow of vitality from the consistency, spontaneity and dynamism of those hose life it is expressed.

ent tendencies and problems

time is long past when an individual could hope to r the whole treasure house of intellectual and moral e for his education. In the field of knowledge, there is a bewildering predominance of things are however things of the past. Knowledge is said ble itself every ten years. Even a narrow specia- s to be constantly on the alert and keep himself hool all the time. This is particularly true of odern natural sciences. Whatever we do will l more and more at our universities, but it is considerable measure of the humanities also.

n another significant tendency is also noticeable s field of ever expanding knowledge. By far the t portion of it remains with specialised groups very small proportion finds its way to the common ledge of man. As a result, in the words of the s scientist, J. Robert Oppenheimer, there is attrition of the common culture. The common e does not receive the kind of resources which it d be getting from the special expeditionary forces e are going off in all directions, and leaving so new things.

e expeditions do not enrich the common culture e almost no solid report comes back from them. ansmittal back is entrusted too much to woe- perficial and often meretricious popularization, does not get the meaning or the beauty or the weig- he experience communicated. Even within a large science itself, I know that one specialist does not eling for what goes on in a contiguous speciality. uch more is this true between the humanities e natural sciences.

not presume to prescribe any solution to the n that these tendencies pose with inescapable . But if universities are to be transitters of , they will have to apply themselves to seeking utions of the curricula they prescribe and the s they employ in the prosecution to the ary of these curricula if what they seek to impart e education and not mere information. I wonder are doing what they must.

e education of the individual will not be possible, the university is inspired by the aim of contributing to the perfection of our society. It must evolve a vital concept of Indian nationhood, of an integration that is not logical but organic, and integration that does not drive only from an unquestioning acceptance of the traditional or the modern, but is one in which values are assimilated and transformed into creative forces.

Organisational aspect

This consideration leads us to the consideration of the organisational question of big or small universities. In view of the tremendous increase in the number of university students, which will most probably continue on account of the vast expansion of education at the base, it may not be possible to insist only on the small university. Some universities or institutions of university status, like our technological institutes will probably have to be big. For it is not only the pressure of numbers, but also the pressure of new knowledge, that is operating to increase their size. Specialised staffing needs, association with industry and the huge cost of plant involved, will probably all press in that direction.

But let us not ignore the advantages of the small university specially in view of the need to organise educational institutions as communities face to face of experienced teachers and young students, of wisdom and adventure growing in individual competence and social responsibility. Even more rewarding than the small university would be the college which is able to create its own atmosphere, its own traditions and standards because of a more direct contact between teachers and students. We have colleges that have distinguished themselves ; we could have more of them if we did not allow ourselves to be unduly influenced by massiveness in size and numbers. In pleading for the small college, I am also pleading for the under-graduate, whose academic needs are likely to be placed rather too low down in the scale of priorities when universities are expanding their post-graduate and research departments.

Value of teacher

If we could be more selective in post-graduate study and research, if, for instance, we encouraged mainly those to undertake it who had given adequate evidence both of the capacity and the desire to contribute to the advancement of learning, we would think much more of the need to make under-graduate courses thorough and self-sufficient. We could, apart from giving

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research workers the encouragement and opportunities they deserve, emphasise the value of the teacher.

Teaching is not something that can be left to the happy accident of a lecturer being able to rouse the interest of his students. It is an art that has to be cultivated, an art of presentation, of quiet but convincing eloquence, of fixing the right direction for the movement of restive minds. It is an art which, unfortunately, we do not stimulate our teachers to acquire, because excellence in it is not as easily measurable as in scholarly writing. But if the universities have in mind the education of the individual to the limit of his capacity, they must first have the teachers who exercise to the full their talent for the direct communication of knowledge.

I am not unaware of the frustration which the multiplicity of our difficulties and drawbacks has tended to produce. But whose duty is it to find the remedy for this frustration and to apply it when found ? Can it be the State or the administration of the university ? There are, of course, things which only they can do. But can they give teachers that satisfaction which is the reward of competent, conscientious and effective teaching ? Can they inspire that loyalty to the teacher's vocation, that jealous safeguarding of the prestige of the college or the university which alone can lead to a sense of fulfilment ?

The relationship between the university and its teachers is fast becoming a contractual relationship of employer and employee. Can this inspire confidence in their being a partnership in all science and in all art which is essential for the self-realisation of both ? Somewhere, a beginning has to be made, and I believe it can be made only by individual teachers who have faith in themselves, in their vocation and in the future of their people.

Role of students

Many of our difficulties have been created by the absence or neglect of the two basic social qualities of thoughtfulness and sincerity. I would not be wrong, I think, if I said that the overcrowding in our colleges and universities is due to our young men and women avoiding, as far as possible, the obligation to consider objectively what is to their best interest. They prefer to follow their herd instinct, to try and grab and the next available degree, and to see then what happens. The result is that when they select a course, they are not really sincere about studying it. They do not regard it as something which should draw out the best in them, form their character and personality, bring them real joy. They come to look upon the whole process of learning as a means to the end of getting a degree. If that is their attitude, what could they expect of the teacher ? Could they demand that he should take interest in teaching if they are themselves not interested in learning ? Obviously, that would not happen. And so a vicious circle is formed, and education is reduced to a make-believe.

Our students have to think of what they can do, but whether the work is of their own choice or is something they have had to accent they must be sincere in performing it. Because it is not only the work that will suffer if they are insincere ; they themselves will suffer far more. They will lose confidence, self-respect, the chances of real happiness. No they must not accept this as their fate, though any number of disgruntled frustrated people might tell them that they cannot escape it. They must have faith, and that patience which is the test of true faith. No country has so openly and deliberately committed itself to a higher ideal of social justice and personal freedom than ours, and a whole world is anxiously watching to see in what measure we are able to realise this ideal. We must think constantly of the contribution we can make to its realisation and be sincere in the fulfilment of tasks we assign ourselves.

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Law and Judiciary Structure in MAHARASHTRA

—*Shri Shantilal Shah,*
Minister for Law

I SHALL first discribe the departmental structure in the Secretariat. At the Secretariat, the executive head of the Department is the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. He and the Advocate General of the State are the seniormost Law Officers of the State. The Advocate General appears in the High Court. We have also the Government Pleader and his Assistants in the High Court, and in other Courts there are Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors. They conduct the litigation in Courts on behalf of the State. The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs is also *ex*-officio Secretary to Government, and the administrative Head of the Department. The political head is, of course, the Minister. Besides the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, there are an Additional Secretary, Joint Secretary, Solicitors and other trained staff. There is, of course, the usual staff under all these Officers.

The Law and Judiciary Department is divided into several branches. The main branches are : the Litigation Branch, the Advice and Opinion Branch and the Drafting Branch. The Litigation Branch looks after all the State litigation in the High Court, and in the mofussil. The Advice and Opinion Branch advises Government, the heads of Departments throughout the State, and sometimes Central

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Government Departments. It also supervises and conducts all civil litigation throughout the State. The drafting and other technical matters relating to legislation are dealt with by the Drafting Branch. The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs is the Chief Draftsman to Government. A Joint Secretary and a Deputy Secretary do the drafting, and the R. L. A. finalises their drafts. The job of the Draftsman requires great skill and considerable knowledge and foresight. He must be a master of the language in which he drafts. This part of the Branch is very heavily worked, since we have three sessions of the Legislature now—two in Bombay and one in Nagpur. They are heavily pressed for time, and sometimes have to turn out legislation at very short notice. Legislation is approved by the Cabinet, before it is published as a Bill. Thereafter, it is taken to the Legislature. There is also a certain amount of conveyancing and other work, which is done by the Solicitors. The department also administers the Advocates Act and the Notaries Act. The Charity Commissioner is at the head of the Public Trusts Organisation, and administers the Charitable Endowments Act and the Societies Registration.

The Charity Commissioner's Organisation was constituted for the administration of the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950. The principal function of this office is the registration of the Public Trusts. This work is mostly done in Regional Offices. The total number of applications for registration received by the Charity Organisation upto the end of November 1964 was 43,716 and the number of Public Trusts registered during the period as 38,787. On an average, 55 trusts are registered every month in each of the Regional Offices. The Charity Organisation also prepares directories of Public Trusts and undertakes a scrutiny of their audited statement of accounts and generally exercises control and supervision of the Trusts. It also exercises a check on the accounts of big trusts to see that their corpus and unspent income are invested in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Charity Commissioner under the provisions of section 43 of the Act is deemed to be the treasurer of all the Charitable Endowments. He also functions as an agent and the treasurer of Charitable Endowments for India.

The Law and Judiciary Department also administers two schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes in the State ; viz. : (1) The Scheme for the grant of free legal assistance to members of the Backward Classes whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 in Civil proceedings or proceedings under the Mamlatdar's Court Act, 1906 ; and (2) Scheme for the grant of free legal assistance to Harijans in Civil Proceedings for claiming damages by way of compensation in cases in which harassment is caused to them.

During the year 1964-65, a total provision of Rs. 25,000 was made for these schemes and an expenditure of Rs. 36,544 was incurred till the end of December 1964, benefiting 653 persons. In addition to these schemes, it operates schemes for grant of fees for legal assistance to undefended poor persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,800 in sessions cases in mofussil, and in Greater Bombay to those whose income is less than Rs. 2,500. We have a total provision of about Rs. 80,000 for all these schemes.

The judiciary side of the Department mainly concerns itself with the administration of civil and criminal justice in the State. The High Court of Bombay has the control and supervision of all Courts in the State. The High Court is presided over by a Chief Justice and is assisted by 21 Puisne Judges. The administrative side of the High Court is managed by the Registrar and additional Registrar on Appellate Side ; and by the Prothonotary and Senior Master on the Original Side. A Permanent Bench of the High Court has been established at Nagpur in 19[illegible] with four Judges. The Sheriff of Bombay and his office looks after execution work, within the local limits of the original civil jurisdiction of the High Court at Bombay of all writs, summons, rules, orders, warrants, commands and processes of the High Court and of the Bombay City Civil Court, and the Court of Criminal Sessions, Bombay. There are about 33 Courts of the Presidency Magistrates in Greater Bombay (including the Chief Presidency Magistrate). They are under the administrative control of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Since 19[illegible] the Bombay City Civil and Sessions Court have been established in Greater Bombay area. The City Civil Court has been given jurisdiction in suits the pecuniary value of which does not exceed Rs. 25,000. The Sessions Court for Greater Bombay tries all Sessions cases arising within Greater Bombay. But these Courts are subordinate to the High Court. The number of Judges in these Courts is 17 including the Principal Judge. There are [illegible] Small Causes Courts at present located at Bombay, Poona and Nagpur. The Judges presiding over these Courts are invested with small powers and do not try any criminal cases

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Tremendous, But Not Impossible

—*Shri D. S. Desai,*
Minister for Home

the company of young friends who are bubling with enthusiasm have an earnest desire to put in best efforts for the all round opment of the country, one a feeling of re-assurance that country which under the stewardof our late Prime Minister has ked upon a well thought out for the socio-economic develop- of the country will make rapid s in the direction of the achieve- of our national objectives of a e state based on socialist ples. I have intense faith in the city of our young men to deliver goods and I am confident that, gh their initiative, earnestness, work, the country will be in a on to achieve our national tives.

e youth of the country are the est asset to us and I have no that under the inspiring gui- of Prime Minister Lal Bahadur the youth of the country will, the fullest measure, contribute mite towards fulfilling the nal obligations. Upon youth on white paper any impression be made and when the youth of the country are bubling with enthusiasm to see that they take the right initiative and work with a passion for country's development, there is no doubt that nation's destiny is secured. The young generation that is now coming up has a great responsibility in building up our economy on sound and scientific lines. In fact, all the nations of the world which have industrially and scientifically advanced in the post war era owe in substantial measure to the youth of the country who have started with redoubled vigour effective participation in the development of the country. Even the countries like Japan, Germany and Russia which suffered worst calamities during the war have come up in the international field and are well on the way to progress and prosperity. Had it not been for the youth of the country who got to grips with the national problems with confidence and courage the progress of these countries would not have been so great. The Indian youth will, I am sure, follow the lead given by their counterparts in other progressive countries and take upon themselves the work of planned development of the country. In whatever sphere you might be working whether it is trade or commerce, industry or finance you have to keep the national interest above all else.

Shri D. S. Desai

In the process of development we have to face many hardships and problems and haveto find out ways and means of overcoming the initial difficulties which are a *sine-qua-none* of planned progress. These difficulties should not come in the way of our progress. If we have the

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national spirit and have determination I am confident that nothing will deter us from achieving our national objectives. The test of a nation's strength and character will rest on how we face these problems with our united efforts, disciplined action and national outlook. Our progress in the spheres of commerce, industry, trade and finance has been substantial. But that should not lead us to complecency. Although we have achieved much, still much more remains to be achieved.

Members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce should redouble their efforts in strengthening economy of our country and in building up a strong united India. In this connection a passing reference may be made to the activities of some anti-national elements which are indulging in planning the flames of parochialism, regionalism and narrow mindedness. All these evils should be rooted out if we have to make our country strong, prosperous and united.

In the post independence period planning has played a major role in bettering the lot of the people. Though we have an appreciable record of national development much remains to be done. Eradication of poverty is the major problem before us. Even after three five yearplans, the question of eradication of poverty is formidable as before. We have to wage a war against poverty and disease and defeat privation. We have to see that every citizen of India, irrespective of caste or religion gets equal opportunity and equal rights as a citizen. We also want that people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes should come up to the level of others and that nobody should be socially or economically backward in this country.

This task is tremendous, but not impossible. Youth organisations can do a lot by explaining the objectives of the plans to the people and enlisting their co-operation, and by participating in the constructive work. It requires a good deal of training and preparation to be an effective worker. The youth should train, and prepare themselves, right from the student days so that they are fully equipped to face the future with courage and confidence. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has rightly said 'Life is realistic and hard, and it demands a good deal of training, training of the body and the mind, and for some occupation. One must work hard for it.'

In the economic field we are passing through a crucial period. You are well aware that India is facing a tight foreign exchange situation. Fears are being expressed in some quarters that the Fourth Five Year Plan may run into difficulties due to the foreign exchange situation. Pause or 'plan holiday' is being suggested to tide over the adverse period. I do not know what the final outcome would be. I refer to this problem becuase you might be interested in it. In my opinion, development is a continuous process and it should continue making the optimum use of material and human resources. You are experienced in commerce and industry. Therefore we should make vigorous efforts to increase exports, to earn more foreign exchange and make maximum use of indigenous talent and material to conserve the much needed foreign exchange. We shall have to face many difficulties but at times of emergency we can not wait for all facilities and foreign imports. If the young people are determined they will take this opportunity for building up a more self-reliant industry.

I have a great faith in the youth. They have always been the spearheads of revolution. I am confident they will play an important role in national reconstruction. I am sure, the members of Junior Chamber of Commerce, are doing commendable work. Their talent, enthusiasm, integrity and national outlook will go a long way in making the country strong and prosperous.

(Based on the speech recently delivered by the State Home Minister Shri D. S. Desai, at the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Bombay)

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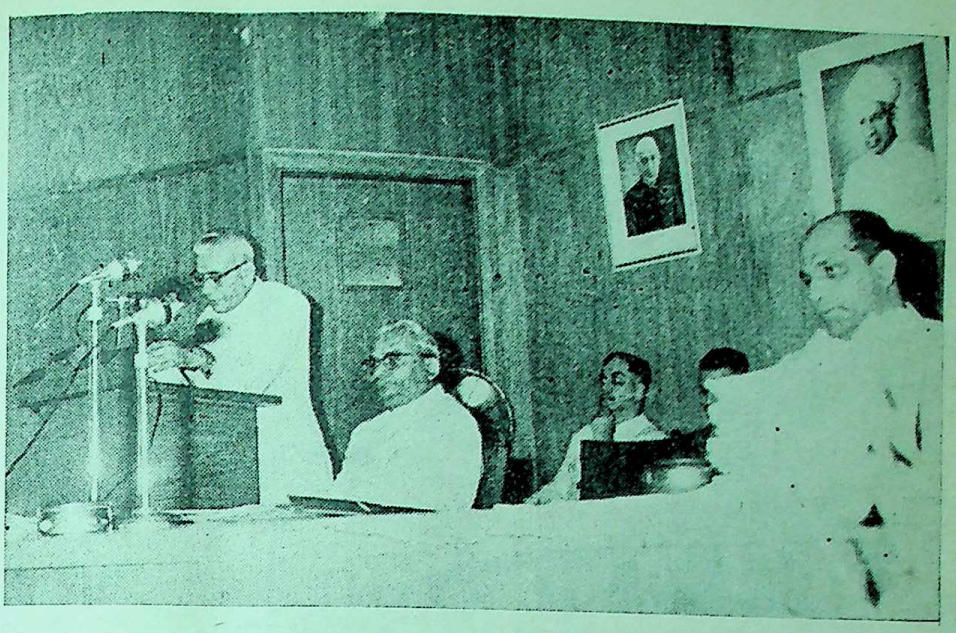
AROUND BOMBAY CITY



The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik speaking at the meeting of the State Board for Export promotion at Sachivalaya on August 17. Picture shows from left to right the chief Minister, the State Finance Minister, Shri S. K. Wankhede and the Director of the Board, Shri S. M. Lad.

★

Appeal to desist from demonstrations on food issue

Flag hoisting function at Sachivalaya

Assembly speeches of Lala Lajpatrai released

Recipients of President's Police awards

Low-income group tenements inaugurated

'Kal Swarshri'—life sketches of musicians

★

THE Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, made an appeal to the political parties, which gave a call for observing a "protest week" from August 20 on the food issue to refrain from taking such action. In a statement, the Chief Minister outlined the efforts that the State Government has been making efforts to meet the difficult food situation and said that there is clearly no point in organising mass demonstrations and agitations on these issues. Such demonstrations and agitations, he said, can fulfil no useful purpose; on the contrary they will only aggravate the hardship. The Chief Minister also made it clear that Government is fully determined to discharge its responsibility of maintaining law and order and preventing acts of violence. All necessary action will be taken to maintain peace and any attempt by anti-social elements to exploit the situation and incite or commit acts of violence will be firmly put down.

The following is the text of the Chief Minister's statement :

At a joint meeting of representatives of political parties held in Bombay on July 19 last, a charter of demands was formulated and a central antistarvations action committee set up to observe a "protest week" from August 20, 1965, by taking out morchas to revenue offices with a view to stopping the work in those offices and adopting other measures, till an assurance is given regarding the equitable distribution of foodgrains right up to the village level.

The food situation in Maharashtra has to be viewed in the context of the general situation in the country as a whole. The State Government has been doing everything in its power to reduce the food deficit by offering incentives to producers to produce more foodgrains. As a result of our cumulative efforts and a favourable monsoon, the harvest in 1964-65 was generally more favourable for all food crops than in the previous two years.

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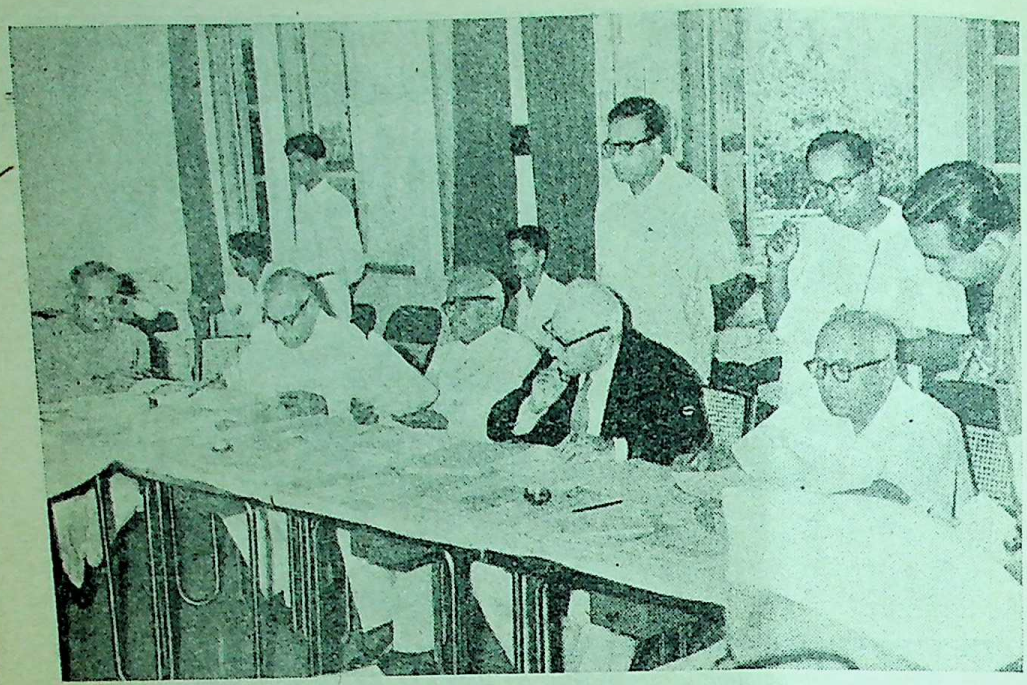

The Delimitation Commission held its Session in Bombay on August 16 and 17. From left to right are Shri R. P. Umarji, under Secratary, General Administration Department and Deputy C. E. O. Maharashtra State: Shri P. S. Subramanyam, Secrertary, Delimitation Commission, Shri K. V. K. Sunderam, Chief Election Commissioner and ex-officio member of the Commission, Justice J. L. Kapoor, the chairman, and Justice C. P. Sinha, member af the Commission.

Another aspect of makinig up the deficit is to obtain foodgrains from the Government of India and other surplus States. Even in the four months from May to August this year we have obtained from the Government of India and issued for consumption 1,31,000 tonnes of rice as against 85,800 tonnes issued in the corresponding period last year. Similarly, in respect of wheat we have issued about 4,19,000 tonnes as against 3,52,000 tonnes in the corresponding period last year. Thus, the total availability was better by 1,12,000 tonnes of foodgrains obtained from the Government of India. In addition, we also released for consumption the locally purchased rice and jowar of about a lakh of tonnes, and about 52,000 tonnes of coarse grain obtained from surplus States. In distributing the foodgrains the Collectors have been directed to distribute them taking into account the needs of the vulnerable areas and sections of the community which are to receive the highest priority. In short, the food situation at this time this year is comparatively less unfavourable than it was last year.

From what is stated above, it will be seen that Government is taking all possible measures to meet the difficult food situation. It would indeed be unrealistic for any one to expect any Government or any party to solve overnight at one stroke a problem which is admittedly an all-India question in many aspects. However, my Government has always welcomed and undertaken to consider carefully all constructive suggestions towards the solution of the problem from any party or individual; and such suggestions are still welcome.

But, while not disputing the democratic right of peaceful protest, it is necessary to draw a line somewhere; and there is clearly no point in organising mass demonstrations and agitations on these issues. It should be obvious to all right-thinking men and women that such demonstrations and agitations can fulfil no useful purpose; on the contrary, they will only aggravate the hardship. There is also grave danger in inflaming public passions. Even when

A full grown gulmohar tree was transplanted on the outskirts of the Fellowship of the Physically Handicapped Institute at Hornby vellard, Bombay. Picture shows the Chief Minister watering the transplanted tree.

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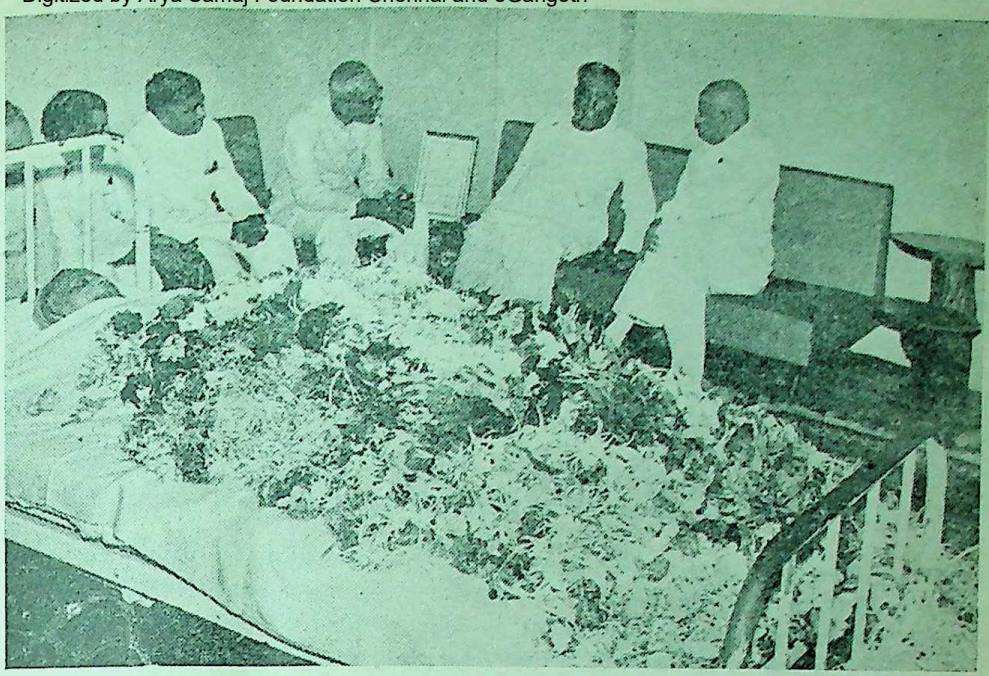

Smt. Vithabai, the mother of Shri Y. B. Chavan, the Defence Minister of India, breathed her last at Reveira , Bombay, on August 18 last. Picture shows Smt. Vithabai resting in eternal Peace. The Governor, The Chief Minister, the Mayor and others are seen offering their condolence to the bereaved.

onstrations are intended to be ceful, it is not always possible to nce when mass agitations are anised and large crowds collect, w exactly the crowds will behave the possibility of serious in- nts cannot be ruled out.

Apart from this, demonstrations l agitations of this kind divert the tion of the administration and e people from more important ters relating to defence and nati- l security. This is all the more ortable at a time when all our rgies and resources should be ncentrated on the defence of our rders. You all know what is hap- ning in Kashmir today. For all se reasons, it is hoped that wiser nsels will prevail and that the litical parties concerned will re- in from carrying out their joint gramme.

While making this appeal, vernment also wishes to make it e clear that it is fully determined discharge its responsibility of maintaining law and order and preventing acts of violence. All necessary action will be taken to maintain peace and any attempt by anti-social elements to exploit the situation and incite or commit acts of violence will be firmly put down. The Government cannot possibly stand by and allow interference in the working of its offices or see grain godowns or other property being damaged, and is determined to take all necessary measures to prevent any such attempts.

Shri Y. B. Chavan with his mother Smt. Vithabai (centre) and Smt. Venutai Chavan

★

Flag hoisting function at Sachivalaya

On the auspicious occasion of the Independence Day everyone should resolve to help solve the problems facing the country instead of adding to them.

This appeal was made by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra Shri V. P. Naik, when he hoisted the National Flag at Sachivalaya, on the occasion of the 18th Independence Day.

Referring to the country's planned development, Shri Naik said that in solving the problems which were facing us today lay the test of the people. Posterity would decide whether we had succeeded in that test. Though considerable progress

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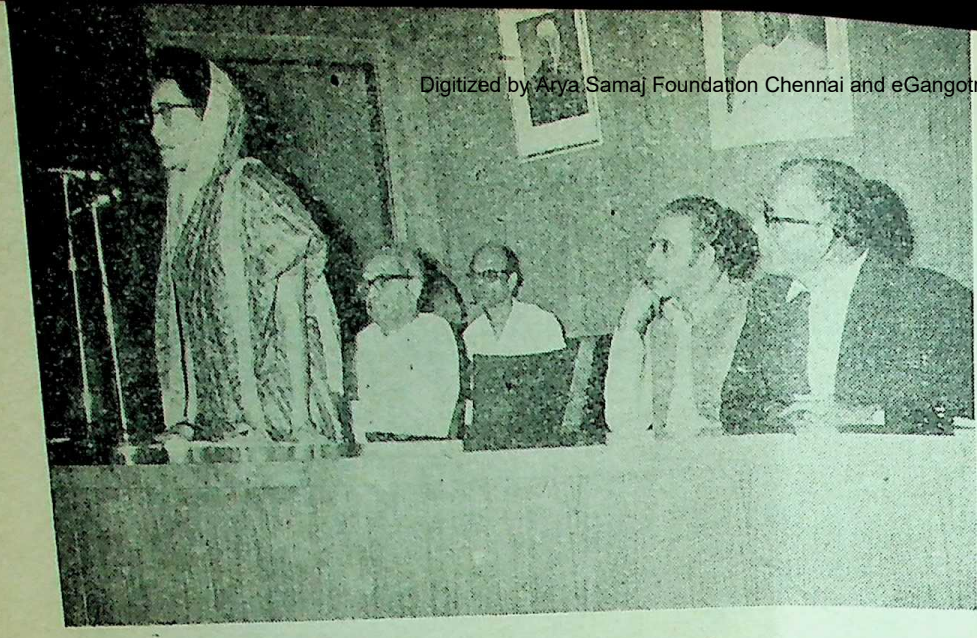
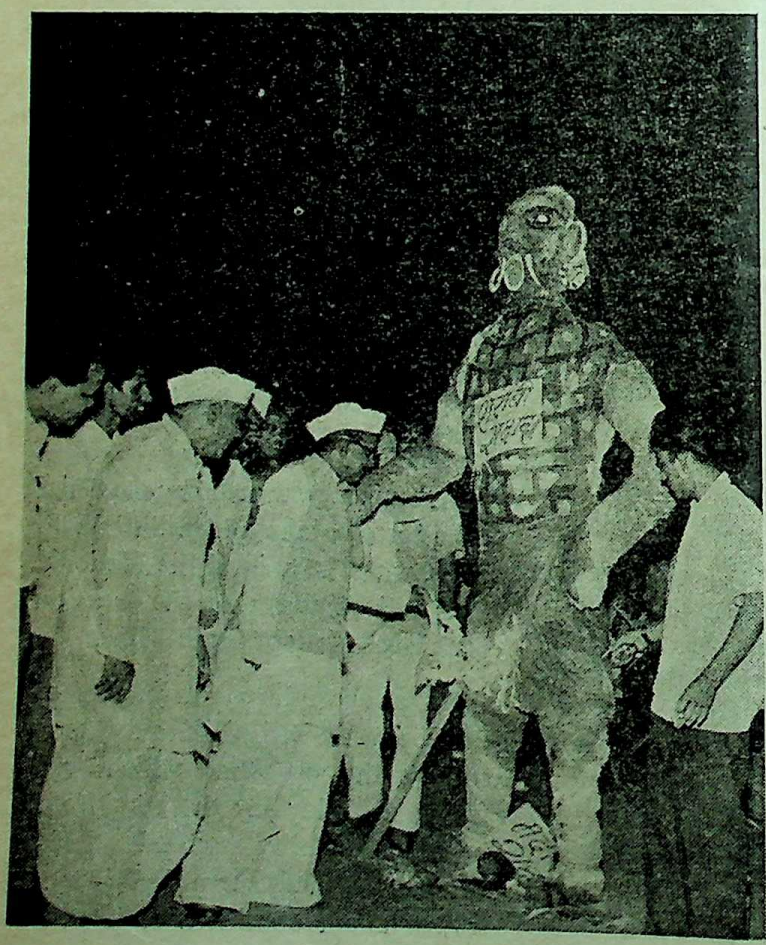


A book in Marathi entitled 'Sat Swarashri' by Shri Gopalkrishna Bhobe, was declared published by Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhonsale, Minister for Social Welfare, at a special function organised at Sachivalaya on August 8 last. Picture shows the Minister speaking on the occasion. Second from right (seated) is the author.

had been achieved during the last 18 years, they had still to march a long way for increasing the food production, he added.

The Chief Minister said that the country had great expectations from Maharashtra and it was necessary to strive hard to solve the food problem and be prepared for the national defence.

Paying tributes to the memory of the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Chief Minister expressed the hope that all would contribute their mite to the Nehru Memorial Fund.



The Minister for Prohibition, Shri S. V. Sonavane, setting fire to the effigy of the demon of liquor at Juhu Tara in Bombay on August 11 last.

Earlier, the Bombay Police gave a salute to the National Flag and the Police Band played the National Song. State Ministers and high Government officials attended the function.

Speeches of Lala Lajpatrai released

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, released the first volume of the speeches of Lala Lajpatrai in the Central Assembly at his residence 'Varsha', Mount Pleasant Road, on 15th August.

The speeches translated in Marathi and Hindi, have been published by the Maharashtra State Lala Lajpatrai Centenary Committee as part of the Lala Lajpatrai Centenary Celebrations. The volume contains political speeches of Lala Lajpatrai. Another publication of the Committee, namely, Lala Lajpatrai, 'The Man In His Own Words', was also released at the hands of the Chief Minister on the occasion.

Speaking on the occasion the Chief Minister said that Lala Lajpatrai was a versatile personality, politician, social reformer, orator and journalist. As a politician he was a tower of strength. Nothing deterred him from his faith.

Shri Naik paid compliments to the Maharashtra State Lala Lajpatrai Centenary Committee on bringing out the useful publications. He paid special compliments to Dr. N. N. Kailas, Deputy Minister for Education and Vice Chairman of the Committee, on his dynamic inspiration and his instrumental role in bringing out these publications and also organising the celebrations in a fitting manner.

Earlier, welcoming the Chief Minister, Dr.N. N. Kailas said that the Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur

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Shastri had praised the work of the Maharashtra Committee in organising the Lala Lajpatrai Centenary celebrations which, according to him, were worthy of emulation by other States. He announced that the State Government had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 25,000 for the celebrations to the committee. He said that two more volumes containing Lalaji's speeches on economic and social problems will be released at the hands of the Prime Minister in October or November next.

Shri H. H. Ismail, Secretary of the Committee, proposed a vote of thanks.

Recipients of President's Police Awards

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, congratulated the seven officers and men of the Maharashtra State Police who received the President's Police Awards for meritorious service on the Independence Day when the latter called on him at his residence. The Minister acquainted himself with the meritorious work done by the officers and men, who gave their own accounts.

The officers and men who received the awards are Shri J. T. F. Curry, Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic), Greater Bombay; Shri Y. M. Deshpande, Inspector of Police, Special Police Establishment, Bombay; Shri D. H. Crawford, Inspector of Police, Greater Bombay; Shri K. K. Bhosle, Inspector of Police, Anti-Corruption and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau, Kolhapur Unit; Shri K. B. More, Reserve Sub-Inspector of Police, Poona; Shri Sayad Munir Sayad Lal, Brevet Jamadar, Nasik District; and Shri V. M. Chavan, Head Constable, Poona.

Shri S. Majeedullah, Inspector General of Police, and Shri A. G. Rajadhyaksha, Commissioner of Police, were present on the occasion.

Law and order must be maintained

The Minister for Home Shri D. S. Desai, stated at Bombay, recently that it was the primary duty of a Government to maintain law and order and look after the lives and property of its citizens. He was inaugurating a charitable dispensary of the Bombay Biochemic Practitioners' Association at the Nagarik Kalyan Kendra, Tardeo.

Shri Desai said that the Government had always been considerate to the views of the opposition parties, related to whatever problems they might have been, food or any other. That had been the tradition of the Government and it had never taken any hasty decisions.

The Home Minister said that the people must have by now obtained a correct picture through newspapers of the Kolhapur incident which occurred recently. He said that it was the responsibility of the opposition to ensure that such type of incidents did not repeat any where else. They should also see to it that the anti social elements did not get the upperhand in the movement launched by them, forcing the administration to resort to stern action.

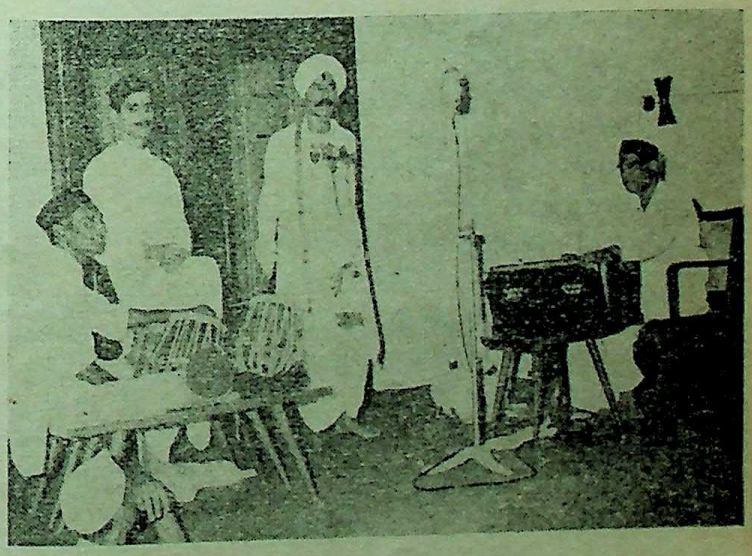
Life sketches of musicians

Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhonsle, Minister for Social Welfare, said at Bombay, recently that it was the duty of the Government to publish biographies of great men in every walk of life.

The Minister was releasing " Sat Swarshri ", a book comprising life-sketches of seven musicians who worked for the growth and development of music in Maharashtra, written by the eminent Marathi music critic, Shri Gopalkrishna Bhobe.

Smt. Bhonsle complimented Shri Bhobe on writing the book in a very lucid and simple language. The book would be of immense use to all readers, especially the lovers of music, she added.

The book has been published by the Government of Maharashtra in accordnace with the Government decision to publish low priced book for the common man in order to introduce musicians of Maharashtra. The book " Sat Swarashri " contains life-sketches of (*i*) Balkrishnabuwa Ichalkaranjikar ; (*ii*) Pandit Vishnu



A special kirtan programme was arranged for the Members of the Legislative Assembly at the M. L. A. Hostel, Bombay in July last. Picture shows Shri Gajananbuva Narsingpurkar performing kirtan.

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Digambar Paluskar ; (*iii*) Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande ; (*iv*) Pandit Bhaskarbuwa Bakhale ; (*v*) Khansaheb Abdul Karim Khan ; (*vi*) Gayanacharya Ramkrishnabuwa Vaze and (*vii*) Khansaheb Alladia Khan.

The book of about 125 pages is priced Re. 1 only.

Shri Vasant Desai, Shri Wamanrao H. Deshpande and Shri Soli Batliwala also spoke on the occasion.

Low-income group tenements inaugurated

Highly appreciating the work done by the Maharashtra Housing Board for the construction of tenements for different classes of society in Bombay and elsewhere, Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, inaugurating the new Low-Income Group Housing Colony at Chembur, recently emphasized the great need for cheaper housing in quicker time.

Shri Bharde entirely agreed with the earlier remarks made by Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Housing, that mass production of housing was the need of the hour and that in order to have mass production it was necessary to have cheaper cost constructions so that they could be made available at lower rentals than what were prevailing today.

Earlier, Shri Taleyarkhan, Minister for Housing, said that by the inauguration at the hands of the Speaker of the new Low Income Group colony of the Maharashtra Housing Board, the 71st housing colony of the Board has been opened in Bombay.

Shri Vinayakrao Patil, President of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee, presided and complimented the Government and the Maharashtra Housing Board for the work which they had done for housing and pleaded for a larger programme to be taken in hand.

Medals distributed

Shri M. D. Choudhari, Minister for Education, distributed medals to the first batch of graduates from the South Indian Education Society's Arts and Science College, at Bombay, recently.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister said that it was a happy augury in the life of the institution. He called upon the students to utilise their knowledge for productive purposes instead of using it merely for getting jobs.

The Principal of the College, Shri Ram Joshi, welcomed the Minister and Shri T. V. Chidambaran, Registrar of the Bombay University, proposed a vote of thanks.

Law and Judiciary Structure in Maharashtra

(*continued from page 8*)

The District Court is the highest judicial authority in a district. There are Courts of Assistant Judges and Civil Judges of the Senior and Junior Divisions. The District Judge supervises these Courts. The District Judge exercises jurisdiction ; both original and appellate. The District Judges are also the Sessions Judges for their districts and as such they try criminal cases. In this work they are assisted by Assistant Judges who are invested with Sessions powers. A sessions Judge or an Additional Sessions Judge can pass any sentences authorised by law but a sentence of death passed by any such Judge is subjetct to confirmation by the High Court.

Maharashtra State has effected separation of Judiciary from the Executive as long back as in 1953 extending the scheme to added areas in 1959 and consequently all Civil and Criminal Courts are now subordinate to the High Court both administratively and judicially. There are two classes of Magistrates, namely, (1) Judicial Magistrates and (2) Executive Magistrates. The main functions of Judicial Magistrates is the administration of criminal justice within their jurisdiction. Executive Magistrates have no powers to try offences. They exercise magisterial powers for the maintenance of law and order. They are subordinate to Government, and conduct mainly preventive jurisdiction i. e. what are known as Chapter cases.

Amendments to and administration of, criminal law including Indian Penal Code, Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes, Evidence and Oaths, Marriage and Divorce, Wills, intestacy and Succession, Contracts, Arbitration, Bankruptcy and Insolvency are also examined in the Law and Judiciary Department.

Government makes a total provision of Rs. 2,95,75,000 for this Department, out of which a sum of about Rs. 2,65,21,900 is spent on the administration of justice, including fees and retainers of the Law Officers of Government.

(Based on Radio talk broadcast from A. I. R., Bombay)

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SSEMBLY ROCEEDINGS

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ONSEQUENT upon the refusal by the Speaker, Shri T. S. Bharde, to e an adjournment motion spon- d by Shri K. N. Dhulup, der of the opposition and four er Opposition members, the e Opposition in the Maha- tra Legislative Assembly staged k-out on August 3. The motion t to discuss the deaths at ogai and Pandharpur due to lt food situation.

ri P. K. Savant, Minister for l Supplies, assured the House an inquiry would be made in cidents.

e Speaker giving his ruling said o sound a motion for adjourn- it was necessary that the r must be grave and serious, ing immediate attention ; it involve administrative failure thirdly, the facts on which it ased must be definite.

rvashri K. N. Dhulup, D. B. K. S. Dhongde, M. B. kar, S. G. Patkar, Dr. P. V. k, B. S. Naik and T. S. Kar- spoke on the motion.

g Programme by Co-operative ieties

K. S. Sonavane, Minister for eration, stated in the Assembly on August 3 that the Reserve Bank of India had then permitted the State Government to guarantee loans to the State Co-operative Housing Finance Society carrying interest up to 6·5 per cent. He was replying to a discussion raised by Shri F. M. Pinto (Ind.) on the serious situation created in the matter of construction of houses by co-operative housing societies due to the inability of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Society to sanction loans for co-operative housing. Others participating in the discussion were Sarvashris I. P. Parekh, A. H. Mamdani, Shyam Kocharekar, Dr. P. V. Mandlik and D. B. Patil.

The House passed the Bombay Village Panchayats (Amendment) Bill in all its three readings.

Out of the amendments moved by the opposition members, ten amendments were accepted by the House.

Condolatory reference to late Shri S. V. Parulekar.

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, made condolatory reference in the Legislative Assembly on August 4 to the sad demise of late Shri S. V. Parulekar, ex-M.L.A.

Sarvashris K. N. Dhulup, S. G. Patkar, P. K. Atre and Dr. P. V. Mandlik spoke on the reference.

Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly also associated himself with the feelings expressed by the members. The House stood in silence for a couple of minutes to pay respect to the memory of the deceased. The Speaker announced that the condolences would be sent to the relatives of the deceased.

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, stated that the jail doctor had certified that Shri S. V. Parulekar, who was suffering from hypertension with fluctuation in his blood pressure, had an attack of coronory thrombosis and died a natural death. He said that Dr. V. K. Tipnis who treated Shri Parulekar at St. George Hospital had expressed the opinion that the detenue died of myo-cardial infection. Smt. Godavari Parulekar herself had made a statement before the city coroner that she had no complaint about the medical treatment given to her husband by the jail authorities.

Shri Desai assured the house that the Government was giving detenues all medical attention including special treatment when necessary.

The House passed (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1965 in all its three readings.

Those who participated in the debate were Sarvashris F. M. Pinto, K. S. Dhongde and A. H. Mamdani,

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Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Urban Development, accepted the amendment moved by Shri Mamdani.

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Urban Development, stated in the Legislative Assembly on August 5 that the Nagpur Municipal Corporation's proposal to increase octroi on timber was justifiable. He was replying to a calling attention motion by Dr. P. V. Mandlik (PSP) on the "recent increase in the rates of octroi duty on timber by the Nagpur Municipal Corporation and the danger of the timber industry being shifted to places outside the State."

The Minister said the slight increase of nine paise per quintal was not likely to frighten the timber industry to shift to other places. At present he said, the duty was recovered at Rs. 10 per truck load since the "truck load" was specifically provided in the octroi schedule. Comparing the position in 1951, the truck capacity had been enormously increased but the Corporation continued to charge duty on truck load basis, thereby losing revenue on this account. The existing rate of octroi of 31 paise per quintal was proposed to be raised to 40 paise.

The Minister said the proposed octroi rules would be given effect to after the Corporation considered the objections received by it and the Government its approval.

Nationalisation of passenger road transport

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, stated that the State Government proposed to nationalise passenger road transport on all routes in the State during the Fourth Five-Year Plan. He said that the Government could not effect the nationalisation in Vidarbha as proposed because of the legal difficulties. However, both the Government and the Road Transport Corporation had decided to expedite the process of nationalisation, he added.

The Minister was replying to a debate on the recommendations of the Estimates Committee for 1964-65, concerning the progress of nationalisation of passenger road transport and the introduction of bus fares at telescopic rates by the Maharashtra State Road Transport raised by Shri T. S. Karkhanis (PWP).

Shri Desai refuted the charges that the Government ignored the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee. He said the Corporation had already prepared a Rs. 14·45 Crores scheme for the purpose of nationalising all routes in the State during the Fourth Plan.

Telescopic rates

Referring to the question of introduction of fares at telescopic rates, the Minister pointed out that neither the Government nor the Corporation had rejected the recommendation of the Estimates Committee. Telescopic rates, he said would benefit only the long-distance travellers, while travellers travelling short distances would have to pay fares at high rates. After considering both these aspects, decision would be taken.

Participating in the debate were Sarvashris F. M. Pinto (Ind), K. R. Patil (PWP), I. P. Parikh (Cong.), M. J. Khandelwal (DF), S. K. Athalye (SSP) and K. S. Dhongde (PWP).

Completion Certificate And Rent Act

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Housing, stated in the Legislative Assembly on August 6 that the implications of a judgement of the Small Causes Court holding the premises in respect of which a building completion certificate had not been given by the municipal corporation, did not come within the purview of the Rent Act were being examined. If Advisable further appropriate action would be taken in consultation with the Municipal Corporation.

Shri Taleyarkhan was making the statement in response to a calling attention motion by Dr. P. V. Mandlik (PSP) on the stipulations faced by persons residing in unauthorised structures on account of the judgement. The notice said that a tenant was evicted because the Corporation had not given completion certificate and hence he could not get protection under the Rent Act.

The Housing Minister stated that the Municipal Commissioner would be requested to examine the question whether the municipality under its procedure could regularise those cases where completion certificate had not been issued in order to see how such hard cases might be dealt with.

Shri Taleyarkhan informed that the question was also discussed in the meeting of the Housing Advisory Council on January 2[illegible] 1965.

Replying to the discussion on the Maharashtra Secondary Education Boards Bill on August 11, Shri M. [illegible] Chaudhary, Minister for Education said that the aim of the Bill was not to formulate the education policy nor did it aim at improving the standard of secondary education in the State. The Education Commission was now considering the problems on an all-India basis. He said that the Bill sought to [illegible]

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uniformity in respect of ducting the secondary school ificate examination in the three ons of the State, namely, rbha, Marathwada and Wes- Maharashtra and give certain ers to the Boards which were ady in existence in the Vidarbha

ustifying the provision of nomina- of members on the Board, Education Minister said that ernment did not want to inter- in the field of education. But e should be a limit to the demo- ic principle of election in the d of education. The nomination ld enable the Government to ude eminent and experienced cationists in the Board. Even if educational experts contested ctions there could not be any arantee of their being elected. is difficulty could be avoided by rting to the principle of nomina- n.

Shri P. G. Kher (Cong. Bandra), n V. G. Shivdase (Cong. Shola- , Shri K. T. Girme, Deputy aker, Shri D. K. Deshpande g. Yawal) and Shri I. P. Parikh (Cong. Bombay) participated in the discussion.

The House then passed the Bill after three readings.

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, told the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on August 12, that the State Government would soon announce a scheme to ensure equitable distribution of foodgrains throughout the State.

The Chief Minister was replying to a discussion raised by Dr. P. V. Mandlik (PSP Guhagar). He said that the Agriculture and Food Department was working out the details of the scheme.

Shri Naik said that the State's deficit in respect of food was estimated at about 1·8 million tons annually. The State Government was endeavouring its best to increase its food producton by undertaking various schemes, including monopoly jowar purchase scheme. He admitted that still many cultivators in the State had surplus stocks with them. He appealed to them to come out voluntarily with their stocks and without the Government forcing them to do it.

Shri Naik was pained to see that some members of the Opposition had resorted to fast and other unparliamentary methods in the House. The Government had always welcomed the discussion on the food situation in the State on the floor of the House, as frequently as possible. He was prepared for the formation of an all-party committee to consider the food situation.

Earlier, initiating the discussion, Dr. Mandlik said that at least six kilograms of foodgrains per head per month should be supplied throughout the State.

Shri F. M. Pinto (Ind. Mahim), Shri V. S. Dandekar (D. F. Nagpur), Shri Bhai Shetye (P.S. Sangmeshwar), Shri K. S. Dharia (Cong. Bombay), Shri A. H. Mamdani (Cong. Darwah) and Shri Shyam Kocharekar (PSP Malwan) participated in the discussion.

Shri T. S. Bharde, speaker then announced that by order of the Governor of Maharashtra the Monsoon Session was prorogued. The next session will be held at Nagpur from November 15 next.

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STATE AWARDS FOR TEACHERS

THE Government of Maharashtra has formulated a scheme on the lines of the Central Government scheme to award prizes to the best teachers in the primary and secondary schools. This scheme is in vogue since 1961-62. In the current academic year 1964-65, six primary and seven secondary teachers have been awarded these prizes. Each prize is of Rs. 500. Besides, the recipients of the awards are also given merit certificates.

All the teachers who have completed 20 years of service and are at present working as teachers in Government recognised schools are considered eligible for the award of the prizes. The prizes are awarded for the efficiency and the esteem which the teacher is able to arouse, the social service and urge for social up lift shown by the teacher.

There is a tradition in India of honouring the teachers and the learned. Everybody expects that it should continue. By respecting the teacher we are respecting his ability in shaping a future generation with sound characters. This was stated by Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra State at a function held at the Council Hall, Poona, on August 15 while awarding prizes to the recipients of the awards.

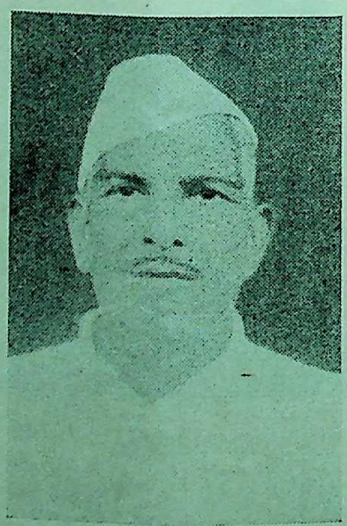
Welcoming the teachers and others the State Minister for Education, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, said that it was in the fitness of things that the function to honour the teachers was being held at Poona which has a glorious tradition in the field of education.

It is this city which is proud of a succession of great teachers like Lokmanya Tilak, Dadaji Konddev and Jijabai, mother of Chhatrapati Shivaji. They were the persons who contributed a great deal to the great cultural traditions of India.

[The photographs of the recipients of the awards for this year have been given on this page.]

Shri S. V. Deodhar
Head Master, Municipal Marathi School, Sion, Bombay

Shri G. V. Londhe
Teacher, Primary School No. 1, Alibag, District Kolaba



Shri A. A. Balki
Senior Basic School, Patan Savangi, District Nagpur

Shri R. S. Tupe
Head Master, Boy's Primary School No. 1, Manmad, District Nasik

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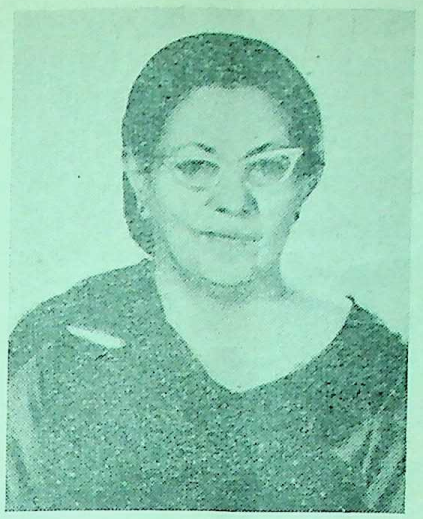
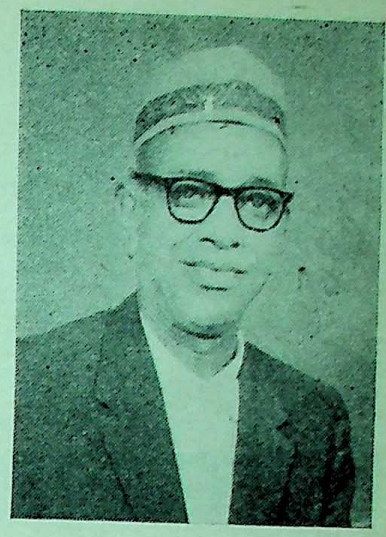
Shri R. R. Rane, Head Master, Basic Training School, Basic Training School for Women, Ratnagiri

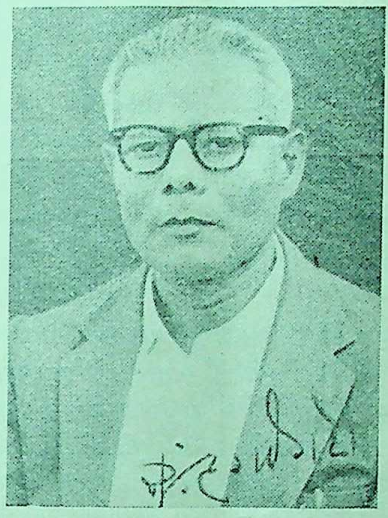


Kum. Perin J. Nagarwala
Principal, J. C. Vachha Girls' High School, Dadar, Bombay



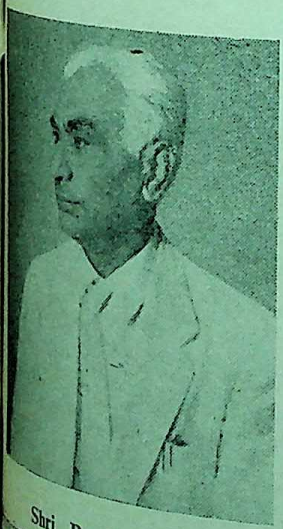
Shri G. S. Gokhale
Teacher, C. P. and Berar Education Society's High School, Mahal, Nagpur

Shri R. T. Kapdekar
Head Master, Jivan Shikshan Mandir, Tupe, Taluka Panvel, District Kolaba

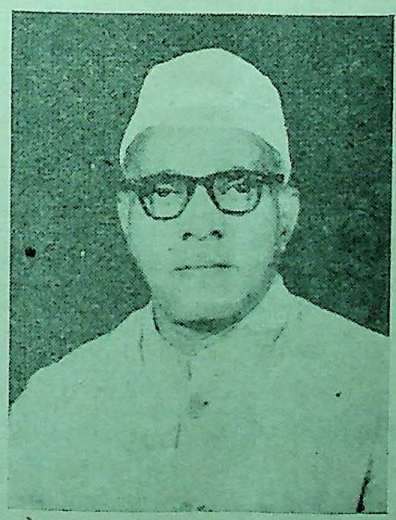


Shri S. H. Gogte, Superintendent, K. E. Society's Vithoba Khandappa High School, Panvel, District Kolaba

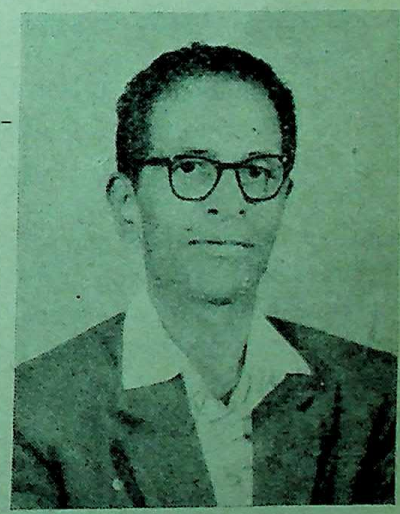
Shri V. N. Thatte
Head Master, Zilla Parishad Multipurpose Middle School, Osmanabad



Shri B. R. Desai
Principal, Smt. G. B. P. High School, Vile Parle, Bombay



Shri B. S. Naik
Head Master, Rani Parvatidevi High School, Sawantwadi, District Ratnagiri



Shri N. B. Thorat
Head Master, Maratha English School, Satana, District Nasik

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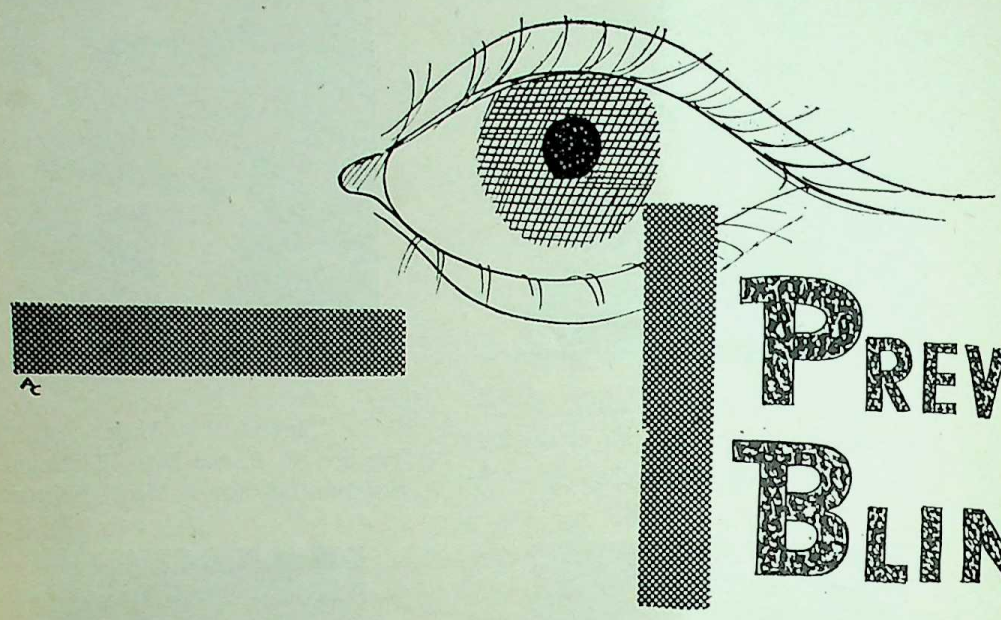

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

—U. C. GUPTA

On the occasion of the observance of Blindness Day on August 5, 1965, this article written by a specialist in theNational Trachoma Control Programme, Government of India, will, it is hoped, be of immense interest to the readers from Maharashtra. The State is doing pioneering work in this field and the eye-bank opened at the J. J. Group of Hospitals has been doing great service to the blind by way of corneal grafting.

INDIA alone accounts for about 4·5 million people as economically blind of the total 10 million blind in the world, according to W. H. O. estimates. It has been noted that about 60-80 per cent. of the blindness occure mostly due to preventible causes. In some of the countries like Arabia, Egypt, Algeria, Tunis, Pakistan, India etc., trachoma and associated infections alone are responsible for about 80 per cent. of the preventible blindness. It has been observed that the preventive measures, although appearing costly at the initial stage, are really sound investment in the long run in any country for the health of the people.

The causes of the blindness may be studied in different age groups, as follows : (*i*) the toddlers and the young ; (*ii*) the school-going children ; (*iii*) the youth ; and (*iv*) the aged.

From the studies about the causes of blindness i the toddlers and the young, it has been established th about 30 per cent. of the blinds in India have been rec recorded to loose their eye sight under the age of and in most cases during the first five years of life. dis smallpox, conjunctivities including Trachoma, injur opthalmia meonatourm and poor or unbalanced These are some of the main causes of blindness in t younger population of our country, which could easily averted.

In schools the impairment to sight is due to the effects of bad posture, glare and badly printed bo bad lighting in the class-rooms ; unsatisfactory se arrangement without giving consideration to the he of students and readable distance from the black-bo etc. In addition to these causes, smallpox, trach

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associated infections, injuries and poor or unbalanced still require our attention. To remedy these, it is ential that the school authorities be made aware of responsibilities with regard to the childs health and n. Any negligence at this stage may cost many our future citizens their eye sight. The school help ers have to play a vital role, as the caretaker of the ol-going children's health. It is to this age group that have to inculcate the habits of personal hygine and ate them to the principles of healthful living.

In the age group of 21-40 years, Trachoma and asso- ed conjunctivities, venereal diseases, injuries and ctes may be taken as the main cause for impairment n. However, smallpox and mal-nutrition are not e ignored. It is in this age group that the various alea of trachoma being to manifest themselves. ereal diseases also account for a good number of s of affected eye-sight. If not controlled in time ereal diseases may lead to very severe complications ding loss of eye-sight. Occupational and industrial ards pose another problem for the sight. Suitable visions are there in the Act but in many of the facto- s a firm implementation of the same is generally king. Therefore, it is essential that the provisions are y observed and wherever such provisions do not t they are provided and followed in the true spirit.

Various diseases mentioned for the youth are also onsible for causing impairment of eye-sight in the d-group. In addition, cataract which is a curable dness and glaucoma which is very dangerous but a entible one are added to the list. Sequalea and plications of trachoma burrow their roots still ger, manifesting many severe entropions, trichiases. eal ulcers and even complete loss of eye. Glaucoma, its treatment and cure, requires detection on the earance of the very first symptoms and services of ialised hospitals and institutions.

dness caused by Quacks

Another cause of impairment of vision, especially r country, is the blindness caused by the quacks. couchers and quacks add a large number to the ntry's blind population by their pernicious activities. nsive propaganda against these unqualified persons o pose as eye specialists, is very necessary. Many ple have lost their eyes because of the irritants used these persons and their crude efforts to operate on ract cases. India's villages and towns abound with quack healers. With the lack of medical facilities he country side the poor villager falls an easy prey these heartless cheats. Until and unless a law is enacted against this quackery and strictly enforced, it may be years before the villager learns to shun it. There is also need to place the scientific system of medicine within easy reach of the common man, which will count as proper step in this direction.

Diseases of the eyes go hand in hand with proverty, ingorance and poor living conditions. Therefore, efforts to raise a standards of living, education and environmental sanitation and hygiene and to educate the people about balanced diet, must go on simultaneously with a blindness prevention programme.

Control measures

Measures to control these diseases have been initiated by the Government of India, in some cases with the support of international organisations. The efforts are beginning to bear fruit which is evident form reduction in the number of cases of ophthalmia neonatourm with the availability of proper midwifery service in rural areas. Small pox, once the major cause of blindness, is largely under control, and it is hoped that with the extension of small pox eradication programme people will be free from this disease and consequently from its threat to eye sight.

Trachoma, in association with conjunctivitis, is responsible for about 60 per cent. of preventible blindness in this country. Epidemiological studies carried out by the Trachoma Control Pilot project of the Indian Council of Medical Research have brought to light valuable knowledge about this disease. Various field trials have also been carried out to use this knowledge in the most economical, practical and efficacious methods of control.

On the basis of the experience gained during the pilot phase, the Government of India has taken up the National Trachoma Control Programme with effect from March 1963, under the Union Ministry of Health. The trachoma control activities are being continued by 53 Government and 3 voluntary organisation field units in the States. The States of Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh are having 15, 25, 7, 6, 1, 1, and 1 fully-equipped units respectively for trachoma control programme. All these units have covered about 4·284 million rural population up to June 1965 by treatment and free distribution of antibiotics tubes to each household. Under this programme health education activities are going side by side with the treatment programme, so as to create consciousness in the people for the prevention of Trachoma and availing the service provided to them for its cure.

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A SCHEME THAT YOU MUST ADOPT

Such a scheme is the Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme. The monthly deposits are very much within your reach. The investments are low, the returns high! A deposit of Rs. 10 every month will fetch you Rs. 650 in a 5 year Account, Rs. 1,450 in a 10 year Account and Rs. 2,500 in 15 year Account as againt your deposits of Rs. 600, 1,200 & 1,800 respectively. Rebate in income-tax is allowed on your investments in 10 and 15 year accounts. With this scheme, your plans for the future will always be fulfilled.

SMALL SAVINGS SS SERVE THE STATE & YOUR FAMILY

SMALL SAVINGS PROVIDE FOR EVERY NEED

The Directorate of Small Savings
Government of Maharashtra, Sachivalaya, Bombay

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OVERNMENT ECISIONS ND NNOUNCEMENTS

★ *New concessions to freedom fighters*

★ *Compulsory primary education in Vidarbha & Marathwada*

★ *International Co-operation Day celebrations*

★ *Milk Yield Competitions*

★

a meeting of the spokesmen the organisations of freedom ers held on June 29, 1965, the f Minister promised to consider suggestions made by them and nce the decision of the Go- ment on as many of them as po- e before the Independence Day, st 15, 1965. Accordingly, the wing decisions are announced :—

e term "political sufferers" not be used henceforward. It be substituted by the term edom fighters".

ntantrya Sangram Sainik San- Patra (a certificate of honour) be given to every freedom r, whether he wants Govern- help or not.

fines recovered from freedom rs will be refunded. This will ne by amending the law, if ble. If amendment of the law not become possible, they will nded by grants-in-aid equal amount of fines recovered.

ernment has considered the tion of granting concessions in t of pensions, land, loans, tion and employment and has t as follows :—

From August 15, 1965 onwards, pension for life of Rs. 50 per month will be given to every freedom fighter who is adjudged by Government as needy and has completed 55 years or who, irrespective of age, is physically unfit to earn his livelihood.

In the matter of grant of agricultural land for personal cultivation, freedom fighters will be given the second highest priority which, as matters stand, will be the highest priority, as nearly all the pe sons given the highest priority have already been provided with land. Freedom fighters will be treated as on par with Army personnel for grant of land from the reserved area.

The condition requiring residence within five miles for the grant of agricultural land will be relaxed in favour of freedom fighters.

Freedom fighters will be entitled to house sites and land for business without auction on payment of market value.

In matters of loan, provided they fulfil the conditions prescribed by Government for various schemes, freedom fighters will be given the highest priority.

A freedom fighter will be eligible for any one of the concessions mentioned above, e.g. (1) pension, (2) grant of land and (3) loans.

In admission to colleges, 10 marks will be added to the total of the freedom fighter, his wife, children and children of deceased sons.

Freeships will be granted to freedom fighter, his wife, children and children of the deceased sons for post S. S. C. courses.

Scholarships were hitherto being given only for standards VIII to XI. Henceforward, they will be given for Standards V to XI. The rate of scholarships will be raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per month.

Scholarships for medical and engineering courses will be raised from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60. For other collegiate courses including Diploma courses, they will be raised from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. For certificate courses they will be Rs. 40 per month. The winning of a merit scholarhsip or other awards will not affect the admissibility of any of the above educational concessions. Other conditions including the existing limits

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of income for educational concessions will, however, apply.

Book grants for various standards and courses have also been suitably enhanced.

The number of seats reserved for the children and children of deceased sons of freedom fighters will be increased from 3 to 54 in each hostel. In case he does not get admission in a Government Hostel and secures admission in a recognised hostel, he will be given Rs. 10 p.m.

The definition of "Freedom Fighter" has been liberalised to include freedom fighters who have been detained or suffered imprisonment for one month. The period of detention or imprisonment hitherto was six months. Conditions for eligibility which differed from concession to concession have also now been unified.

Concessions in respect of age and qualifications will be given to freedom fighters while making appointments to class III and class IV Government services. A freedom fighter who is not in a position to take advantage of these concessions due to old age, etc., will be allowed to nominate a near relative who is solely dependent on him.

Questions like extending the concessions to the freedom fighters who went underground, the formation of a State-level committee to prepare a final and authoritative list of freedom fighters, medical concessions to be given to freedom fighters, etc., are still under the consideration of the Government and orders in their respect will issue shortly.

Compulsory primary education introduced.

The State Government has introduced the compulsory primary education scheme in Vidarbha and Marathwada regions from August 15 to bring these regions on par with Western Maharashtra in this respect.

The compulsory education scheme will apply to those children who have completed seven years but not completed nine years of age at the commencement of the school year. For the current year, the school year will commence from August 15 for the purpose.

Children, who are liable for compulsion under any other scheme sanctioned by the Government previously, will continue to be under the respective schemes.

Tourist Hospitality Committees

On the recommendation of the State Board of Tourism, the Government of Maharashtra has constituted tourist hospitality committees for Greater Bombay and Aurangabad.

The hospitality committees will assist tourists in all possible ways such as securing accommodation in hotels, arranging cultural programmes, sight seeing tours in the city, etc. The committees will investigate into complaints against hoteliers, shop-keepers, taxi-drivers etc., and apprise the authorities concerned of the lapses so that appropriate steps could be taken to remedy them. They will also arrange visits to Indian homes if the tourists express such a desire.

The members of the committee for Greater Bombay are Smt. Alice Khan, Vice-Consul of Austria, Bombay; Smt. Ferosa Kanga, Proprietress, 'Onlookar' Magazine, Bombay; Smt. Irene Heredia, Regional Director of Tourism, Government of India, Bombay the President, Travel Agents Association, Bombay; and the President. Hotel and Restaurant Association, Bombay.

The members of the Aurangabad Committee are the President of Aurangabad Municipality; Shri Zulfikar Hussain; and Shri S. K. Jagtap, Vice-President, Aurangabad Municipality, who is also member of the Board of Tourism.

The Joint Director of Tourism will be a convenor of these committees.

Financial assistance to inventors

The Invention Promotion Board formed under the Union Ministry of Industry, to help inculcate the spirit of invention among scientists, engineers, workers, artisans and technicians, working in the Government as well as private undertakings, renders financial assistance to develop inventions and ideas having potential promise of improvement in technology.

The Board offers financial assistance in two kinds, namely, grants and prizes. Grants are given to meet the anticipated developmental expenditure or to supplement the resources. The Board also assists by rendering technical services and experimental facilities. The development expenditure includes cost for designing, drafting and preparing detailed drawings ; cost of raw-material, power and labour ; fees to laboratories or workshops for the fabrication or trial or experiments, etc. It awards prizes to those inventors who have put their inventions and ideas into practice.

Intending persons, in private as well as the Government undertakings, laboratories and research institutions, are advised to apply for financial assistance, in the prescribed form, to Invention Promotion Board at 22, Pusa Road, New Delhi. Further details and application forms are obtainable from the Board's office.

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on international co-operation

International Co-operation Celebration Committee for arashtra State, has, amongst things, decided to institute an competition for university ents in the State. The subject for essay will be 'The Need for rnational Co-operation.' The can be written in English thi or Hindi.

best entries from the various ersities will be judged for the swards of Rs. 250 and Rs. 150 will be given to the first two petitors. These awards will be unced on the Children's Day- ember 14.

addition to these two prizes, prizes of the value of Rs. 100, 75 and Rs. 50 will be awar- along with certificates, to the ents from every university. university will arrange to the essays examined and are the prizes on October United Nations Day.

competition will be open to uates and under-graduates ging to various universities in State. The essay should not run than 2,000 words. It should be itted to the Registrar of the ersity to which the student gs through the Principal of his ge so as to reach the Registrar e October 2, 1965.

al C. L. to blood donors

Government of Maharashtra decided to grant one day's al casual leave to the Govern- servants donating blood volun- without taking any payment same. Such special casual can be granted for 10 days in e.

medical officers, taking blood arily from the Government ts, have been advised to issue immediately a certificate to that effect and the heads of departments and institutions to sanction the special casual leave on the authority of such certificates.

Assistance to Welfare Bodies

The Maharashtra State Social Welfare Advisory Board will consider applications from registered Voluntary welfare institutions for grants-in-aid for the year 1966-67 and also for the period of the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1966-71).

The prescribed application forms and necessary information will be available from the office of the Maharashtra State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Gamadia House, opposite Haji Ali Park, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay 26. Applications, in prescribed form, will be received up to September 30 next.

The institutions working for the welfare of women, children and handicapped persons as also those running youth clubs, youth hostels and rendering pre-marital counselling service and family counselling service are eligible for such grants. The institutions running music classes, gymnasia, drama-clubs and libraries are not eligible for the grant.

Consolidation of land holdings

The scheme for prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of land holdings undertaken by the Government of Maharashtra made satisfactory progress during the fourth year of the Third Five-Year Plan. As against the target of 8,17,000 acres of land holdings in 418 villages, 8,82,000 acres of land holdings from 466 villages were consolidated, thus exceeding the target by 65,000 acres.

Prevention of fragmentation of land holdings and their consolidation is a very important measure in the field of land reform.

In the beginning the scheme could not make much headway due to lack of response from cultivators who were ignorant of its advantages. The cultivators, realising its utility, are now giving utmost co-operation in the implementation of the scheme.

Scholarships to undergraduates

With a view to attracting meritorious undergraduate students to prosecute their studies in agriculture, agricultural engineering, home science, dairying and animal husbandry subjects up to graduate level, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, has formulated a scheme for the award of 250 Government of India merit scholarships for undergraduate studies leading to bachelor's degree of Indian universities. The scholarship, which is of the value of Rs. 75 per month, is tenable for the full duration of the degree course.

As far as Maharashtra is concerned, scholarships will be tenable at the following approved colleges in the State.

Agriculture course : Agricultural colleges at Poona, Nagpur, Akola, Parbhani, Kolhapur and Dhulia.

Veterinary and animal husbandry course : All veterinary colleges affiliated to or constitutent of any university in the State.

The students, who have secured a minimum of 60 per cent marks in the aggregate in the qualifying examination held in 1965 and have joined the first year class of the respective degree courses, are eligible for the scholarship.

A pass with at least 55 per cent. marks in the aggregate in the qualifying examination held in 1965 is the eligibility condition for those who join the first year class of the degree course in veterinary science and animal husbandry during the current academic session.

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Applications in the prescribed form, obtainable from the respective colleges, should be submitted through the heads of the colleges concerned so as to reach the Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi, by September 10, 1965.

International Co-operation Day celebrations

September 15 will be observed as the International Co-operation Day by the educational institutions in Maharashtra State. This year, emphasis will be laid on instructional lectures, film strips and exhibitions to convey the importance of international co-operation through the agencies working under the aegis of the United Nations.

This decision was taken by the State Committee at its meeting held under the chairmanship of the Minister for Co-operation, Shri K. S. Sonawane.

It was also decided to hold an essay competition for the university students on the subject " Need for International Co-operation ".

The U. N. Day, which falls on October 24, will be celebrated this year on a large scale, to emphasise the role of the U. N. in strengthening international co-operation. It was also decided to celebrate the late Prime Minister Nehru's birthday, which falls on November 14, with more emphasis on the theme of international co-operation.

The various local bodies in the districts, including zilla parishads and the social institutions, have been requested to celebrate this year as the International Co-operation Year by disseminating information on the United Nations and its agencies.

Milk yield competitions

The State-level and Block level milk yield competitions will be held in Maharashtra during the year 1965-66 in September-November 1965 for the first season and February-March 1966 for the second season.

Six cow breeds are recognized for the competitions. The breeds are Gir with a minimum daily milk yield of 25 lbs. Khillar 5 lbs. ; Deoni 10 lbs. ; Dangi 8 lbs. ; Hariana 20 lbs. ; and Gaolao 8 lbs.

In Buffalo breeds, the Pandharpur (marathi buffalo having a minimum daily milk yield of 15 lbs.) is recognized for the competition.

For the State-level milk yield competition, all the breeds stated above are entitled to compete, while for the Block-level milk yield competitions, only two breeds, one from cow class and one from buffalo class can compete.

There will be five State-level prizes to each of the seven breeds namely first prize of Rs. 1,000, second of Rs. 500, third of Rs. 250 and the fourth and the fifth prizes of Rs. 50 each being the consolation prizes. In all, there will be 35 prizes.

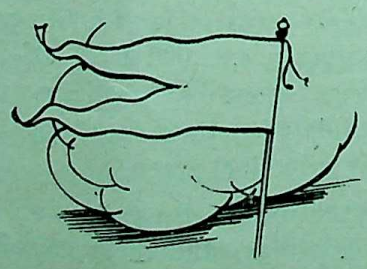
The first prize of Rs. 100, the second of Rs. 60 and the third of Rs. 40 will be awarded at the Block-level.

In addition to the prizes, certificates of merit will be given to the first prize winners.

Cows and buffaloes of the Government farms will also be eligible for participation in the competitions but the cash prizes will not be awarded to farms. A merit certificate will be given.

During the year 1964-65, for the State-level milk yield competition 58 entries were received and 10 prizes were awarded. For the Block-level milk yield competitions, 144 entries were received and 43 prizes were awarded.

These competitions are arranged by the Department of the Animal Husbandry with a view to providing suitable incentive for the development of high milk yielding strain of cattle. It also aims at creating a spirit of healthy competition among cattle owners to breed cows for milk production. Six cow breeds are recognized for the competitions.



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NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

★ *More agricultural production in Fourth Plan*

★ *E. S. I. Scheme inaugurated at Poona*

★ *Six districts win Small Savings awards*

★ *U. S. S. R. Delegation in Jalgaon*

★ *Houses for industrial workers at Nasik*

★

HE Government was considering distribution of pesticides free of t to the farmers as a part of the gramme of giving incentives for menting agricultural Production, the Chief Minister of Maharara Shri V. P. Naik at Poona, ently.

naugurating a four-day sympo- m on the panchayat Raj at the hale Institute of Economics and tics, the Chief Minister said that Fourth Five-Year Plan was pro- ed to be broadbased to fulfil the ctives of democratic socialism. hoped to receive grants from Centre in the proportion to harashtra's efforts to exploit ources.

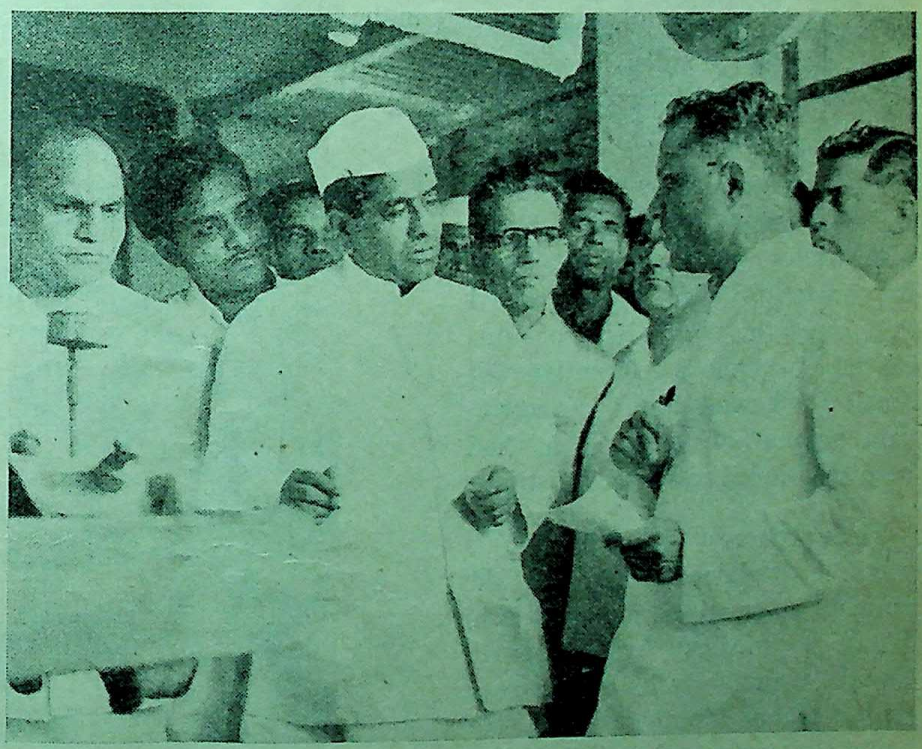
Referring to the suggestion to ate from the planning in the ent economic crisis, Shri Naik sed the need for continuing the med programme and said that idea of getting away from it ld be an inconceivable one. He that the Zilla Parishads rendered t help in preparing the Fourth schemes of the State and they d play a vital role in implemen- them, he added.

Dr. D. R. Gadgil, Director of the tute, welcomed the Chief ister.

E. S. I. Scheme inaugurated

Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, said at Poona, recently that the E. S. I. Scheme had vital importance as the industrial production depended on healthy workers. The Governor was inaugurating the Enmployees' State Insurance Scheme, at the B. J. Medical Hospital. Dr. Cherian said that the checking of the workers' health in time would help increase the industrial output of the nation.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, said that about 35,000 industrial workers in Poona would be benefited by the scheme. The scheme, which was the first of its kind in the South-East Asia, would also be extended to



The Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, going round in the Co-operative Oil Mill at Umri, Nagpur district, after it was inaugurated by him. The Minister for Labour, Shri N. M. Tidke, is also seen in the picture.

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the other industrial parts of the State like Amalner, Nanded, Dhulia, Kolhapur, Miraj, Sangli, Barsi and Pulgaon, shortly, he added.

Shri Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Public Health, announced that a hospital under this scheme would be constructed in the Poona city with all amenities during the Fourth Plan.

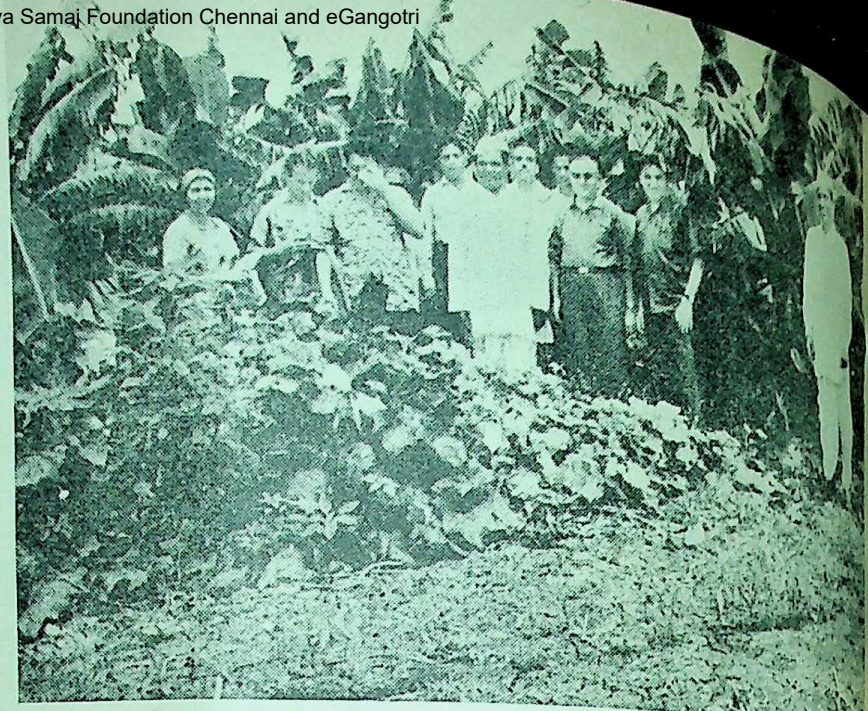
Shri H. G. Vartak, Deputy Minister for Public Health, was also present on the occasion. Earlier, Dr. V. N. Rajan, Director General of the Corporation of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, welcomed the guests.

Six districts win cash awards

A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs has been sanctioned as ad hoc grant by the State Government to various districts which had performed exceptionally well in the net collection on Small Savings for the year 1964-65. The districts exceeding 150 per cent of their target and which had a record of systematic collection throughout the year have been given the awards. They include Greater Bombay, Ratnagiri, Nagpur, Wardha, Thana and Kolaba each of which receives an award of Rs. 1 lakh.

This was revealed by Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Maharashtra's Minister for Small Savings, at Bombay recently. The Minister added that since the inception of this scheme in 1959 as incentive for Small Saving collections, an aggregate amount of Rs. 32 lakhs had been sanctioned to various districts.

The purpose of the ad hoc grants was, he explained, that with the amount, a small scheme like Krishi Bhavans, medical wards, small hostels, community halls, a room or two of school buildings, wells, etc. could be constructed and the edifice would come to bear the name of Small Saving as memorial to the effort of the people of the district in this great cause.



The five-members delegation of the USSR paid a special visit to Jalgaon district with a view to assess the feasibility of the export of bananas to Russia.

Generally money awarded is not allowed to be used as contribution towards bigger schemes and complete schemes are preferred. Already most of the districts have utilised their grants in previous years for such schemes which could not be included in the Plans.

Spread health education among people

Dr. Shushila Nayar, Union Minister for Health, called upon the personnel employed in the medical services to come forward in spreading health education among the people. The Minister, who was presiding over the medical officers' meet at Sevagram, Wardha, recently

The Minister for Fisheries, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan recently paid a visit to the Fishing -boats Construction Factory at Saatpati in Palghar Taluka of Thana district and inspected the work regarding construction of trolley no. 1 at the place.

LOK RAJYA

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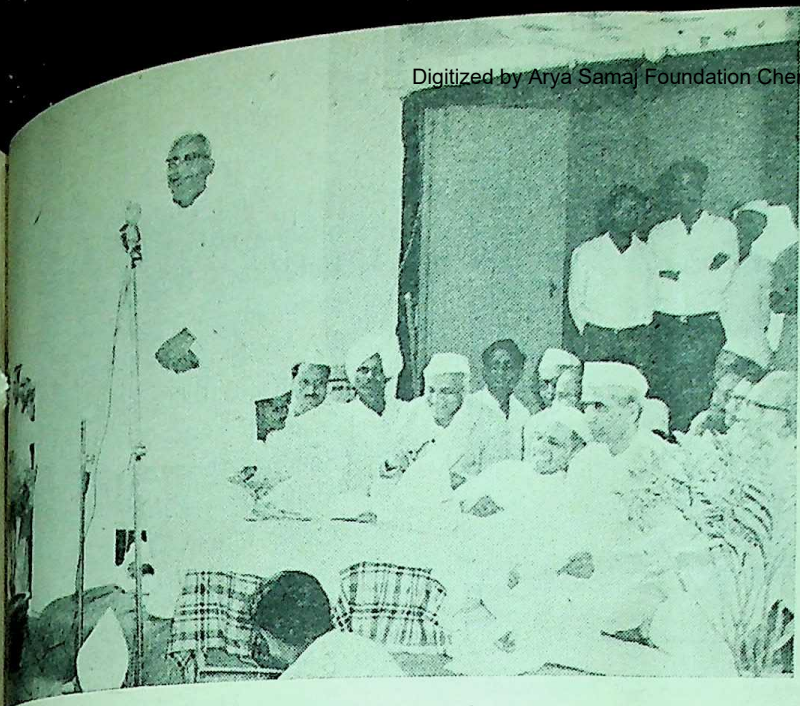

Finance Minister, Shri S. K. Wankhede inaugurating the 'Sahakar Mandir' at Hatkanangale in Kolhapur District. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Shri T. S. Bharde is also seen in the picture.

that she desired every nurse doctor to function as health cator.

Dr. Nayar suggested that the lth Insurance Scheme should be ded to the whole of Wardha rict, implementing it at the first instance in one block. Dr. Nayar said that after the scheme was implemented the people would start demanding health services as a matter of right.

Speaking on the occasion, the Deputy Minister for Public Health, Shri H. G. Vartak, commended the efforts of the Wardha Zilla Parishad in promoting rural health services and expressed the hope that the district would serve as a model for other districts.

The Minister for Public Health, Shri Shantilal Shah, seen inaugurating the First Government Ayurved Maha Vidyalaya at Nagpur.

Eschew differences for progress

In his Independence Day message, the Bhoodan Leader Acharya Vinoba Bhave urged the people to eschew their differences and work unitedly for the progress and prosperity of the country.

Acharya Bhave who was addressing a gathering at Umarkhed after unfurling the national flag, soon after his arrival in the town on August 15, said that though Independent India had completed eighteen years yet it was engrossed with the internal problems and a fear of external aggression was hanging on her head. He called upon the people to work for building a strong self relient nation which was the real concept of Swarajya. All the differences must vanish in national interest, the Acharya averred.

Addressing a prayer meeting Acharya Bhave said that India mostly comprised of villages. Deploring the state of affairs of the villages, he said that though the country was independent real "Gram Swrajya" was not yet realised. Every village must become self sufficient without that it was not possible to strengthen national economy.

Acharya Bhave said that though India was the biggest democratic nation in the world, the people in general had not yet realised the values of democracy. Democracy in real sense could not be achieved unless all the persons actively participated in the admission directly.

First Gramdan in Marathwada

Acharya Vinoba Bhave entered Marathwada from Akola district

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Some of the Co-operative Societies in Thana district have made remarkable progress by realising the entire amount of loan advanced by them. In a function recently organised by the Thana District Co-operative Sale-Purchase Union, The State Minister for Co-operation, Shri K. S. Sonavane, is seen awarding a certificate of merit to the Chairman of the Gatekh Service Cooperative Society for its outstanding work.

and was welcomed at Kanhergaon Naka by Shri B. K. Patil, President of the Parbhani Zilla Parishad.

At a function organised at Kanhergaon Naka, the village was declared donated in gramdan to Vinobaji, this being the first gramdan in whole of Matathwada region.

Acharya Bhave addressed bhoodan and sarvodaya workers and a public meeting at Hingoli, where he stressed the need for gramdan on a large scale. He appealed to the people to create mutual faith to solve various problems not only of villages but of nation.

Primary School for every village

Buldana district, which has achieved a remarkable success in field of education, can now boast of having at least one primary school in every village, while the district has one library centre for every three villages. About 40 per cent villages became literate under mass literacy school in the district.

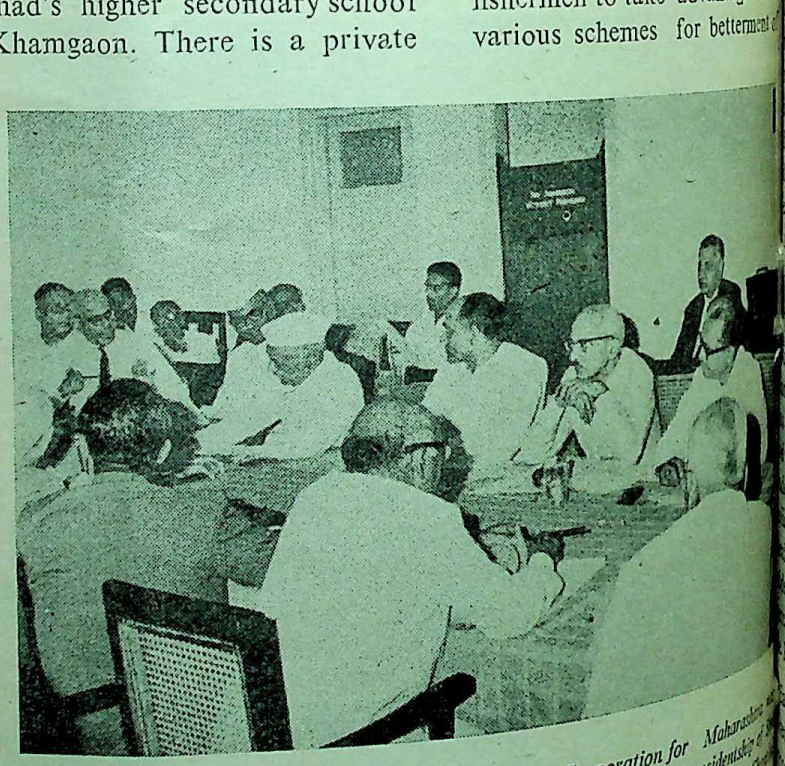
The number of secondary schools increased three times during the last fourteen years-1951 to 1965. About 1,40, 000 pupils are taking instruction in 1,192 primary and 89 secondary schools in the district, according to their view of the Education Department. The schools at Buldana and Chikhali provide instructions in agriculture, while commerce is being taught in the Parishad's higher secondary school at Khamgaon. There is a private agriculture school at Shegaon. The Zilla Parishad has now established an agriculture school at Buldana. Sculpture and allied subjects are taught at the Tilak Rastriya Vidyalaya, Khamgaon.

About 10,000 students are benefited by the National Discipline Scheme and over 450 boys and girls are enrolled in the National Cadet Corps.

Development of fisheries

Inaugurating a fisherman's conference at Satpati, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Fisheries, said recently that the State Government was alive to the problems of fishermen and it had proposed to provide Rs. 10 crores for the development of fisheries in the Fourth Plan. In addition, the Central Government had sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1 crore for the port development, he added.

The Minister called upon the fishermen to take advantage of the various schemes for betterment of



The 14th meeting of the Regional Board of the ESI Corporation for Maharashtra was held at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, in August last under the presidentship of Shri N. M. Tidke, State Minister for Labour and Chairman of the Board. Shri Shah, Minister for Public Health and Shri H. G. Vartak, Deputy Minister, attended the meeting.

LOK RAJ

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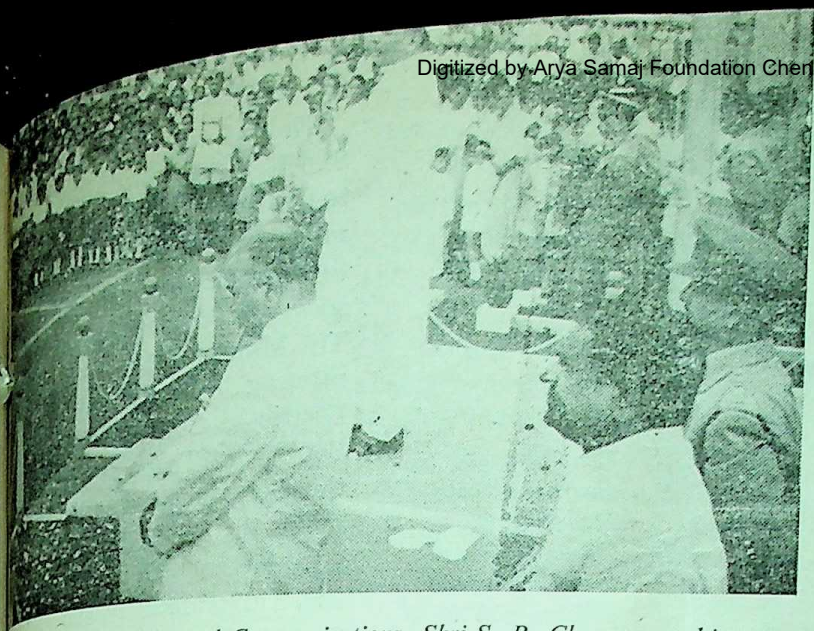

Minister for Building and Communications, Shri S. B. Chavan, speaking on the occasion of the flag hoisting ceremony at Aurangabad on August 15 last.

economic conditions by resort- to co-operatives.

About 500 delegates from Bom- Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri ricts attended the conference.

Giving details about the Govern- tal efforts for the development fisheries in Mahrasthra, Shri yarkhan said that there were 00 fishermen in the State and s amounting to Rs. 2·10 crores been advanced to them to le them to improve their lot. a result of these loans, the production had increased con- rably. It was a good thing that fish trade in Maharashtra was e hands of fishermen and not merchants, he said.

e Minister pointed out that s were being made to give cial assistance to fishermen as being given to agriculturists discussions in this regard were er way. The State Government's y was to lay emphasis on hanised fishing he said and d that it was proposed to ate 1,200 mechanised boats in Fourth Plan.

ter, Dr. C. V. Kulkarni, tor of Fisheries, made his ductory speech.

Small Savings in Wardha

Wardha district has made an outstanding progress in the small savings by collecting Rs. 23,72,565 as against the target of Rs. 18 lakhs fixed for 1964-65. The district has qualified itself again for the ad hoc grant of Rs. one lakh.

It may be recalled that the district had registered an excellent performance in 1960-61 and received the grant in that year. During the current financial year 1965-66 the district has collected Rs. 3 lakhs as against its target of Rs. 18 lakhs for the year.

U.S.S.R. Delegation in Jalgaon

A five member high power delegation from USSR visited Jalgaon district to get a first-hand information regarding the problems connected with export of bananas to that country. Mr. I. M .Lemeshenro, Director of Fruit Department, Prodinting Moscow, and other members of the Ministry for Foreign Trade, spent two days here discussing ways and means for expanding export of bananas.

The delegation visited some banana gardens and fruit sale co-operative societies in the district. The delegation will sign a contract with the state Trading Corporation, in New Delhi, for purchase of about 5,000 tons of bananas, this year.

Smt. Tara Cherian, wife of the Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, recently visited the Range Hills School, controlled by Ordanance Factories' Employees' Education Society at Kirkee. Picture shows from l to r Shri J. D. Dada Damry, Smt. Cherian and Shri O. P. Bhal, President of the Society of the Factory.

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The Navjivan Charmodyog Sahakari Mandali Ltd., Thana, has constructed cabins for cobblers with the aid of the Maharashtra Rajya Khadi Gramodyoga Board and Thana Municipality. Picture presents a view of one of such cabins.

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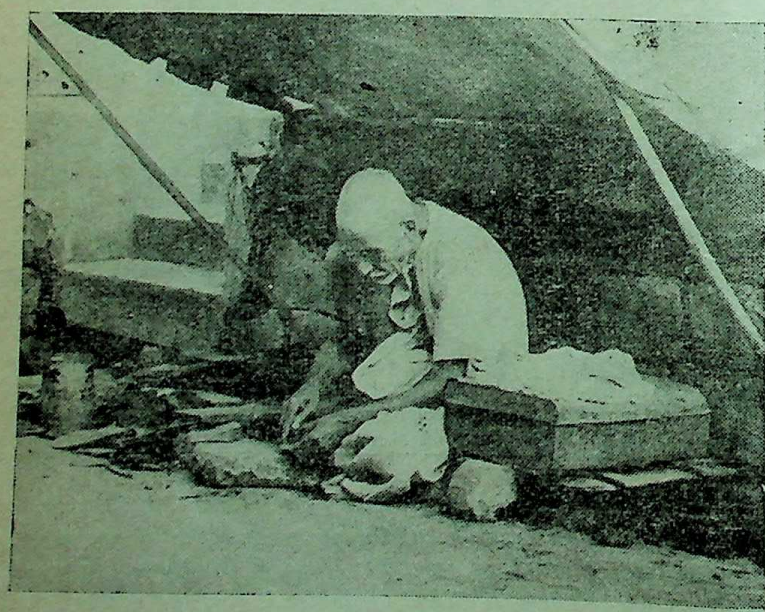

Prior to the construction of such cabins the cobblers had to work under odds in some corner on the road side.

The Minister for Co-operation, Shri K. S. Sonavane, urged the people to give active support to Co-operative movement which, he said, was going to play an important part in the social and economic reconstruction. The Minister, who was speaking at a meeting organised by the Thana District Co-operative Marketing Society, at Thana recently said that the Government was determined to make the marketing societies more effective and efficient. He said that the Government would start some co-operative rice mills in paddy growing areas of the State.

Shri Sonavane presented certificates of merit to 105 co-operative societies which were able to recover hundred per cent loans. Speaking on the occasion, the Deputy Minister for Public Health, Shri H. G. Vartak detailed the efforts made by the Government for improving the economic lot of the farmers.

It has been decided to construct 200 tenements by May 1966 for workers earning less than Rs. 300 per month in the Nasik Industrial Estate. This decision was taken at a meeting held at Nasik where Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Housing visited the Industrial Estate.

Thirty-four industrial units have been set up in the Industrial Estate during the first stage and 59 more units will come up during the second stage for which plans have been finalised and work have already started. The Industrial Estate at Nasik is likely to employ 3000 labourers at the end of its second stage. Out of whom substantial number of labourers will have to be provided accommodation. It is also proposed to implement the Income Group Housing Scheme to provide houses for supervisory staff who earn less than Rs. 300

LOK R...

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...nth. To begin with, fifty such ...ments will be constructed.

Shri N. S. Patil, Chairman of the ...harashtra Housing Board also ...ticipated in the discussion.

...ls for cobblers

Shri H. G. Vartak, Deputy Minis... for Public Health, urged the ...al workers at Thana recently to ...e forward in implementing the ...ous welfare activities undertaken the Government for the uplift the downtrodden.

The Deputy Minister was speaking a function organised by the Nav ...an Charmodyog Sahakari Sans... when tools were distributed to cobblers at the hands of the ...puty Minister. The tools were ...ed by the Maharashtra Khadi ...modyog Mandal.

Shri M. S. Nandgaonkar, Chair... of the Sanstha, welcomed the ...puty Minister. Shri Narayanrao ...l proposed a vote of thanks.

...p becoming popular in Buldana

The intra-uterine contraceptive ...ce is becoming popular in Buldana district. Fifty loops were inserted at Buldana in a one-day camp conducted by Dr. Smt. P. Mulgaonkar, Medical Officer, Regional Family Planning Centre, Nagpur.

About 1,000 intra-uterine devices will be distributed in the district this year. The necessary arrangements for Fitting the devices have been made in the Government hospitals at Buldana, Khamgaon and Shegaon and the primary health centres at Jalgaon, Janefal and Kinhola in the district. The Government has sanctioned Rs. 40,000 for family planning work in the district for the current year.

Sangeet-Nritya Mahotsava at Nagpur

The fifth Maharashtra State Sangeet-Nritya Mahotsava will be held this year on a large scale at Nagpur. The decision to this effect was taken at a meeting of the Maharashtra State Sangeet-Nritya Mahotsava Advisory Committee held under the chairmanship of Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhonsle, Minister for Social Welfare, on August 10.

In addition to the large scale Sangeet-Nritya Mahotsava at Nagpur, several one-day music programmes will be held at selected towns in Maharashtra.

A sub-committee consisting of the Station Director, All-India Radio, Bombay, Shri Brijnarain Shionarian, Shri Shankarrao Sapre, Shri R. S. Date, Shri Wamanrao H. Deshpande and Shri R. M. Humane (Secretary) was appointed to select artistes for the Sangeet-Nritya Mahotsava.

The committee was informed that Government of Maharashtra had started tape-recording old and rare gramophone records given by veteran artistes in the past and to build up a library of tape-recorded music. The Government had already with it tapes of all the programmes of the State Sangeet-Nritya Mahotsavas held so far which covered most of the important musicians. Several members appreciated the step taken by Government to preserve our rich cultural heritage and promised to assist Government in getting private collections of records for the proposed library.

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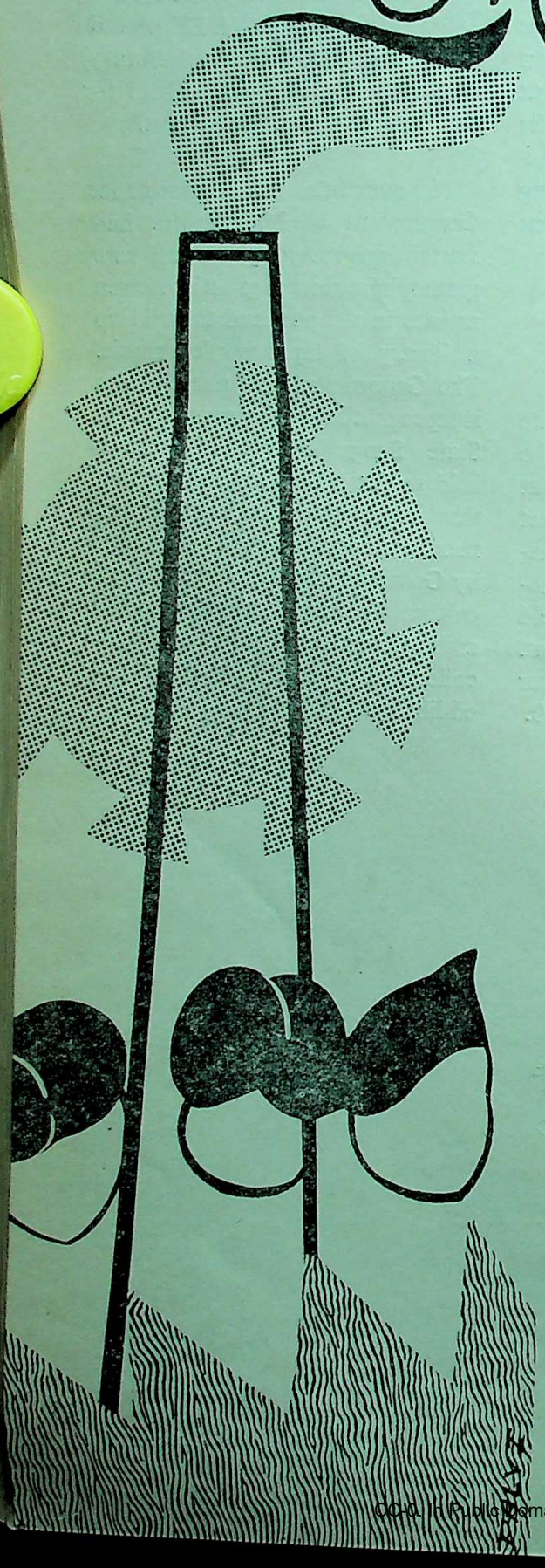
HUMAN RELATIONS In Industry



—*Prof. Humayun Kabir*

WHETHER it is politics or industry, wherever large groups of men congregate, problems of human relations and therefore, problems of management become important. Wherever large groups of human beings have to be handled, certain general principles have to be laid down. When there is an immediate personal contact between the authority and those who have to submit to that authority, decisions can be quick, immediate and tinged with personal relationship. But there the relations become impersonal, rules and regulations have to be prescribed. One of the problems which raises difficulties between management and labour is the question of application of regulations. Management and staff often differ if ordinances are being correctly observed. Often these complaints about the observance of regulations come from the management, but the same questions have been raised from the side of labour also. The emphasis is sometimes on the one side and sometimes on the other, but the problems remain. In dealing with large numbers of human beings, certain general principles or regulations have to be laid down.

Friction causes inefficiency

There is no denying that friction is one of the greatest cause of industrial inefficiency. It is one of the greatest causes of loss as well. Just as a machine constantly requires various kinds of lubricants, to ensure that the friction does not go above a certain level, in human relations also we require lubricants, may be of different types. If this element of friction could be eliminated production would be immediately increased. Every captain of industry will agree that a contented labour force is one of the greatest factors for improved production. If you do not have a contented labour force, your

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cannot get the best results, even if you have the most up-to-date machinery and an efficient management. You can only take the horse to the stream but you cannot make it drink the water. If the machinery are not worked, however, up-to-date they may be, the products will not be thereof. Elimination of friction is, therefore, one of the essential conditions of efficiency of management whether anywhere in the industrial field or in the political field. Now, in the political field, various kinds of measures have been adopted for elimination of friction.

Democracy, with all the faults, is the most efficient form of Government that the world has known till now. There is a popular superstition in many parts of the world and not only in India, that dictatorship is a more efficient form. History proves beyond the shadow of any dispute or doubt that in any clash between the democracy and a dictatorship, the more democratic form has always triumphed. That is true at least of four thousand years of history of which we have knowledge. In every clash between a more dictatorial form and a more democratic form, the more democratic form has always won.

The above conclusion applies to industrial world as well. If there is democracy inside industry, one of the major causes of friction will disappear. It is therefore necessary that we evolve methods of industrial and commercial democracy step by step. I would not for a moment suggest that tomorrow you hand over the entire management to everybody, it cannot be done. Even in a democracy, there is hierarchy of leadership and this is another paradox of democracy on which I will dwell for a moment.

Leadership and corruption

Leadership is far more important in democracy than any other form of Government. In other forms of Government, the accident of birth, wealth, status, etc., may hold the person to exercise authority without having the qualities of leadership. And because the vast majority of the people are predisposed to accept whatever orders are given friction does not arise to the same extent. But in democracy, leadership has to be won. It has to be achieved. One of the major problems of leadership in democracy in the political field is how you select the leader. And you select not only the leader at the top, you select a whole hierarchy of leaders. The same sort of thing will apply to industry and commerce as well and we must find methods to select a hierarchy of leaders in these fields.

We are talking of corruption all the time in India, corruption in Government, in industry, in business. There is more talk of corruption in this country than perhaps any other country that I know. I do not think that corruption is more here than anywhere else. We have quite a good deal of corruption, I do not deny that, but again I would say human nature being what it is, we are not perhaps very much worse than many other countries. May be a little worse, but not very much worse. But we talk far more about it. And whenever we talk of corruption, we generally think in terms of monetary transactions or unfair advantages by way of giving contracts, but we do not go to the root of the matter. To my mind, the problem of corruption is essentially a problem of leadership. Corruption has its origin when inefficient persons get to the top through extraneous circumstances. There is no more basic cause of corruption than inefficient leadership.

There is second way in which inefficient leadership brings corruption. It brings in corruption because if a person is inefficient, he must have some body to advise him. And generally, an inefficient person is also a weak person. He cannot depend entirely on him but has four or five or six persons as advisers. He thus collects a court or a group who will give him advice. This group which enables him to continue naturally acquires power. Naturally, its members must have returns for the services that they have returned to the captain.

Corruption means friction. In all relations of human beings, the best and basic lubricant is a sense of justice. You may remember the old English saying : " Not only must justice be done but people must feel that justice is being done. " Wherever there is the feeling that every thing is above board and there is fair-play and justice, one of the major causes of friction goes. And if there is a sense of justice, equity and fair-play, intrigues disappear, patronage disappears, special treatment disappears. One of the major causes of friction is then bound to disappear.

In industry and commerce we must dilute the principle of heredity. I am not saying that we must abolish it straightaway, because I know that it will not be accepted. It would be against human nature. If, however, the principle of heredity is mixed with the principle of ability and merit, in course of time the principle of merit and ability will become increasingly more important. The principle of heredity will gradually go and this is bound to happen ; you can take from me. It will happen either without industrial friction and in a peaceful way through the goodwill on the part of employers.

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FROM FAR AND NEAR

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★ *Television in Delhi*

★ *India recognises Singapore*

★ *Indo-Iran collaboration*

★ *Peace and Asiatic sense*

★ *Award for Director of Exhibitions of India*

★ *Ajanta Frescoes*

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IN his Independence Day message this year the President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, called on Indians at home and abroad to face the problems confronting the nation "with courage and with faith in our ideals and in our convictions". He declared, "our problems are getting more numerous and complicated. Any hasty or wrong decision with regard to any of them would have harmful results. We should aim at the welfare of the nation and work for it with discipline".

Refferring to the external threats to the country, Dr. Radhakrishnan said, "The most formidable defence of our country lies in the sacrificial spirit of our people and support which we can derive from our industrial economy."

Television in Delhi

Dr. Radhakrishnan has inaugurated daily television service in Delhi. Personally appearing on the television, the President hoped that the television should be used in the country "for improving the quality of our men and women and not for making them shoddy and slovenly by showing them all sorts of things of which the country is not really proud".

He said that at a time when difficulties within the country and the dangers from without were increasing, right type of men and women were needed.

Chavan on Pak subversion

India's Defence Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan has assured the nation that the Indian security forces would crush Pakistan's new attempt to disrupt peace in Kashmir by infiltration, sabotage and subversion.

He said Pakistan's latest action was a violation not only of all principles of international behaviour but also of cease-fire agreement.

Shri Chavan declared, "We, in India, are dedicated to the ways of peace, but because of the attitude of our neighbours we cannot afford to relax our vigil".

Liberation of Azad Kashmir

The Chief Minister of Kashmir, Shri G. M. Sadiq, has declared that if Pakistani infiltration in Kashmir continued, the Indian forces would not be bound to honour cease-fire agreement but would be obliged to liberate Pakistani occupied areas of Kashmir. India was opposed to war, but she would not tolerate subrevsive activities and the violation of her territory.

Heart stimulator

An electrical heart-stimulator has been manufactured at the Indian Telephone Industries, Banglore. It has been made over to the Army Medical Collage in Poona for trial.

Called defibrilla for the stimulator is used to temporarily stimulate the heart—to make it contract when it stops during the operation.

New Paddy in Mysore

A new type of paddy, Taichung 65, imported from Taiwan, has been found to be suitable for adopting in Mysore State.

The State agricultural department which experimented with the new strain, has announced that it will

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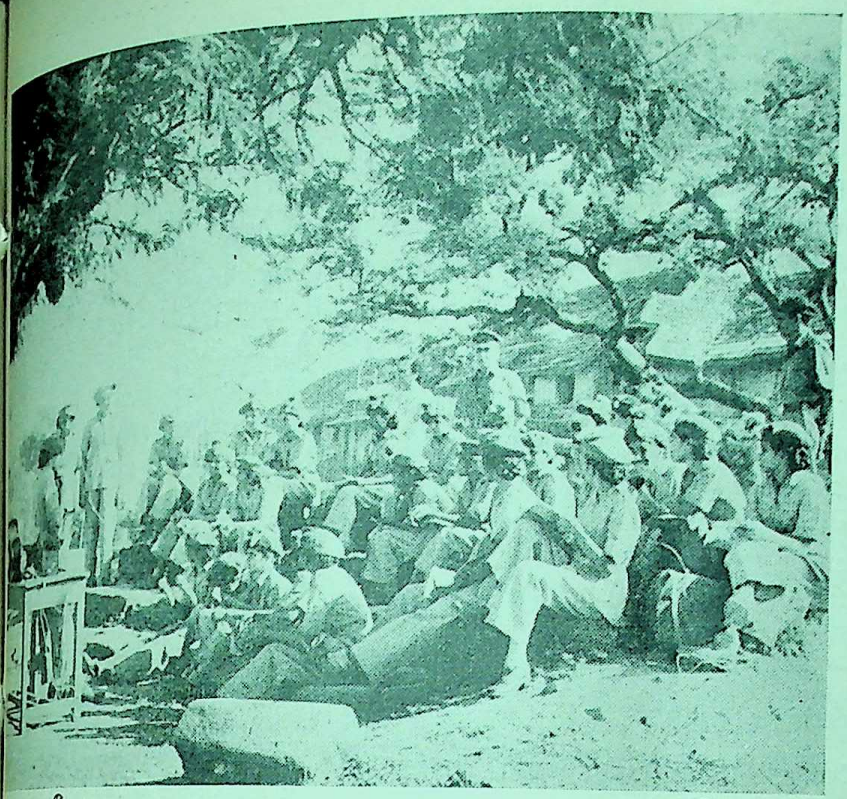

A view of the demonstration of telecommunication to the girls' Division of the N. C. C.

extremely good". It yields about 663 lbs. of grain and 6,000 lbs. of grass per acre. The plant grows to the height of about 100 cms. in a clump.

If the new type of paddy is adopted on a large scale, Mysore expects to increase its yield of grain tremendously.

India recognises Singapore

India has recognised the new sovereign state of Singapore—after it recently seceded from the Federation of Malaysia.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shashtri, Indian Prime Minister, in a message to the Prime Minister of Singapore, Shri Lee Kaun Yew, stated that he looked forward to the "development of close and friendly relations and cultural co-operation in many fields between Singapore and India".

Floating fair

A floating fair from Japan abroad the S. S. Sakura-Maru will visit Bombay from December 27 to 29. The sixth "Japan Industry Floating Fair" consists of 430 booths.

The Sakura-Maru (gross tonnage 12,611) is claimed to be the first ship in the world designed and constructed exclusively as a "floating fair" vessel.

The vessel will carry various kinds of machinery and exhibits. It will also have actual demonstration of small scale manufacturing units.

Organised by Japan, Industry Floating Fair Association, Tokyo, the fair will emphasise Japan's co-operation with East Asian countries, including India, in economic and technical fields.

In all 87 companies will participate in the fair.

Starting from Japan in November, the floating fair will visit 14 ports, in 11 countries in East Asia.

India-Iran collaboration

A factory is to be set-up in Iran for the manufacture of hose pipes and allied rubber products with Indian collaboration.

A company will be floated for this purpose with a capital of Rs. 7·5 lakhs, one-third of which will be subscribed by Indian collaborator.

The Indian company's contribution will be in the form of plant machinery and material to be supplied from India.

It is expected that this will open the way for much larger collaboration between Indian and Iranian firms.

Malaysia on Singapore's ties

Malaysia has announced that it would resist any bid by newly independent Singapore and Indonesia to establish relations with each other.

Malaysian Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, has declared that either trade or diplomatic relations between the two countries would be a "treacherous and highly hostile act" by Singapore.

Nubian riches

Since UNESCO launched the world-wide campaign in 1960 to save the famous temples at Abu Simbel from submersion by the Nile waters as a result of the construction of the Aswan Dam, research scholars are feverishly trying to discover, study and preserve whatever riches Nubia may yield. The efforts of the research scholars have not been in vain. Some of the amazing finds have been unearthed at the sites. Among these are the whole temple of the falcon deity Horus, which had lain hidden for 2,000 years, and one piece of coptic vase used in the consecration ceremonies when the temple was later transformed into a Christian church.

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Further, a team of dental scholars from the University of Michigan working in co-operation with those from the Universities of Cairo and Alexandria have collected and X-rayed thousands of Nubian Skulls from ancient tombs to study changes in the human dental structure which might have occurred during the last 4,000 years.

It is expected that these researches will yield rich results.

A silent hero

It is established beyond a shadow of doubt that when Hitler exterminated millions of Jews, there were Germans, including German officers, who helped the Jews at the risks of their lives and positions. Among these was Herr Brune Motzko whose story, which is being talked of throughout Europe, is indeed ennobling.

In 1942, Herr Motzko was a police officer in Kottiwitz. At a great risk of life he gave shelter to four Jews, who had managed to escape from a group which was being transported to a death camp. Herr Motzko hid them in his house for 28 months often selling his belongings in the black market to feed and clothe his terrified guests. The Jews could come out only when Russian armies swept into Kottowitz.

Herr Motzko's story was made known by a Dutch Radio station after it was thoroughly checked. The impact of the story was so great that Herr Motzko received spontaneous help from all quarters. Although Herr Motzko gets a monthly pension of Rs. 200 he has so far received more than Rs. 1,00,000. A little girl sent him her entire savings.

Peace and Asiatic sense

According to the Japanese Premier, Shri Eisaku Sato, peaceful settlement of Viet Namese conflict would be found through "Asiatic Sense" rather than through accidential rationalism and force.

He said that the settlement was being made difficult by the difference between the Asiatic mode of thinking and Euro-American rationalism.

"Asiatic problems should be settled by Asiatic sense the Asian mode of thinking. Rationalism and force alone are not enough —When I say we should settle the Viet Namese problem by discussion, I am not following the American line", he declared.

Electing a King

Malaysia is a only country in the world which elects a king. The system is based on 1956 agreement between England and the rulers of nine Malay States which formed the Federation of Malaya. This agreement provides for one of the nine rulers to be elected from among themselves to be the Yang di-Pertuan Agong (Peramount Head of the Federation) for a period of five years.

The system has been continued after the Federation of Malaysia came into being in 1963.

The Sultan of Perlis, Tunku Syed Putra Jamalullail, was elected Yang di-Pertuan in succession to the late Sultan of Selongor in September 1960. During the days of Japanese occupation, he was impoverished and obliged to earn his living by hard work—often by doing manual work. He was formally installed as the Ruler of Perlis only in 1949. He is known to be a keen student law.

His term of office has already come to an end. Malaysia, therefore, has to elect her King shortly.

AWARD FOR DIRECTOR OF EXHIBITIONS OF INDIA

Shri P. K. Pannikar, Director of Exhibitions of the Ministry of Commerce of India, has been awarded the BADGE OF HONOUR of the Leipzig Fair for his distinguished services to the development and promotion of the Leipzig Fair.

The distinction was awarded to Shri Pannikar by the Director General of the Leipzig Fair Office on the occasion of the 800th anniversary of the Fair this year. Shri Pannikar has great merits in arranging the participation of India in the Leipzig Fairs for many years and in this way, has rendered his contribution to the strengthening of the trade relations between India and the German Democratic Republic. India's participation in the Leipzig Fairs has no doubt raised her international prestige as a trading partner. Shri Pannikar personally attended the Leipzig Fairs several times. The Document and the Badge of Honour will be handed over to Shri Pannikar on August 21, 1965 by Mr. K. H. Vesper, Acting Head of the Trade Representation of the German Democratic Republic in India, at the office of the Trade Representation in New Delhi.

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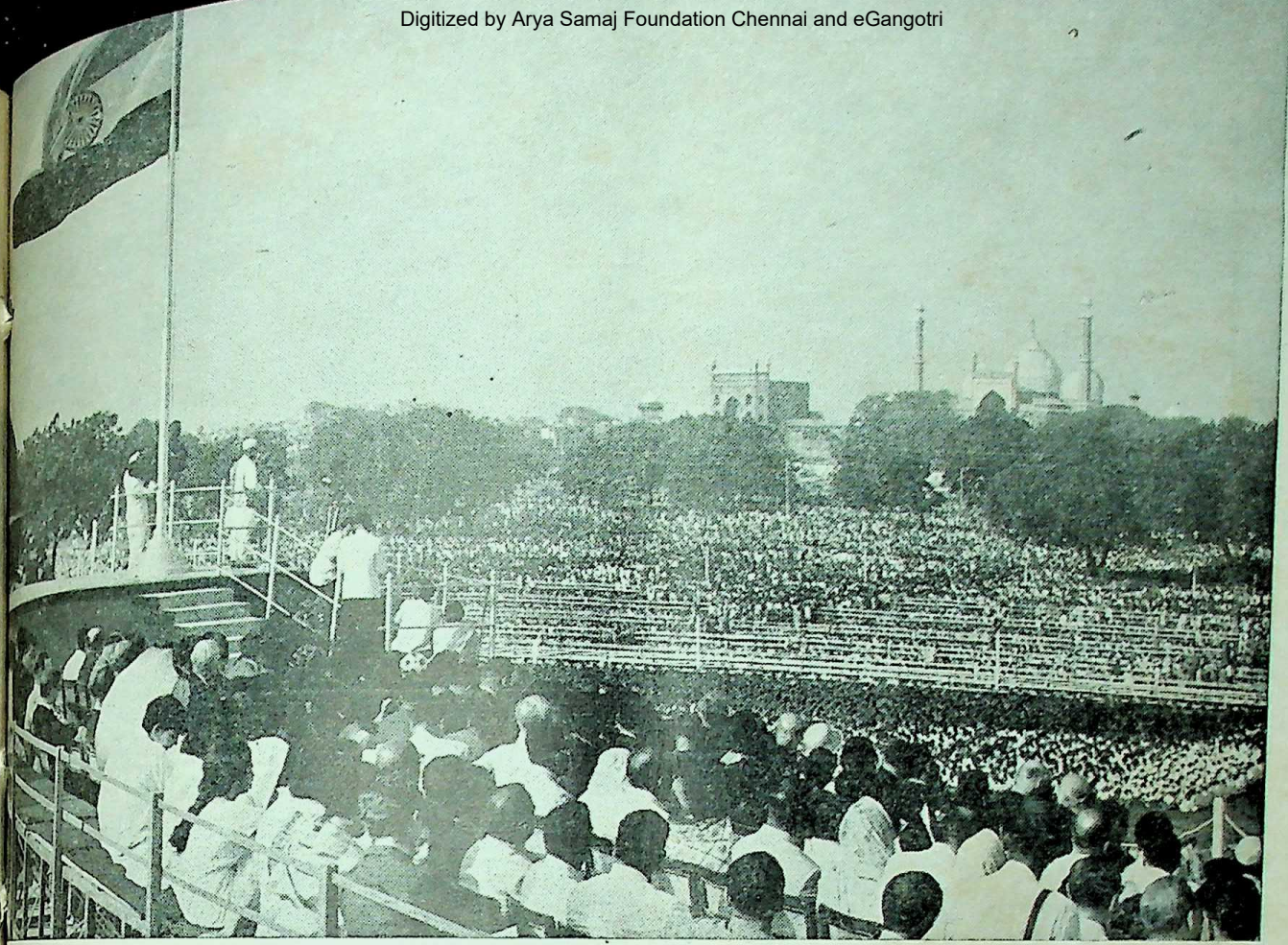

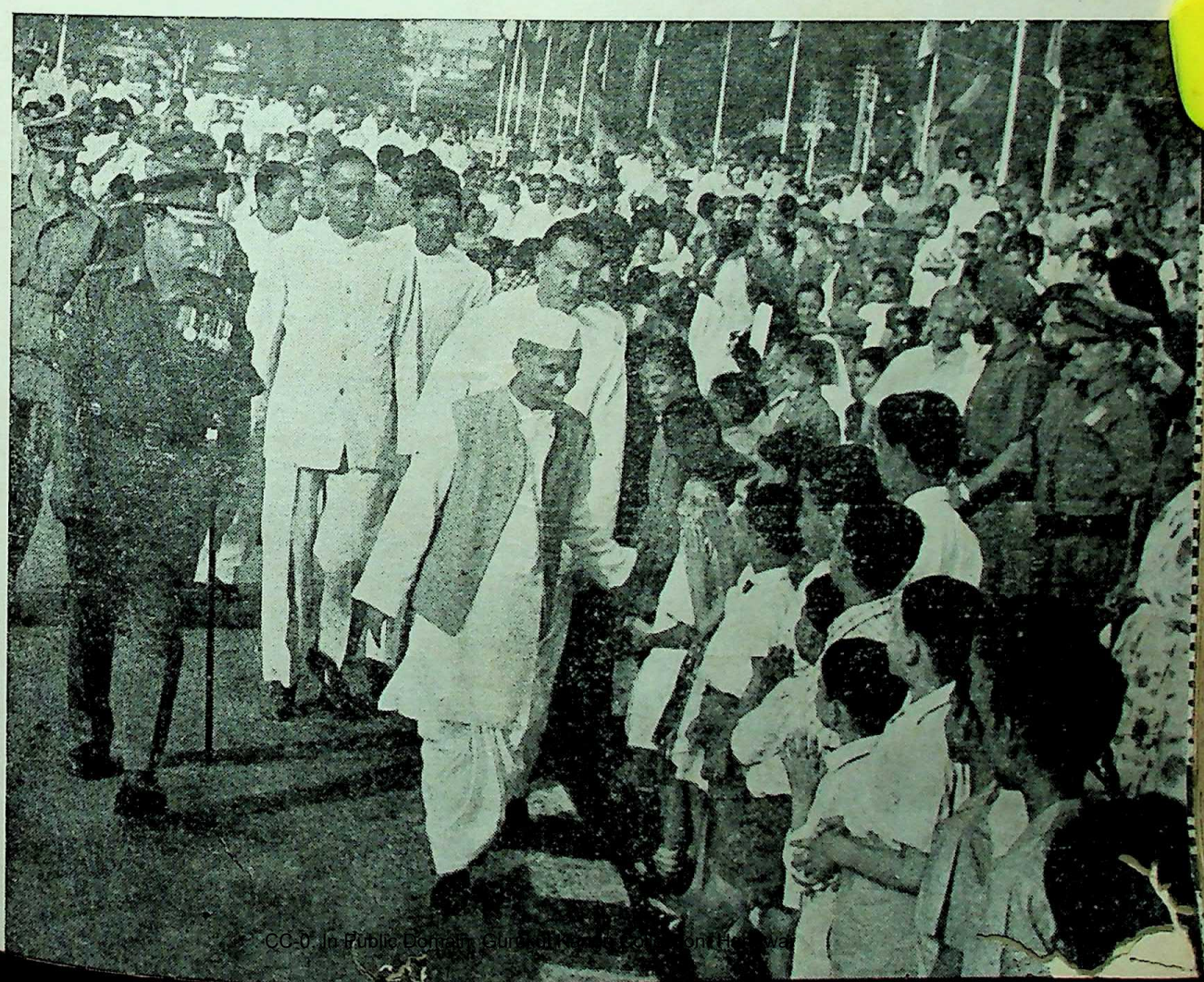

The Prime Minister of India, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, hoisted the National Flag at the Red Fort, Delhi, on August 15. On his way to the Red Fort the Prime Minister is seen chatting with the children.

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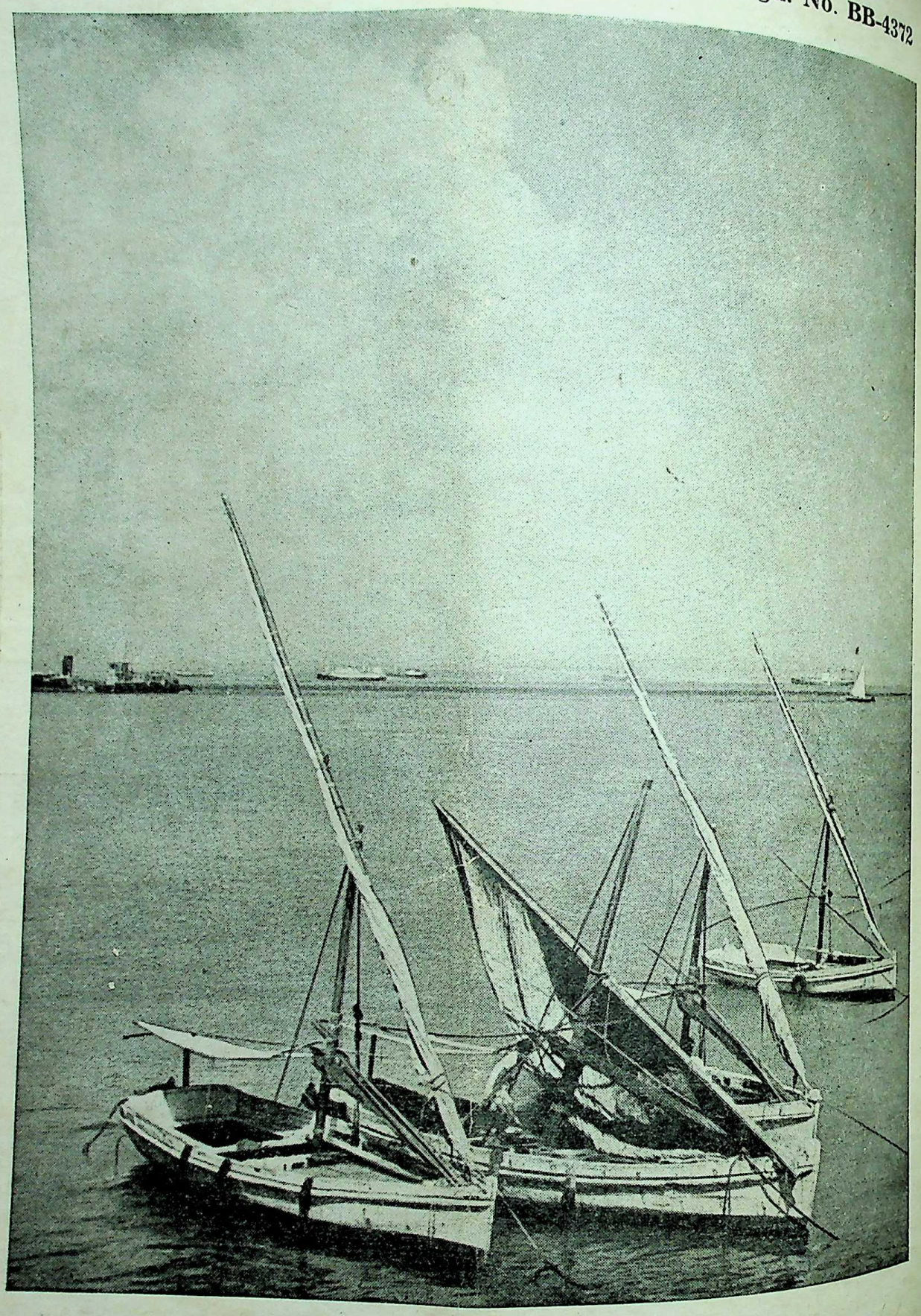

Launches at rest at the port in the mid-afternoon

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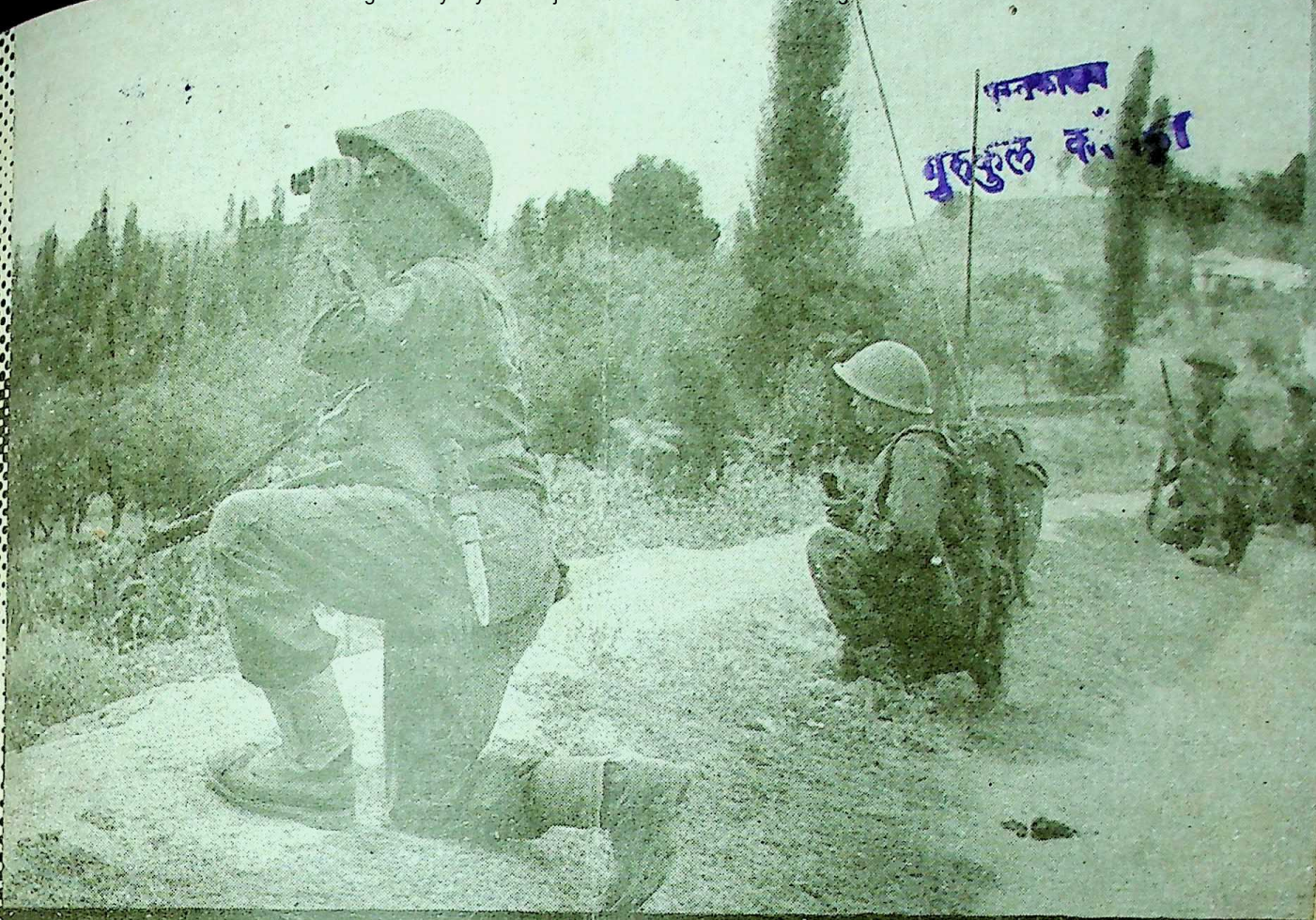

Lok Rajya

SEPTEMBER 16, 1965

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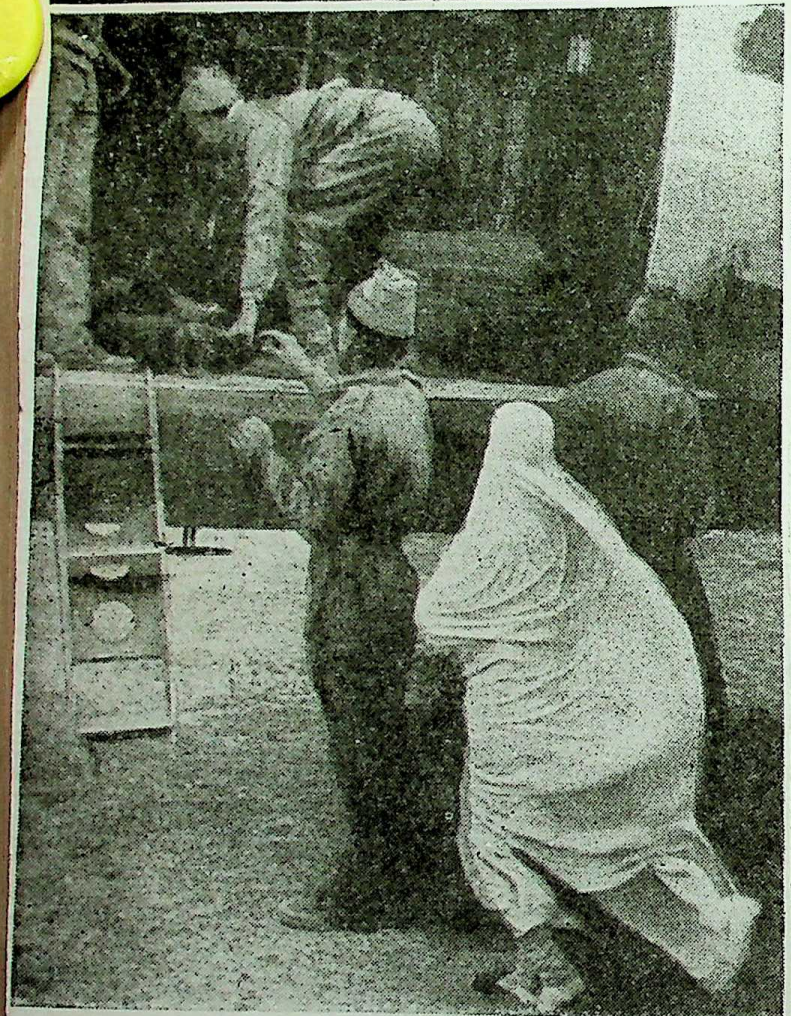

The infiltrators from Pakistan were instructed to befriend the local Kashmiri population and terrorise them in cases of non-co-operation. The scale this time is even more massive than in 1947 and the techniques adopted are more and more reminiscent of China. Here (top right) are Pakistani infiltrators, regular and irregular soldiers in civilian garb, surrendering to our Jawans. Picture (top left) shows raiders committing crimes of arson and destruction in a wide area, apart from several other places, in and around Baramulla. A Muslim woman being evacuated from Poonch after Indian Army Jawans had captured Poonch in 1948 (bottom left). A child injured in a Pakistani raid getting medical treatment from Indian Army doctors (bottom right).

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LOK RAJYA

September 16, 1965

★ Our Cover ★

A "Mopping-up Operations" unit on the move in Jammu and Kashmir. The Unit Commander is reconnoitering an area where the raiders might be hiding.

With courage in their hearts and speed in their feet the Jawans are trying to destroy raiders at their bases and sealing the passes through which infiltration is taking place. Jawans are seen out on a patrol looking for raiders and trying to seek them out in their hide-outs.

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MAINTAIN UNITY TO FACE PAKISTANI AGGRESSION ★

DEFENCE OF NATION AND PEOPLE'S DUTY ★

ON THE FIERY FRONT (A POEM) ★

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NEWS FROM DISTRICTS ★

FROM FAR AND NEAR ★

Published on the 1st and the 16th of every month

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"The interest of democracy demands our victory, otherwise the lamp of freedom will go out in Asia"

Indian Army Displayed Gallantry, Valour and Chivalry

President's Tributes

In nation-wide broadcast, on September 11, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, President of India, paid glowing tributes to the India's armed personnel who displayed gallantry, valour and chivalry in meeting the Pakistani aggression and safeguarding the nation's honour. He said that the interest of democracy demanded Indian victory, otherwise the lamp of freedom would go out in Asia. The President said:

I am speaking to you at this time of a grave crisis—a crisis that has been forced on us. We are engaged in this conflict with deep sorrow in our hearts. We know that the way to growth is through suffering and not despair.

Pindi at war with India

President Ayub Khan of Pakistan has announced that Pakistan is at war with India. In accordance with this statement, the Pakistani Air Force has obviously been permitted to attack our cities and not confine themselves strictly to military targets.

The Pakistani Navy has also been brought into action against our port at Dwarka. But we, in India, do not regard ourselves as at war with Pakistan. We have friendly feelings for the people of Pakistan and have been careful to do precisely no more than what is required to safeguard our territorial integrity. Our attacks have been confined to military installations and Pakistani troop movements.

This conflict has been forced on us because there has been a persistent and continuous attempt, since the 5th of August, by Pakistan to take the law into its own hands and upset, by force, the legitimately-established government in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Both, the U.N. Secretary-General and the U. N. Military observers' group in the area have recognised this.

Massive infiltration

Confronted by the massive infiltration of armed men in disguise, and some in uniform, across the cease-fire line, we have done only what was necessary to round up these infiltrators and, when Pakistan refused to call off its entry into India, to prevent further infiltration.

Then, on the 1st of September, when it became clear that the people of Kashmir were refusing to collaborate with the infiltrators, Pakistan, as the world knows, launched a massive attack south of the cease-fire line and across the international boundary between West Pakistan and our State of Jammu and Kashmir, with a large number of heavy tanks, supported by regular infantry units of the Pakistani Army and jet aircraft of the Pakistani Air Force.

The attack was obviously intended to sever communications between Kashmir and the rest of India. Pakistan then attacked other

(continued on page 4)

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The Prime Minister of India, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, in a broadcast to the nation on September 3, called upon the people to rise and meet the Pakistani challenge. He said that the country had to prepare herself for hard days ahead. Everyone must perform his duty fully and faithfully. The nation, the Prime Minister said, must get into the mood which was necessary for undergoing sufferings and making sacrifices cheerfully. This was the price of freedom which they all had to pay.

Prime Minister Alerts Nation

I SPEAK to you tonight to acquaint you with the situation that has arisen as a result of Pakistani aggression against us and to share with you the anxieties and the responsibilities devolving on us in this critical hour. As you know, on September 1 Pakistan mounted a heavy attack in brigade strength in the Chhamb sector of Jammu. The attack was supported by heavy artillery and tanks of the Pakistan army. Our armed forces went into action against them and knocked out several tanks and many army vehicles. Pakistan's initial thrust has been halted. An instance of what Pakistan is doing in that area is the bombing by the Pakistani Air Force of civilians, killing many men, women and children, as well as destroying a mosque. The people of Jammu and Kashmir are facing the situation with great fortitude.

The attempts failed

The attempts of the armed raiders who had entered Kashmir earlier to damage bridges and administrative and military centres and to commit other acts of sabotage, has largely failed. The raiders failed also in enlisting the sympathy of the local population. In fact, they had to indulge in acts of loot and arson to sustain themselves. The raiders were able to move in villages for a few days under the cover of darkness, but this phase is now over and many of the infiltrators have been driven to seek cover in thick jungles. The presence of these infiltrators within Kashmir and their sporadic attempts at sabotage make it essential that we should be continuously alert and vigilant.

The infiltrators were well armed with modern weapons and the whole operation was conceived, planned and executed by Pakistan. This, we believe, has been established beyond doubt in the reports submitted by the Chief Military Observer to the United Nations Secretary General. These reports, in spite of our

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request, have not seen the light of the day. We have dealt successfully with hundreds of infiltrators and, as an inescapable measure of self-defence, we have had to take military action to occupy certain strategic posts beyond the cease-fire line in order to block the routes of the infiltrators. Some bands of raiders are, however, still attempting to come in with the full backing of the Pakistan army.

Endeavours to create myth

Pakistan has denied responsibility for such infiltrations. The Pakistan Government has endeavoured to create the myth, and this myth has been reiterated in President Ayub Khan's broadcast of the 1st September, that the infiltrators are freedom fighters and that there is an internal revolt in Kashmir. The whole world knows that there is no revolt. The Indian people of Kashmir have remained calm and have co-operated with the authorities in tracking down the infiltrators. They have been the victims of arson, murder and looting of property by the bands of Pakistani armed infiltrators. In expressing my sympathy, I wish to pay a tribute to the brave people of Jammu and Kashmir.

In 1947-48 Pakistan continued to deny for several months after it had sent her troops illegally into Kashmir that they were there. It was only in 1948, when the truth could no longer be hidden, that the Pakistan representative, confessed to the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan that Pakistani forces had been fighting in Kashmir for several months.

Breach of agreement

In the Agreement between India and Pakistan in connection with the Gujarat-West Pakistan border, signed on June 30, of this year, Pakistan solemnly affirmed its hope that the Agreement would result in better relations and easing of tensions between India and Pakistan. The conscience of the world would be shocked to know that even at the time that this Agreement was being signed, Pakistan had already drawn up a plan of armed infiltrations into Kashmir and was training its personnel in Murree for the operations which were undertaken just over a month later, even before the ink was dry on the Agreement of June 30. Such conduct speaks for itself.

The Pakistani ruling circles accuse India of practising colonialism in Kashmir. President Ayub seems to have forgotten that the State of Jammu and Kashmir juridically and in fact, is a part of India. People of Kashmir are Indian citizens who enjoy all the rights and privileges guaranteed to them under the Constitution of India unlike their unfortunate brethren across the cease-fire line in Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

No quarrel with people of Pakistan

Let me add that our quarrel is not with the people of Pakistan. We wish them well, we want them to prosper and we want to live in peace and friendship with them.

What we are up against is a regime which does not believe in freedom, democracy and peace as we do. It talks glibly of a plebiscite in Kashmir, while it is not prepared to have a free election in its own country. In the State of Jammu and Kashmir there have been three elections since 1949. What once was a princely State, ruled on dynastic principles is now a State in our Federation under a Constitution which guarantees civil rights, freedom of worship and free elections. How would Pakistan like a plebiscite in the Pakhtoon area to find out whether it wishes to remain a part of Pakistan? How would Pakistan like a plebiscite in East Bengal to find out whether the people of East Begal want to be ruled from Rawalpindi?

What is at stake in present conflict is a point of principle. Has any country the right to send its armed personnel to another with the avowed object of helping to overthrow a democratically elected Government?

I have received a communication from the Secretary-General of the United Nations containing an appeal to both sides to observe the cease-fire line. We will send a reply to the Secretary-General after giving his communication the careful attention it deserves.

Secretary-General of the United Nations has appealed both to Pakistan and to India for peace. We believe in peace. We have worked for it and we shall never cease to work for peace.

Those who want peace will always have our support and co-operation, but they must face the realities of the situation. A cease-fire is not peace. We cannot simply go from one cease-fire to another and wait till Pakistan chooses to start hostilities again.

President Ayub in his recent broadcast referred to the conversation he had with me in October 1964. It is perfectly true that when I agreed to meet President Ayub I had done so with a desire to promote a better understanding between India and Pakistan. He had brought up the Kashmir question and said that Pakistan felt strongly about this matter. At that time, I had told him in reply in the clearest possible terms that if public opinion in Pakistan was very strong on this matter, the Indian opinion was also equally strong if not stronger than in Pakistan. There was, therefore,

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easy solution to this problem. asked him to devote attention to er issues which were so urgent, instance, the question of con- us firing across the cease-fire President Ayub said that he s himself worried over this and willing to have this position ewed immediately. In fact he self suggested a meeting of the mmanders of the two sides to sort this problem. When subsequently h an idea was mooted, Pakistan not react favourably. President b did raise the question of tees and I also referred to the e number of refugees coming India. It was agreed between that the Home Ministers of the Governments should meet to uss this matter. On my return India, action was initiated for meeting of the Home Ministers. cific dates were suggested on more n one occasion but Pakistan one pretext or another did not e to our suggestions for quite me time. Eventually, 23rd Novem- 1964, was fixed and India's gation was announced, but this ting was called off by Pakistan the ground that they were busy their elections. These details mentioning because apparently sident Ayub seems to have gotten them altogether. That can the only reason for his having the observations that he did.

e duties of citizens

What is the duty and responsi- of our citizens in this hour of as crisis ? Your foremost duty the present moment is to do thing possible to ensure that is not disturbed and that mmunal harmony is maintained. re are no Hindus, no Muslims, Christians, no Sikhs, but only ians. I am confident that the ple of this country who have n proof of their patriotism and common sense on so many occasions in the past will stand united as one man to defend their country. We must all be on guard against mischief-makers and enemy agents who may try to instigate communal disturbances. The Government will deal firmly with any such persons.

Our security scheme in regard to Civil Defence measures is being enforced with immediate effect in the Punjab and in Delhi. Later, it would be extended to additional areas. Those of you who are called upon to participate in this scheme should come forward and undertake the task in the spirit of a soldier at his post. Home-guards will be strengthened in the urban areas. I would like men and women to join the Home-guards in large numbers. To the industrial workers, I would like to address a personal appeal. I know of their patriotism and I am sure it would be uppermost in their minds. We have to maximise production in our industrial units and we have to maintain our communications, our harbours and our supply lines in a state of maximum efficiency. Every worker should make the best possible contribution he can towards the achievement of these objectives.

Responsibilities of traders

The men of business and industry have a very heavy responsibility in the present situation. The supply of essential consumer goods to the community must be maintained. Prices have not only to be maintained ; they have to be brought down. Men engaged in the wholesale and retail trades must themselves exercise great restraint and serve the country at this time with a sense of patriotic duty.

The country has to prepare itself for hard days ahead. Everyone must perform his duty fully and faithfully. We may have to suffer damage from air-raids. The nation must get into the mood which is necessary for undergoing suffering and making sacrifices cheerfully. This is the price of freedom which we all have to pay. This is a call to the nation to rise and meet the challenge.

* * * * * *

We believe in peace. We have worked for it and we shall never cease to work for peace. But we cannot simply go from one cease-fire to another and wait till Pakistan chooses to start hostilities again.

—Prime Minister

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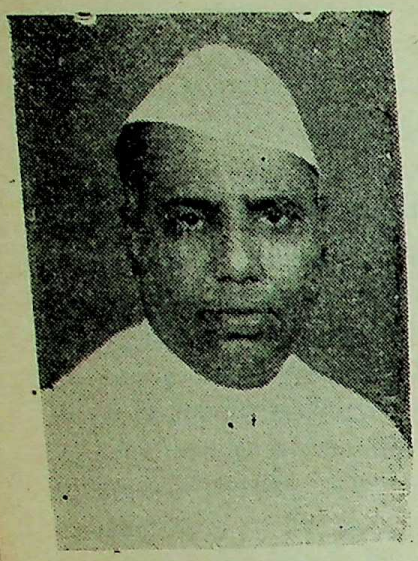

Effective Steps To Repel Massive Armed Attack

—*Defence Minister*

Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister for Defence, making a statement in Parliament on September 6, stated that the Government had taken the decision to effectively repel the Pakistani aggression in the full knowledge that the whole nation, irrespective of party alignments, was one with the Government in that matter. He said that the first wave of aggression was through armed infiltrators constituted from regular and irregular soldiers of the Pakistani Army, and on September 1 the Government of Pakistan put in its regular forces in the shape of a massive armed attack in the Chhamb sector of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Naturally, he said, the Indian Army had to repel all these attacks. He was happy that the armed forces had been giving an exceedingly good account of themselves. Shri Chavan said :

Honourable members are aware that I have been keeping them apprised from time to time about the aggression being committed on our territory by the armed forces of Pakistan, clandestinely at first and openly thereafter. The first wave of aggression was through armed infiltrators constituted from regular and irregular soldiers of the Pakistani Army, though Pakistan assumed a posture of innocence with regard to these happenings.

Posture thrown off

On September 1, the Government of Pakistan threw off this posture and put in its regular forces in the shape of a massive armed attack in the Chhamb sector of our State of Jammu and Kashmir. This attack was mounted with a large force of infantry and tanks and accompanied by air cover. Naturally, we have had to repel all these attacks and our armed forces have been giving an exceedingly good account of themselves, notwithstanding the difficulties which they had to face.

We have, as I informed honourable members earlier, had to carefully watch the developing situation and have had to take an overall view of the defence of the country.

On the afternoon of September 5, Pakistani aircraft intruded across the international boundary at Wagah near Amritsar and fired rockets at an air force unit. Anti-aircraft action drove them away. This violation was reported but there were further violations over the same border by the Pakistan Air Force and it was quite apparent that Pakistan's next move was to attack the Punjab across the international border.

The indication that this was going to happen was building up over some time. In order to forestall the opening of another front by Pakistan, our troops in the Punjab moved across the border in the Lahore sector for the protection of the Indian border.

In the Kashmir sector, in Chhamb, violating the international border, Pakistan came across with a large number of Patton and Sherman tanks, supported by both heavy and medium artillery. We repulsed these attacks and have taken position in the vicinity of Jaurian where we have held the enemy. The position is well and strongly held and the strategic importance of it is fully realised. I would like to say that in the past 24 hours we have destroyed three more Pakistani Sherman tanks. fighting is still going on and two positions into which the enemy had infiltrated have been cleared of the enemy.

In the valley and along the cease-fire line, within the past 24 hours the situation has been generally quiet. I would like to bring to the notice of honourable members action taken two days ago at the north

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al where our troops occupied Pakistani positions which were oking us and covering the to the northern sector ively used by the infiltrators.

aircraft carried out a number ties over West Pakistan this ing and attacked a number of y installations including a train carrying military stores ted considerable damage. aircraft returned safely.

We have taken the decision to effectively repel the Pakistani aggression in the full knowledge that the whole nation, irrespective of party alignments, is one with the Government in this matter. The Prime Minister has received the fullest assurances from all quarters in this regard. I am sure honourable members and the country will show appreciation of the great gallantry with which our Army has been fighting against odds in our State of Jammu and Kashmir in extremely difficult terrain as in the Kargil and Haji Pir areas.

The House is undoubtedly also proud of the performance of our boys in the Air Force who have destroyed several Pakistani Sabre jets. I have no doubt now that our armed forces will give a worthy account of themselves.

AIR RAID WARNINGS

Citizens are advised to obey the following instructions regarding air raid precautions and act quickly and calmly when sirens sound to indicate either Air Raid or All Clear.

Warning about 'Air Raid' which means enemy aircraft are approaching, will be given by sounding siren for two minutes fluctuating (wailing) note or short and blasts on whistles.

When the enemy aircraft leave the area 'All Clear' instructions will be given by two minutes steady pitch on siren or two long blasts on whistles repeated intermittently.

If you are indoors, the following precautions should be taken :

When at home, turn off all electrical and gas switches, get under bed or heavy table or go in the corner of the room. When at work, obey factory wardens or drop to floor. Get under desk or work-bench. When at school obey your teacher, go to an assigned room. Keep away from doors and windows.

If you are outdoors take following precautions :

When in the open, lie face downwards on soft ground behind any cover that is available. A low wall or a ditch will give you reasonable protection. Bury face in arms. When in vehicles, park your vehicle near the kerb ; keep the glasses down. Switch off and leave the ignition key in the vehicle. Get out of the vehicle. Go to the nearest strong building. Take care as at home.

BLACK-OUT INSTRUCTIONS

Every citizen must act to make the black-out effective. An efficient black-out might save your city from being raided—it will certainly lessen the effectiveness of the enemy. The lighting restrictions impose general darkening in the vulnerable areas and there is an obligation on those controlling lights i. e. the Police, Home Guards and Civil Defence Wardens to see that the rules are observed. Lights in your house which are visible from outside *must* be shaded from inside. No direct ray of light should be visible from outside. Dark paper should be affixed to window panes and dark curtains used to block out light. No decorative lighting for advertisement or otherwise, should be exhibited on the outside of buildings. Vehicular lights capable of throwing a beam, should be screened or masked with dark paper or light mask. OBSERVE LIGHTING RESTRICTIONS SCRUPULOUSLY.

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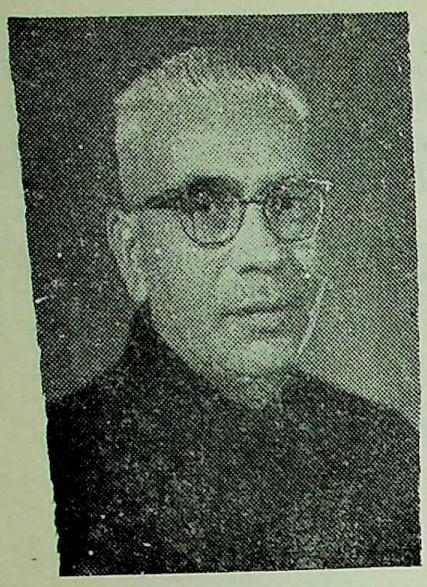

Chief Minister Calls On People To Boost Defence Efforts

ON his return from New Delhi on September 7, the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, appealed to the people of Maharashtra to contribute whole-heartedly to the defence effort.

He said he would like to appeal to all sections of society—peasants, workers, businessmen, industrialists, whitecollar employees and students to share in the task.

They must all perform their duty to the motherland with devotion and efficiency, he said.

He urged industrialists and workers to work hand-in-hand to maximise production. He said like necessity, emergency is the mother of invention. Industrialists must encourage their employees to invent new methods which would increase production and improve quality. The State Government would also try to help the employers in encouraging such talents among industrial workers.

If they approached their task in that spirit, he was sure, they would be laying the foundation for further industrial progress, besides strengthening the defence effort. The Chief Minister said the State Government would set an example to others by making a conscious bid to increase the efficiency of the administration, ensuring the expeditious disposal of work and effecting economy in expenditure. Instructions would be issued immediately to all departmental heads and other officers in the matter.

Shri Naik said he was confident that the trade would behave well in the emergency. "There should be no rush for any commodity, if not required, to prevent the artificial scarcity."

He also appealed to the people not to indulge in or encourage rumour-mongering. If the people came across any anti-social or anti-national activity being indulged in anywhere by any elements, they should not take the law into their hands, but report the matter to the concerned authorities.

Shri Naik addressed a special appeal to students. He said that students could work wonders, if their energies were properly channelised. He had faith in their capacity. He proposed to call meetings of students in a bid to harness their enthusiasm and energy for national defence.

He said social organisations [illegible] clubs could also do a lot in [illegible] promotion of the defence effort [illegible] a number of ways.

The Chief Minister urged [illegible] the doctors to sacrifice some of [illegible] time for work in connection with [illegible] defence effort. He said doc[illegible] could set up an organisation of [illegible] own for the purpose.

The Chief Minister said that [illegible] people should not exaggerate [illegible] successes of the jawans in [illegible] campaign, nor get depressed by [illegible] reverses, as such ups and downs [illegible] always to be expected. "The pe[illegible] must rest assured that the ulti[illegible] victory is ours," he stated.

* * *

Inaugurating the first meeting [illegible] the reconstituted Citizens' De[illegible] Committee of Maharashtra [illegible] at Sachivalaya, on Septem[illegible] the Chief Minister stated [illegible] there was solid backing to [illegible] defence efforts all over the [illegible] and the enthusiasm of the [illegible] should be channelised [illegible] The Chief Minister is the [illegible] man of the Committee.

Shri Naik expressed the [illegible] dence that India would succ[illegible]

LOK [illegible]

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The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, inaugurated the first meeting of the reconstituted Citizens' Defence Committee at Sachivalaya on September 8. He is seen addressing the meeting.

ing back the invader from the land. The morale of the e and officials was very high. said that the students were y energetic community and s would be made by the com- e to make use of their energy e defence efforts.

e Chief Minister also said welfare institutions like the s Club, Rotary Club, Ladies' ations would make valuable ution in the defence efforts. ressed the need for working and increasing efficiency by ublic servants.

i Naik further said that com- d harmony would be main- d by the Government at any Nobody would be allowed e law into his hand.

e committee authorised the Minister to appoint various mittees for the defence

* * * * * * * *

i Naik told representatives of y and stud nts' organisations ncipals and rectors of colleges alaya Sep ember on 9, that the country in its hour of trial expected everybody to do his bit.

He particularly referred to the role the teachers and students could play in educating the people in the cause of the present conflict.

He said it was of the utmost importance to maintain communal harmony and stop rumour-mongering. "If we fritter away our energies, our cause will suffer."

The Chief Minister was of the opinion that students should mobilise themselves into groups, sharing some of the responsibilities of the Government. They could usefully deal with anti-social elements but they should not take the law into their own hands.

There was need to create a consciousness among the people to strengthen the defence efforts. "I expect you will stand together behind the State Government which has not lagged behind in times of an emergency," the Chief Minister said.

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, said the purpose of the meeting was to invite suggestions from educationists and students on how to make the people active participants in the defence programme. "We shall have to start the work in the right earnest from schools and colleges to arrive at a definite plan," he added.

Dr. R. V. Sathe, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, suggested that the 60,000 students in various colleges could be formed into a corps. There could be committees appointed through the medium of the university, and these could function in different spheres—helping the people by way of their needs and also providing them with the latest information about the fighting.

The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, addressing the meeting of the Citizens' Defence Committee at Sachivalaya on September 8.

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Shri G. B. Nevalkar, Secretary of the Citizens' Defence Committee proposed a vote of thanks.

* * *

Teachers and students responded spontaneously to the appeal from the Chief Minister for help in the crisis facing the country following the Pakistani aggression. The response was tremendous.

* * *

Shri Naik, revealed at a meeting held under the auspices of the Citizens' Defence Committee at Shivaji Park in Bombay on September 12, that he had written to the Prime Minister offering him to produce machinery in Maharashtra required for the war effort which had hitherto been imported. He requested the Centre to send samples of spare parts, normally imported. He said that the industrialists had assured him that whatever spare parts could not be imported would be made in the State.

The Chief Minister urged the people of the State to set an example in facing the Pakistani menace.

He also said that the trade circles had agreed to maintain the price line. He advised the people not to hoard any commodity for this would merely result in an artificial scarcity.

Shri Naik warned the people against taking the law in their own hands.

★ **Strengthen defence effort to repel aggressor**

★ ★ ★

★ **Donate blood to save Jawans**

★ ★ ★

★ **Don't indulge in blackmarketing and hoarding**

★ ★ ★

★ **Maintain communal harmony**

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Maintain Unity To Face Pakistani Aggression

Home Minister's Broadcast

Internal unity in the face of the Pakistani aggression should be the guiding principle of the country's national life, observed Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, broadcasting from the Bombay Station of All India Radio on September 7. He called upon the people to eschew all differences of caste, creed and political affiliations at this hour of national crisis. He expressed confidence that the people of Maharashtra, traditionally known for their valour and who had fought heroically many a battle would once again rise to the occasion and contribute fully towards defeating Pakistani aggressors. The Home Minister said.....

DURING the last eighteen years Pakistan attacked Indian borders, particularly Jammu and Kashmir area, on many occasions. A few days ago Pakistan sent her armed infiltrators into Kashmir to overthrow the peace-loving and democratic government there. It is our national duty, therefore, to stop the aggression and prevent further infiltration of the armed persons to protect the freedom of the country. With this objective, India took firm and determined steps to meet the aggression and maintain national integrity and safeguard the national honour.

Be prepared for sacrifice

The conflict between India and Pakistan has now developed into a war. Every citizen should be prepared to sacrifice and put in his best till the complete success is achieved. Our brave Jawans are fighting with the enemy on the borders and winning the battles. We must show that the whole Maharashtra is behind Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Defence Minister Shri Yashwantrao Chavan.

In this grave situation, internal unity should be the guiding principle of our national life. I appeal to the people to eschew all differences of caste, creed and political affiliations at this hour of national crisis and stand unitedly as an unbreakable wall against the enemy aggression.

Strengthen defence efforts

Every citizen should be alive to his own duty. Industrial peace should be maintained for strengthening defence effort. Workers should put ceaseless effort for augmenting industrial production for fighting the enemy effectively. We must ensure that there should be no strikes and lock-outs. It is heartening to note that at a meeting of the Citizens' Defence Committee, held in Bombay on September 7 representatives of the employers and employees have offered full co-operation for increasing production.

The second line of defence consists of the Home Guards, the Territorial Army and the other defence organisations and people can help the defence effort by joining these organisations in large numbers. Farmers should try to increase agricultural production and the industrialists and traders should see that the price line, especially of essential commodities, is kept down.

The people should not believe in rumours. An atmosphere of peace and confidence is necessary for maintaining usual routine life. Womenfolk can help the defence efforts by joining civil defence organisations and reducing expenses on unnecessary things. Every one should behave in a responsible way and maintain an atmosphere necessary to drive out the aggressor.

I am sure the people of Maharashtra, traditionally known for their valour and who had fought heroically many a battle, will once again rise to the occasion and contribute fully towards defeating Pakistani aggressors.

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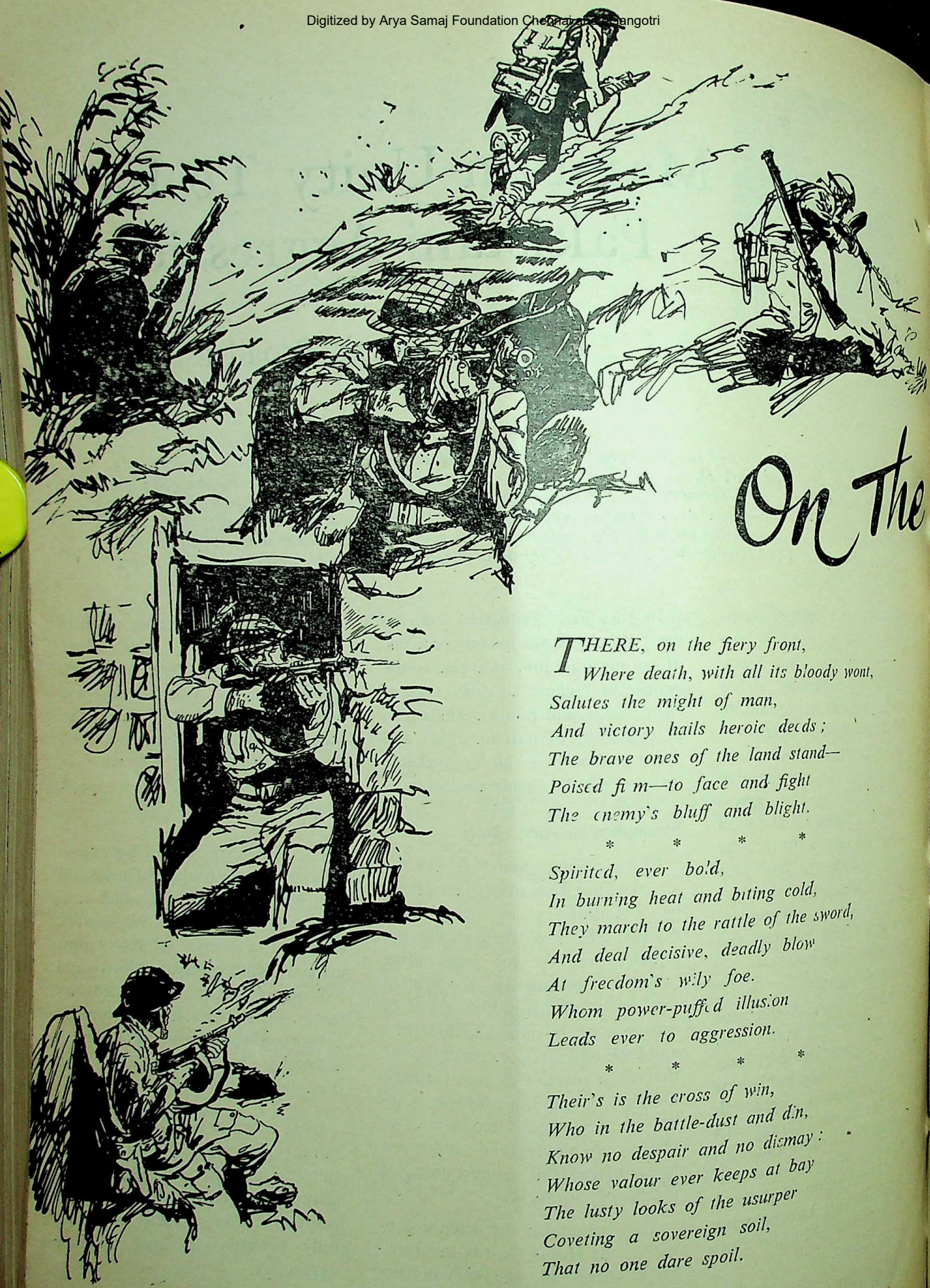

On the Fr

THERE, on the fiery front,
Where death, with all its bloody wont,
Salutes the might of man,
And victory hails heroic deeds;
The brave ones of the land stand—
Poised firm—to face and fight
The enemy's bluff and blight.

* * * *

Spirited, ever bold,
In burning heat and biting cold,
They march to the rattle of the sword,
And deal decisive, deadly blow
At freedom's wily foe.
Whom power-puffed illusion
Leads ever to aggression.

* * * *

Their's is the cross of win,
Who in the battle-dust and din,
Know no despair and no dismay:
Whose valour ever keeps at bay
The lusty looks of the usurper
Coveting a sovereign soil,
That no one dare spoil.

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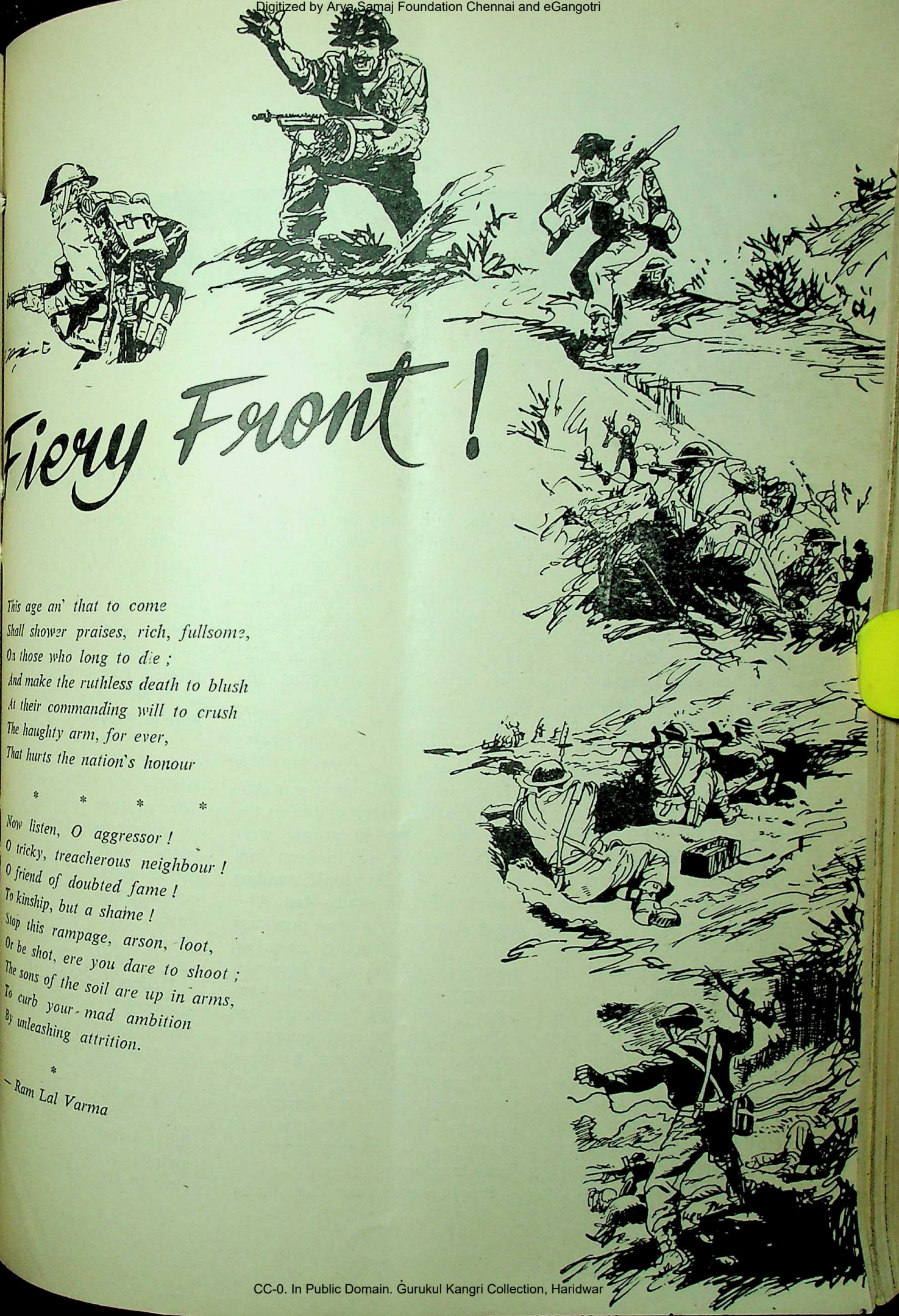

the Fiery Front!

This age an' that to come
Shall shower praises, rich, fullsome,
On those who long to die ;
And make the ruthless death to blush
At their commanding will to crush
The haughty arm, for ever,
That hurts the nation's honour

* * * *

Now listen, O aggressor !
O tricky, treacherous neighbour !
O friend of doubted fame !
To kinship, but a shame !
Stop this rampage, arson, loot,
Or be shot, ere you dare to shoot ;
The sons of the soil are up in arms,
To curb your mad ambition
By unleashing attrition.

*

— Ram Lal Varma

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Defence Of Nation And People's Duty

— *K. M. Cariappa (Retired)*

THE strength of a country is not measured in terms of its armed might alone. For the armed might to be effective and sustained, there are four essential pre-requisites. They are a people with high morale whose spirits are at their best when things are at their worst ; economic stability ; industrial self-sufficiency as far as possible ; and a virile people—virile, physically, mentally and morally. Given these a country can claim to be strong.

In wars and in other similar emergencies a panicky people do more damage and more harm to maintain peace and order internally than perhaps ones enemy's bullets and bombs do. It is for the avoidance of this panic that high morale in every one is essential.

Here are few matters which the people should pay heed to in any national emergency :—

Be knowledgeable of the causes of the emergency, discourage spreading wild and false rumours and report to the nearest police officer of any one who spreads such rumours, give each other correct news of the situation, fully obey all orders of higher authority in regard to traffic discipline, blackout, conserving food, water and power, and help local authority in giving first aid, in fire fighting and in dealing with goondas who may indulge in nefarious activities endangering the security of fellow-citizens

There are some of the more important things the people should do in times of war.

In the last world war it was estimated that for every soldier in the front line some 40 people were required behind him to keep him going. No—not 40 people standing behind him physically—but 40—engaged in the back areas providing for his needs—shipping, hospitals, growing food, working in factories, transportation, postal and pay services, providing amenities and so on. In a national emergency everyone must feel that he/she is a " Soldier ", serving the cause of the country—in a disciplined, dedicated spirit in whatever walk of life one renders such service.

Faith in soldiers

People should face ' set backs ' and any ' reserves ' with courage an with faith in their soldiers and in themselves feeling that victory wil be theirs if every one sticks to his post at all time giving his best Personal comfort and leisure mus come after performing the duty allotted. People must keep them selves physically fit and tough.

Role of students

In every educational institution students should be told every day briefly—of the day-to-day situation Selected students should go among the village-folk and city-dwellers in their spare time, giving them the correct picture of the emergency— clearing up their minds of any doubts they may have about the situation in the home front and on the battle front.

Traders should not take advantage of emergencies to indulge in ' Black marketing '—nor in hoarding food and articles of the daily requirements of the people, which may be in short supply.

Everyone should go about cheerfully—honestly feeling that he is giving his best to the Nation— clear up the ' Emergency ' speed

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The Authentic Voice of India

Dr. Radhakrishnan

— *D. P. Kulkarni*

MEETING philosophers outside the realm of their books is not a happy event, but it is different with Radhakrishnan, the philosopher-statesman of ...a. It was Locke who said that when the God made prophet, he did not unmake the man in him. Both prophet, and the man, are combined in correct portions in our philosopher President. Cicero's ...te to Aristotle that he was a river of liquid gold ...ld be aptly applied to this greatest living authority Hindu philosophy. But he is that type of philosopher ...se mind brings down the elevated knowldege of ...kind for the benefit of the common man of the world ...ough the medium of his gifted tongue.

...ridge between the East and the West

Dr. Radhakrishnan seeks to build a bridge between best that the West has in its philosophical and ...gious traditions and the best and the finest that ...a has in her to offer to the work. His remarkable ...ures on 'Eastern Religions and Western Thoughts' ...ch he delivered as a Professor are a witness to his ...ity in doing so. In these lecturers he has put before comparisons and contrasts between the speculations Greece, Palestine and the Christian world on the one ...d and Hinduism on the other. He believes that the ...t is devoted to thinking, analyzing and discriminat- ...whereas the Eastern mind is essentially religious, ...d it's religiosity consists in upholding the living con- ...with the ultimate reality. He is perfectly at home ...the West and in the East.

Dr. Radhakrishnan is not a brooding type of philosopher. He is an eloquent speaker too, and as such, keeps his audience spell bound. His mind is laden with the wisdom of the ages and his words flow like pearls from his mouth. His speeches make us live through the lives of the wisest men who have walked this earth and for every festering spot of humanity, he is ready with his calm, dignified and philosophic explanation. He speaks chaste English with charming accent and sets musical vibrations in the air.

Soul-keeper of the nation

Dr. Radhakrishnan is not only a philosopher-statesman to us, he is the soul-keeper of the nation. Once he said, " No nation ever made progress if it did not have a soul. " He is, therefore, keen to preserve the soul of the nation.

As a philosopher, he has long established for himself a position in the world for his deep learning and masterly exposition of Indian thought and other honours unsurpassed so far by any other Indian on account of the range and variety of the learned bodies and the institutions which have conferred them on him. This high position acquired in the field of learning and philosophy has come in handy to him in meeting difficult situations in the international relations of this country with the others. He has travelled wide and large practically all-over the world and these have not been the tours of a curious tourist going about seeing things but they have been purposeful tours undertaken for

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spreading knowledge of the philosophy of India, her culture, her thought and her religion, and thereby, for creating respect for her in intellectual circles and learned society of the world.

Staunch nationalist and patriot

Though Dr. Radhakrishnan never participated actively in the freedom struggle, he has nevertheless been staunch nationalist always. At an Allahabad University convocation, with Governor Hailey presiding, he had delivered an address indicting strongly the British rule and exposing boldly Indian nationalism. In his preface to a book of sketches by Chandrasekharan, he indicted the liberals. Again when C. Y. Chintamani delivered his lecture on 'Politics Since The Indian Mutiny' at Andhra University he, in his concluding remarks, could not resist mildly ridiculing the liberals. C. Y. Chintamani entered a humbering protest and there was a disturbing exchange.

During his second interview in Moscow with Stalin, he is reported to have told him, 'There was a king in India who had waded a long way through blood. But one day he suddenly realised that violence was a slur on man. So he took to the path of love, peace and non-violence, repudicating violence for good. Why do you not take to that path ?' Stalin remained silent but when Radhakrishnan had left, he remarked to his interpreter, 'This man is not a politician, but a patriot, only.'

Most humane

Dr. Radhakrishnan is the most humane person, unable to tear himself off and away from the world of common man, and inspite of the intellectual distance, separating him from most people, he is genuinely concerned about the things, big and small, that happen to us in the complicated setting of modern life. It is this quality in him that enabled him to become without a jolt to his personality, a diplomatist and a public figure, and indeed to shine in that capacity. It is the quality which has made him so effortlessly popular with all sorts and conditions of men.

His burning faith in the freedom of mind, refusal to bend knee either to authority or to dogma, and total absence of fanaticism in his mental make up are some of his other outstanding qualities.

Dr. Radhakrishnan is not only a philosopher—statesman to us, he is the authentic voice of Inida. He is a source of inspiration to the intellectual upsurge of Independent India. We are proud of him. May he live long and lead this country of ours to its destined place in the comity of the nations of the world.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO TEACHERS

It is the duty of teachers to develop in their pupils the desire to lead disciplined lives and endow them with the spirit of service.

The teacher and the pupil must both realise that the real purpose of life is to do the highest good to all by our life, wealth, intellect and speech.

Teachers are the pivot of our civilisation and it is a matter of pain that we have not been able to provide the elementary amenities to them.

I have no doubt these difficulties will be removed in the years to come.

★

Teachers' Day is celebrated on September 5 throughout India every year as that is a birthday of our President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, who has been a great teacher.

★

Teacher's Role In Rural Areas

—G. RAMACHANDRAN, M.P.

TEACHERS in rural areas are mostly those in primary and secondary schools. The number of primary and secondary schools increased by leaps and bounds the last two decades. The growth of primary education is largely due to Governmental effort. While the high schools have come partly at least, through private effort. A school teacher now finds everywhere in the rural landscape. You cannot walk a mile without meeting a teacher in the rural area. They have a good influence on the village activities.

Village trinity

A school teacher in a town is generally lost in the midst of innumerable other functionaries, professionals, merchants and workers. The urban teacher is not often a phenomenon in the urban landscape. The teachers in towns and cities may join together in groups and associations to make claims and put up demands. Even so, they generally remain as an undercurrent or in the backwaters. The school—teacher as an individual exists largely in rural areas. He is one member of the trinity which holds a village together. The trinity is constituted of the village headman (Karnam in South India), the police head-constable and the school-master. If these three make up their minds on any matter of public interest and stand together they can get away with anything in the village. The village headman is the chairman, the head-constable, the executive officer and the school-master, the conscience-keeper of this powerful trinity. Each will have his own following, but it is the school-master who talks, explains carries conviction and generally functions as the Minister for Information and Broadcasting in the rural area ! Invariably, the relation between these three will be found to be cordial and even confidential. Almost everybody in the village is the parent or guardian of boys and girls attending the village school—elementary or high. It is against this background that one has to study

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Prime Minister's Message

"Vital Role In Crusade Against Ignorance"

The teacher enjoyed a place of high honour and respect under the ancient Indian culture. He now plays a vital role in the crusade against ignorance and illiteracy. It is essential, therefore, that he should be well looked after by the community. Unfortunately, until some years ago the economic and social status of the school teachers in this country left much to be desired. After the attainment of Independence a number of schemes were initiated by the national Government with a view to improving the salary scales and service conditions of teachers, but their efforts did not meet with the desired degree of success because of financial limitations. It was then decided to channelize philanthropy as a supplementary source for the welfare of the teachers, and the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare came to be established.

The objects of the Foundation, viz., the provision of financial assistance to those teachers and their dependents who may, due to circumstances beyond their control, find themselves in financial distress, and the grant of suitable amounts, on their retirement, to such selected teachers as have rendered exceptionally meritorious service, are laudable ones. The response from the public since the establishment of the Foundation has been encouraging but much more remains to be done before the target set for the corpus of the Foundation is achieved. I should also like to add here that it is a doubly worthy cause, the collections made by the Foundation are invested in the National Defence Bonds, thus helping the country in its preparedness against external aggression.

It is appropriate that the Teachers' Day should be celebrated every year on the 5th of September, which is the birth anniversary of that foremost teacher and distinguished son of India—our President, Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan. I gladly send my good wishes on the occasion and hope that everyone will contribute liberally to the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare.

the role of the teacher in rural areas especially in making rural people educationally conscious.

The term educationally conscious

The term 'educationally conscious' means many things. First of all, it means, making people understand the value of educating their children. Then comes the question of making them appreciate the value of such education. Poor people in our villages have always to make a sacrifice to educate their children. A majority of our peasants must naturally find the cost of ed- ting their children an intole- burden. Therefore, the matter making them understand and app- ciate the value of educating th- children for the minimum necess- period of eight years is not e- Luckily, the climate in the co- is in favour of the proposi- Parents in villages have com- think that the only way for th- children to prosper, become res- table and earn a quick living i- send them to the elementary sch- and if possible, later to the h- school. Apart from this, the pro- of making rural people education- conscious means or ought to mea- educating themselves in the el- mentary knowledge of ma- things that are related to their liv-

Adult education

While it is true that the first pa- of the process is now going o- rapidly and on a vast scale, th- second part is yet remained to b- strengthened. Seventy-five per ce- of our people, are even tod- illiterate, not to speak of being e- educated. Many millions of peo- between the ages of 12 or 13 a- all age-levels upward are in the gr- of the ocean of illiteracy in th- country. If the school—teachers i- the rural areas have no impact o- this particular situation, then th- programme of making village peo- educationally conscious is half i- undone and the consequences w- be far-reaching. With an organis- and sustained effort and some furth- orientation, the great army of ru- teachers can produce a revolution- change. It is high time that we rea- that national adult education- almost the same thing as enabl- teachers in the rural areas to f- their role of making village peo- educationally conscious. In the se- that village people themselves w-

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Union Education Minister's Message

Today we are celebrating a dual event ; the birth day of our President and the Teachers' Day. It is no mere accident that these two events should coincide ; we deliberately and of set purpose decided to celebrate the Teachers' Day on the day on which falls the birth day of our President, because our President has been a great teacher and continues to be so. He believes that education is a life long process, but fortunately for us he does not merely imbible knowledge but also imparts it to us.

Bacon said that society should be judged from the position occupied by Judges. By that test our society is very advanced. But, I think, society should also be judged by the position and status it gives to the teachers and I am afraid, by that standard our society is very backward. We seem to have forgotten our own traditions and our own past because in bygone days the *Guru* received the respect and reverance which was his due and had a high and established position in society. Today, although teaching should be looked upon as the noblest of our professions, it is difficult to get our best young men and women to join it because they feel that in this profession they have no future, no sense of security and they have to lead a life of poverty and drudgery.

We will never be able to improve education in our country unless we can attract talent to the teaching profession, and we can only attract talent provided we treat teachers on the same footing as our civil servants, if not on a higher one. There is an unfortunate feeling in many parts of our country that while government cannot be carried on without civil servants and, therefore, they must be paid well and they must not suffer from a sense of frustration, teachers are almost an unnecessary luxury. This attitude and outlook has to change if we are to make any progress on the educational front.

I appeal to everyone to give generously to the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare. This Foundation helps teachers and their dependents who are in distress and I have the painful knowledge of the hundreds and thousands who are living in sheer destitution. The springs of charity have never gone dry in our country and there is no better cause to support than the cause of teachers.

to be educated in the basic es of life. The meaning of adult cation in our country will be ost everything the illiterate lian adult should know in order function as a conscious unit of developing and democratic ublic of India. Reading and ing will, no doubt, be very ortant but the inculcation of elementary knowledge of enship like the rudiments of ce, sanitation, health, produc- etc., must not wait for profi- cy in reading and writing. Adult cation will, therefore, have to be gely oral and visual.

cher's role

m I writing about what is or t ought to be ? My answer is I writing about both and they are parable. Even today the village ol is an important point in any l area and the teachers there are ing a vital role. The school her in the village is a significant rument in imbibing the educa- l consciousness in the rural ple. What we need at once is the pattern of organisation to unite ol teachers into a great and poseful community. If this is t, and it ought to be done, then will find in this country a mighty olution coming up from below rising national education at every l and in every direction. National cation will be frustrated and ed down unless the adults and parents join in the glorious

can recall many school teachers m I personally know in the dhigram, rural area in South a. They are intelligent and active y-bodies in the real sense of the n. You will find them helping mould public opinion in the ges in regard to every issue co-ming down to the village level, including, of course, the elections Every body goes to the school-teacher, openly or secretly, to seek his help in elections. He is helpful in launching campaigns like propagation of Hindi, Prohibition, fund collections, etc. You can do nothing in a village without the goodwill of the school teacher.

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Here are some suggestions to improve the lot of a school-teacher in a village :—

(1) A teacher should get a minimum salary of Rs. 100 a month ;

(2) He must be given a status of respectability by regarding him a person of central importance in the society ;

(3) Free medical aid to his family ;

(4) Free education to his children up to the highest level ;

(5) Expert guidance through the Teachers' Training Institutes ;

(6) He should be provided with good reference books, good equipment and a school building ;

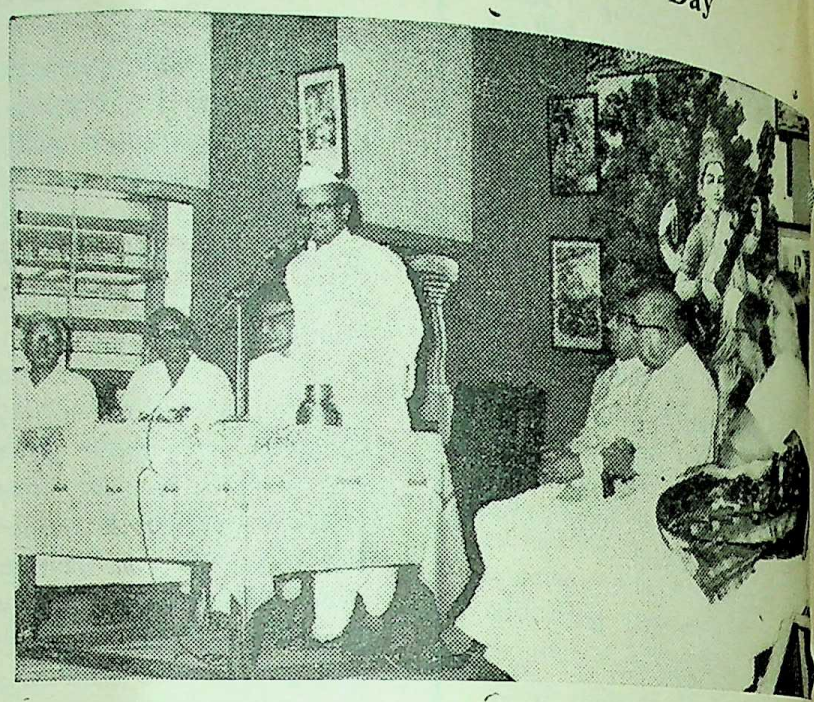
(7) Any one who talks loosely about the teacher and his family should be considered guilty of treason ;

(8) He may be given recreational facilities like free travel in India during his holidays ;

(9) By raising an educational cess, accumulate a big national fund for the welfare of the teachers.

* * * * * * *

Bombay Celebrates Teachers' Day



Shri M. D. Choudhari, Minister for Education, presided over the Teachers' Day celebrations at Bal Mohan Vidya Mandir, Dadar. The Minister is seen addressing the gathering.

ADDRESSING a meeting, organised by the Teachers' Day Celebrations Committee at the Bal Mohan Vidya Mandir, Dadar, Shri M. D. Choudhari, Minister for Education, stated that the Government of Maharashtra would encourage any new experiment in the field of education which would help improve the educational system. He said that India had a bright tradition of teachers right from ancient time—from Vyas, Valmiki to Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, whose birthday coincided with the Teachers' Day. He emphasised the need for utilising the Day for solving the problem faced by the educational institutions apart from honouring the teachers. He said that co-ordinated effort should be made by all concerned for effecting improvement in the educational system.

Referring to the criticism that the standard of education had gone down because the schools were not getting proper student-material from the primary and secondary schools, Shri Choudhari said that the present generation of students was quite intelligent and inquisitive and their proper moulding was necessary.

Primary Teachers

At the Teachers' Day function, organised by the Bombay Municipal Corporation Primary Teachers' Union at Tilak Bhavan, the Education Minister expressed the hope that the Municipal Corporation would favourably consider the question of revising the pay-scales of primary teachers. The State Government, he said, had already referred the question to the Pay Commission.

Shri S. V. Deodhar, recipient of the national award and Shri K. G. Chiri, a primary school teacher, who has been appointed as J. P., were felicitated on the occasion.

Felicitation to Shri Worlikar

Presiding over the felicitation function organised by the Municipal Shikshak Sangh at the Shirodkar Smarak Mandir, Parel, on the Teachers' Day to honour Shri V. B. Worlikar, ex-Mayor of Bombay Shri Choudhari said that it was befitting that the Teachers' Day was being celebrated by the Sangh with felicitation to Shri Worlikar who himself was a teacher.

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International Co-operation Year

International Co-operation helps seeing more energies and more thinking directed to the idea of co-operation and thus helps create conditions in which great problems of the world would be easier to solve.

— RALPH ENCKELL
Chairman, Committee for the International Co-operation Year

AN ADDRESS before the General Assembly on November 1961, the late Prime Minister India, Jawaharlal Nehru, after g reviewed numerous areas nflict, suggested that an attempt made to create an atmosphere hich it would be easier to solve outstanding problems of the d. He stated that he could suggest any rapid or magic of dealing with them. Yet thought it might be helpful if attention were directed to co-operative activities being essfully pursued by the nations the world. He recalled that there in fact a vast amount of co-ration "even between countries ch are opposed to each other in political and other fields". too little was known, or said, ht, about the scope of existing peration, in contrast with the phasis which was placed on ict. If a year were designated g which all the countries of the world were called upon specifically to deal with international co-operation, it might direct some of man's energy and some of his thinking to this essential matter and thus perhaps make it easier to solve the problems which afflicted the world.

The ideas I have here summarized led to the inscription at the request of the delegation of India on the agenda of the sixteenth session of an item called "United Nations Year for International Co-operation". Heavy pressure of work make it, however, impossible for the General Assembly to consider the item until its following session.

On December 19, 1962, in a unanimously adopted resolution, the General Assembly endorsed the idea of an international co-operation year and established a preparatory committee which was to report to it at the following session on the practical aspects of the proposal.

On November 21, 1963, after having considered the report of its committee, the General Assembly finally approved by acclamation a resolution by which it designated 1965, the twentieth year of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year (ICY). At the same time it created a new committee which it entrusted to deal with plans and preparations for ICY. An interim report will be submitted by this committee to the General Assembly during the course of its nineteenth session.

Occasion for enlightenment

The primary purpose of ICY is to provide an occasion for a sustained effort in all countries aimed at increasing public awareness of the extent and significance of international co-operation at all levels, and thus at creating better opportunity for further action and further progress. There are rather narrow limits to what can be achieved in

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the way of constructive international co-operation without the active support of a sufficient number of enlightened, rationally thinking individuals. Too many people still doubt the possibility of really meaningful international co-operation. Too many people are unaware of the work the nations of the world have accomplished and are accomplishing together in the interest of peace and progress.

The world we live in is involved in an immense process of fast and momentous change. This is leading to an equally fast growing interdependence of all nations and to an increased need for international action. The very rapidity of this process has made it difficult, almost everywhere, for the public at large to keep pace with it. International co-operation would well be served by wider rational knowledge about its true nature and about its necessity ; by an increased consciousness of the responsibilities resulting from the growing interdependence of the world ; by a lessening of the impact of emotional attitudes, obsolete notions and erroneous conceptions. We have to appeal to the social conscience and to the creative imagination of all enlightened men of good will.

All this would help us to fulfil the hope expressed by Prime Minister Nehru, of seeing more energies and more thinking directed to the idea of co-operation and thus helping to create conditions in which the great problems of the world would be easier to solve.

The task of the Committee for the International Co-operation Year is first and foremost to arouse interest in the Year, to provoke, to inspire and to stimulate suitable activities and initiatives. Its role is to a great extent to co-ordinate the plans of governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations. Most efforts have to be made by individual member states. It is for them to decide how best to achieve the purpose of ICY among their own nationals.

Clearing house for information

So great are the differences from country to country, so great the variety of means of action at the disposal of each that detailed plans for action that could be of wider use could not be prepared by the Committee. Instead of this the Committee acts as a clearing house for information regarding plans and preparations which is communicated to all member states in order to promote interaction and to convey indications about what could be done. The Committee has suggested to the Secretary-General that he calls the attention of member states to their adherence to a number of multilateral conventions of which the Secretary-General is the depository. It has requested that reviews be made of certain activities of the United Nations, and specifically of the achievements connected with the United Nations Development Decade. The Committee is specially interested in the preparation by the United Nations and the specialized agencies of information material for the purposes of ICY. A symbol of two joined hands has been chosen for the ICY. It will be used on a commemorative medal and on special postage stamps to be issued by the United Nations and many national postal administrations. A calendar has been prepared with a view to enabling the different main areas of co-operation to have an equal possibility to attract attention. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation has been requested to encourage special univer courses and studies on internatio co-operation as opposed to inte national tension.

The Committee is not in a positio to give particular emphasis to an single aspect of international co operation. Its task is to furthe the knowledge of the scope o existing international co-operatio It is expected that the specializ agencies and the non-governmenta organizations will, each of them want to further in the best possib way the knowledge of their ow activities. Nothing prevents a mem ber state from paying special atte tion in its programmes to the area of co-operation closest to i Member states have, of course, t decide whether they wish, durin ICY, more actively to promote o to initiate the consideration o matters of their choice at th United Nations or elsewhere.

It is indeed to be hoped th the Year will see the member state of the United Nations show parti cular vigour and determination i their renewed efforts to solve a least some of the great outstandin problems. It would undoubtedly b highly regrettable if ICY would no inspire member states to strive a the United Nations towards subs tantial and lasting progress i improving their mutual relations.

Need for intensification of efforts

The agendas of the great inter national organizations are long an grow longer ; it would probabl be easy and certainly useful to sub to their many items still more impor tant and worthwhile matters. B much could also be said in suppo of the intensification of effort already under way and of great opportunities to continue with th work in progress. It may be th

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would be better to concentrate
ble resources and energies on
has already been initiated,
than to start too many novel
prises.

Y is not meant to be a new
ning ; international co-opera-
is not a new idea. It was
ed in order to increase the
ledge of what readiness to do
together can achieve among
ns, and through new and wider
it, to lead to new and stronger
ts. "To make ICY meaningful,"
tary-General U Thant recently
"all aspects of the work of
United Nations and its specia-
agencies must be taken into
nt with due emphasis on
spirit of the Charter." He
d that he would particularly
mend to the attention of the
ber states the words of the
rter : " to practise tolerance
live in peace with one another
good neighbours and to unite
strength to maintain inter-
onal peace and security."

The United Nations is still, in
e than one sense, an experiment
collective responsibility. It was
created in order to fit into the
rn of existing things ; its
pose is to develop and, to a large
nt, to modify the character of
tions between nations. The
ples of the world must learn,
h its help, to get along together
ther they like one another or
ICY will deserve to be called

a success if, when it ends, more people are able and willing to take a sober view— not a passionate view not a sentimental view—of the problems of international co-operation, the obstacles it encounters, the shortcomings it presents as well as of its achievements, its hopes, its potentialities, and over and above all its necessity.

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(*continued from page 2*)

Indian towns from the air. It, therefore, became necessary for us to thwart this aggression, to strike at the baser from which this aggression was being launched and to forestall other attacks all along the border, which Pakistan had clearly been planning.

Fight for peace

But, in the midst of this tragic conflict, thrust on us by our neighbour, I wish to remind you that we should not, and cannot, forget our traditions, ideals and history. We detest war and all its horrors. Our troops have, so far, only fought for peace and for the defence of our land.

They went to Korea, many years ago, at the behest of the U.N., for the safeguarding of peace. They went to the Congo, again at the behest of the U.N., to prevent the development of the conflict into a fratricidal war. The campaigns of 1962 were inflicted on us by China. And, today, we are driven to battle with Pakistan — a battle not of our seeking.

We have repeatedly offered to Pakistan a " no war " declaration and, in 1963, when we understood to talk with the Government of Pakistan about Kashmir and other related matters, we even proposed a disengagement of troops all along the cease-fire line.

But Pakistan rejected this offer. She seeks now, as in 1947, to secure, by force, the settlements of her choosing. Even now, she has declined to promise the Secretary-General of the U.N., that she would respect the cease-fire line.

We have no desire to escalate the conflict. At every stage it has been Pakistan that has taken the first step in widening the conflict. U Thant is trying to bring about a settlement in terms of the U.N., resolutions of September 4 and 6. I can assure him that India will always be prepared to give the fullest consideration to any suggestions that result in the return of peace between India and Pakistan.

It is, to me, as I know it is to all of us, a matter of profound satisfaction that in this crisis we have all closed our ranks, set aside the superficial differences of creed and caste, and behaved, first and last, like Indians. The Sikh leader, Sant Fateh Singh, has postponed his fast for the establishment of Punjabi Suba, and I dare say he will be satisfied with the eventual solution of this problem, agreed to by the Government and the leaders of the Punjab.

We have 60 million Muslims who are honoured citizens of our country. Practically every Muslim organisation, and Muslim members of Parliament, and every articulate Muslim in India, from Cape Comorin to Srinagar, has pledged support to the stand of the Government of India.

We are fighting today not for a piece of territory but for fundamental principles. Victory in our struggle for the maintenance of India's freedom and the federal union, which includes Jammu and Kashmir, is vital to the saving of free institutions. India has a freely-elected Government, a free press, reliance on law and a non-communal State which respects all religions. We are resisting a military dictatorship, a controlled press and a theocratic State. We believe in freedom even for those who think differently from us. The interest of democracy demands our victory, otherwise the lamp of freedom will go out in Asia.

'Avoid hatred'

We have also to avoid any form of hatred of the people of Pakistan. Friendship with them has always been our primary objective. It is not our desire to hurt Pakistan to save India. Our commitment to peace is well known. We do not believe in any unbridgeable chasms. There are more things which bind us together than keep us apart. In this dreadful situation, let us have a few moments of introspection and make our spirit, capable of compassion and sacrifice, prevail.

May I congratulate our officers and jawans for their courage, heroism and sacrifice and express to them the gratitude of the whole nation. They have not only displayed gallantry and valour in the field, they have also shown chivalry.

We are proud of our soldiers, our airmen, our naval ratings, their achievements and their valour, but above all, we are proud of their nobility, which is a great part of the gift of India. And let the rest of us who are not on the field of battle remember their readiness to sacrifice even the most precious gift of life and adopt an attitude of courage and self-denial.

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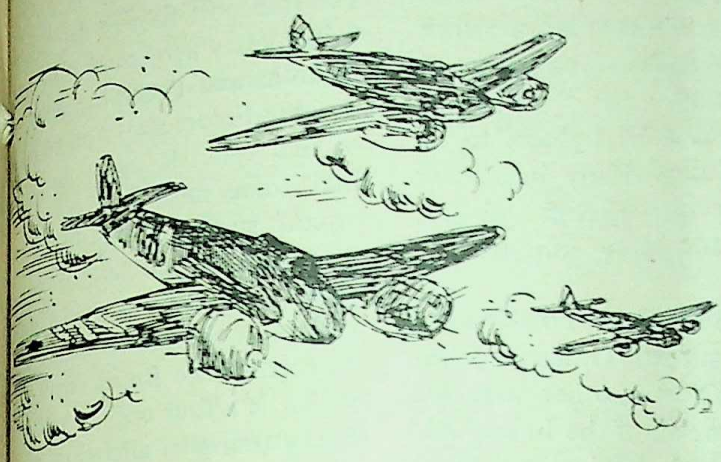

Towards Modernising The Air Arms

HE task of modernising an Air Force, as its upkeep, is at once ly and complex. The "modern" raft of yesteryears are near cum pieces now, and the sophis- ed machines of today may soon utdated. Such is the surprising e of progress in aviation in- ry and so rapidly shifting are requirements of air defence in age of ultra-sonic speeds and -megaton striking power. It is, nor enough to determine the diate needs of the force, but to forecast what its requirements be in the next ten years *vis-* the resources of one's own ry and the defence might of potential enemies.

The shaping of a modern, fighting-fit air force for India must, additionally, take into account the geographical and climatic conditions of the country, particularly of the Himalayan borders which can be expected to become alive without much warning. And all this must necessarily fit in within the overall national defence policy and the accepted pattern, and meet the requirements of the other two sister services in times of peace and war, and be of help also to the civil power during abnormal conditions. To meet these inescapable dictates of time, it may be asked, what is being done to modernise and build up the Indian Air Force to its declared strength of 45 squadrons during the current 5 years defence plan.

By western standards, a 45-squadron force may not be large. For, in terms of counting, the front-line aircraft may not number beyond a thousand odd. But this is a well-nigh seven-fold increase in strength over the stature of the Indian Air Force at the time of Independence. And it is not merely the number of front-line aircraft which makes an air force modern; the highly complex supporting organisation, which is manned by a large number of highly trained technical and non-technical men, and which keeps those front-line aircraft flying, is an equally important and indispensible contributary factor.

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The necessity of equipping the IAF with a suitable supersonic fighter had been engaging the attention of the planners for quite some time. The immediate need of doing so became imperative in 1962.

Our 2 ½ thousand miles long Himalayan border, till the Chinese aggression, was mistakenly thought to be an invincible barrier. The stature and shape of the Air Force had thus to be determined afresh to safeguard against this new threat, to defend our sacred Himalayas which had become vulnerable over-night.

The HF-24, which had been developed at the HAL, could not reach its designed capabilities because of the lack of a suitable engine, though even with the Orpheus 703, it is capable of going beyond March 1. Yet something even faster in the form of an interceptor was needed. Till a more powerful jet engine is found for existing mark of the Maruta will be used in the ground support role.

MIG-21s

Meanwhile, to meet the requirements of Air Defence, an agreement was entered into with the USSR for the establishment of an aircraft factory for the manufacture of MIG-21 supersonic interceptors, and for the supply of three squadrons of this aircraft. Enough aircraft to equip one squadron have already arrived, and the three-squadron strength of MIG-21s is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

One of the vital links in the Air Defence system is the coverage of our northern borders with an effective chain of radar stations and an efficient communications complex. High-powered radar stations are being established to provide the necessary radar cover for this sensitive sector. A modern communications chain known as 'tropospheric communication system' is being established to support these radar stations. This radar network and communications complex is not only necessary for "warning" and interceptions by fighters to be effective, but also vitally important for enabling anti-aircraft missiles to destroy intruding aircraft.

The equipping of Air Force units with Surface-to-Air Guided Weapons (SAGW), is another step for the modernisation of the Indian Air Force, to help it gradually achieve the standards set by some of the more modern air arms of the world. Another step in keeping with the up-to-date methods of air interception has been the equipping of fighter aircraft with air-to-air anti-aircraft missiles, and their eventual manufacture in the country alongside and as part of the weapon system of the MIG-21 aircraft.

Hunters' new role

Modernisation not only means the buying of new equipment but of using the existing one to the best advantage and making them last effectively longer. Hunters which had originally been acquired for interception work, have progressively been diverted to the ground support role. To compensate for the normal wastages through fair wear and tear, some more Hunter aircrafts have been bought from the manufacturers in order to keep the squadrons to their effective strength. Similarly some more Canberra interdictors have been bought to keep the bomber squadrons upto strength. India-built Gnats remain the mainstay as intercepter. The inaccessible terrain which our northern Himalayan borders abound in, placed a particularly big strain on the transport wing of the Air Force, and brought home with redoubled force the need to expand the helicopter strength for inductions and casualty evacuation purposes. The transport fleet of the IAF, till a few years ago, consisted of only Dakotas and Packets to meet both the Air Force and Army demands of that time. It was, however, felt that some more modern types of aircraft suitable for operation in the high arid regions of the Western sector, and the narrow turbulent valleys of the Eastern sector would be needed. The Russian-built An-12 which is a four engined turbo-prop heavy transport aircraft, was found eminently suited for our requirements in the Western sector. It has now been standardised as the heavy transport aeroplane for the IAF. A number of these aircrafts have been purchased from the USSR including servicing and maintenance equipment.

Jet Packs for safety

The requirements of the Eastern sector necessitated the choosing of a lighter and comparatively slower aircraft which could manoeuvre in and negotiate the narrow valleys in that region, and be capable of operating from the short advanced landing grounds in that area: A suitable aircraft, in the form of the Canadian-built Caribou, was found. Initially two of these were received from the USA under their military aid programme, and subsequently 16 more have been purchased from Canada under a loan given to India by the Canadian Government.

The Packet aircrafts, which have rendered such valuable service, were still found to be eminently suitable for operation both in the Eastern and the Western sectors. To allow a further margin of safety for the of the Packet aircraft which have to operate from heights above 10,000 feet in the Western sector.

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dditional jet pack had been install- on the giving a better single-engi- d performance when taking-off om the Ladakhi heights. To augm- t the transport fleet, which was gra- lly being depleted by the wast- g out of the Dakotas and their ersion to training purposes, 24 ckets were obtained from the USA der their Military Assistance ogramme. The work of fitting all Packet aircrafts in the IAF with additional jet back engine is g on.

o expand the helicopter fleet, a mber of Mi-4 helicopters have n bought from the USSR under rred payment terms. Side by side jet-powered French Alouette III copters have been purchased, a separate wing of the Hindustan onautics Ltd., is being set up at galore to manufacture this air- t in the country.

Air Academy

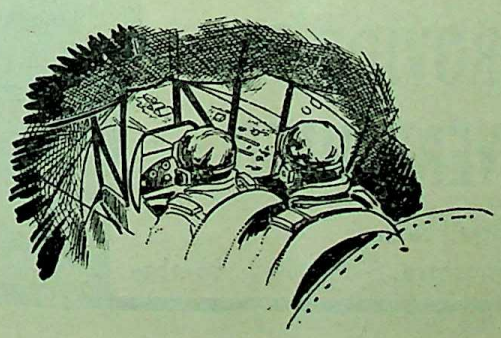
ecially modified Super-Constel- n aircraft have gradually been replacing out-dated Libarators for maritime reconnaissance. The Indian designed and made HJT-16 jet-trainer aircraft is expected to be commissioned into service at the IAF aircrew training establishments soon.

A full-fledged Air Academy is to be built near Hyderabad. All Air Force training establishments, flying, technical and non-technical, are constantly adjusting themselves ot meet the increased and new requirements of a growing, changing Air Force. These establishments have also been able to open their doors to airmen trainees from friendly countries like the UAR, Nigeria and Yeman, and the services of a team of instructors has also been loaned to Iraq.

The acquisition of modern aircraft and equipment alone does not complete the process of modernisation.

Under the Air Force permanent works projects, the construction of some new airfields is under way, and a modern Air Station at Hindon has come into being to relieve international airfield at Palam of the military air traffic. Construction of family accommodation at six air force stations is expected to begin soon.

To keep in touch with the latest techniques in the use of modern sophisticated aircraft equipment, instructional methods, modern maintenance know-how, and progress in Air Defence ideas no less than 100 officers and men in the last 12 months alone have been sent abroad to various countries for this purpose. These officers and men will eventually form the nucleus of the training teams within the country which will teach the large number of Air Force pilots and technicians in modern techniques, and impart the know-how which must go hand in hand with the latest aircraft and equipment that have been acquired for the aerial defence of the country.



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Basic criteria for developing countries :

Man-Power Planning and Economic Growth

— *Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao,*
Member, Planning Commission.

Though India has been facing difficulties owing to shortage of technical personnel, the relevance and utility of man-power planning for developmental effort is amply borne out by economic progress of the country since 1951. In this article, Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Member, Planning Commission, and eminent economist, has analysed criteria for man-power planning in relation to economic growth in developing countries.

ECONOMIC growth does not mean only the production of goods and services ancillary thereto but also social services. This in turn involves inputs of men and materials. For maximising the output, it is essential that efficient use of inputs, including human resources, should be planned. Manpower planning, therefore, becomes an integral part of the overall process of planned development.

As in other fields of planned development, in man-power planning also, it is recognised that inputs have to be adequate, possess the relevant quality, and follow the appropriate timing. For a time, it is possible to use foreign man-power because of its length of specialised experience, but wise planning should take into account the generation of such experience within the country and the build-up of a perspective for future utilisation of man-power, taking into account the gestation lags in the process.

In this overall view of man-power planning, after formulating targets of output, together with a detailed break-up, it will be necessary to work backwards and ascertain the steps required for reaching the output ; the steps in this case being the provision of institutions, equipment, teaching personnel and the like, the last of which will again get woven into man-power planning. One can thus apply to this field the analogy of capital goods or final products, machinery for making them and machinery for making machines and so on, which has now become relevant in industrial planning. In this sense, advance planning becomes an integral part of all work connected with man-power, and timing becomes a part of the essence of the process.

A number of required skills can be acquired only after employment and familiarity with the job. Since knowledge is not static, a person who is on the job will

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have to keep himself ready for in-service training whenever such opportunity is offered to him, and the creation of such opportunities is also a part of man-power planning. All training programmes therefore must lay stress on a strong base of fundamental knowledge rather than narrow specialisation, the latter to be acquired, at least in part, by retraining, in-service training and similar programmes.

An aspect of man-power planning, which is peculiar to a developing economy, is the utilisation of the vast resources of idle man-power which are characteristic of these economies. In the use of idle man-power for economic growth, the assumption is that living costs of such manpower are already a charge on nation's output. The additional resources required for putting them to work would, therefore, yield larger social returns if properly directed. In such cases, the problem necessarily will have to be approached from the supply side rather than from demand but, even so, it would constitute a part of manpower planning in developing countries.

Experience in India

It will be useful to illustrate the principles stated above in the light of the Indian experience. Over the last 14 years of planning, it has been possible to develop in India a consciousness for giving adequate attention to manpower development. For 13 years of planning, for which data is available, the national income has gone up by 58 per cent but in terms of output of technical institutions achievements have been much more significant, *e.g.* facilities for craftsmen training have gone up by about 800 per cent for engineering diploma holders by over 500 per cent and for engineering degree holders by nearly 400 per cent for medical graduates by over 200 per cent. Further, substantial increases are expected over the period of next 10 years, and for these blueprints for man-power development are already available.

In fixing man-power targets, norms of technical personnel for a given investment have to be worked out in each area of development. In the final tally of requirements on the basis of these norms, allowance has to be made for wastage in the process of education and thereafter, and also for replacements. The demand has then to be converted into the institutions which will supply this demand.

In a large country like India, regional considerations have to be taken into account on both the supply and demand sides and as mentioned earlier, also the secondary effect of producing the supply on the personnel required for producing this supply. In other words, setting up teacher-training institutions has also to be borne in mind.

In spite of careful planning in this area, it is possible that at lower levels of skill where, with the best of efforts it may not be possible to provide institutional training, traditional manner of imparting the skills within the family also requires to be emphasised. In India while considerable expansion has been taking place in craft training institutions, the country's dependence on the traditional forms of training is also increasing.

Difficulties in implementation

Over a period of years India has been able to devote considerable attention to man-power planning, mainly because of the initiative taken by the Planning Commission and the help it has got from supporting agencies in the Union Ministries.

There have been, however, many difficulties in implementing the programme. Thus, wastages increase when institutions have to be expanded for producing the required number. Staff shortages, and inadequacy of equipment and materials require to be handled from time to time. Incentives have to be offered to provide teachers for training institutions and also to direct trained personnel in areas where normally such personnel is reluctant to go, *e.g.* rural areas.

While these difficulties have been there, India has done well with its man-power plan. Early difficulties that held up projects for want of technical personnel are now largely under control because of man-power planning. And it would be true to say that, by and large, shortfalls in technical personnel have not hampered our developmental effort in the last ten years. This is the best proof that can be offered of both the relevance and utility of man-power planning in the economic progress of developing countries.

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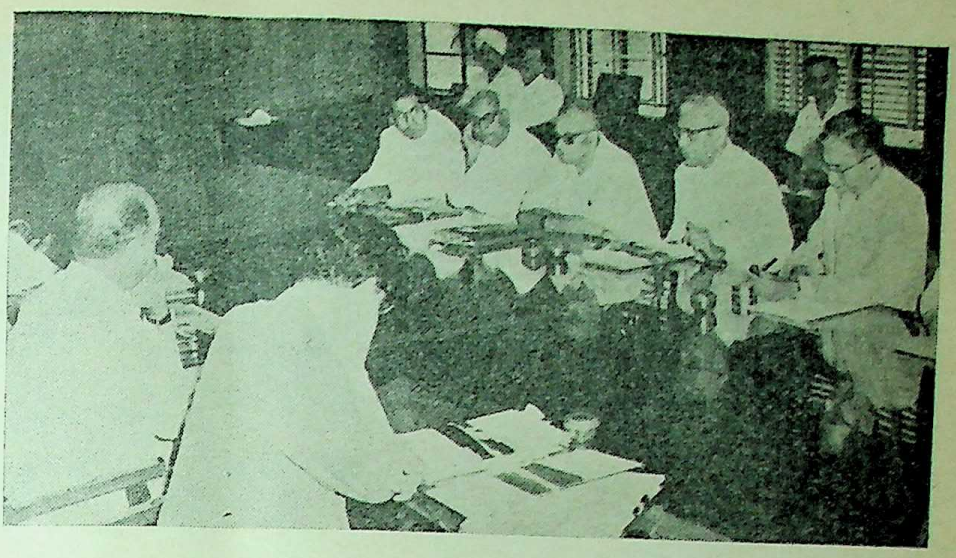
AROUND BOMBAY CITY



Meeting to find out the resources for the Fourth Plan was held at Sachivalaya recently. Picture shows r. to l. Shri Asoka Mehta, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, and the Union Finance Minister, Shir T. T. Krishnamachari.

N a fervent appeal to the people of Maharashtra, the Home ister and Deputy Leader, Shri S. Desai, exhorted people to stand ed and to repel the Pakistani ression with all their might. emphatically declared that all erences of caste, creed and poli- affiliations should be forgotten this hour of national crisis in ch the Pakistan Government forced a war on us. He was rring to the situation created the war-like moves of Pakistan. ri Desai drew attention of the ple to the announcement made the Union Defence Minister, ri Y. B. Chavan, in Parliament our troops in the Punjab crossed the border in the vici- of Lahore area in order to stall the opening of another t by Pakistan from that side. appealed to the Press to play true role in enthusing the people fight the Pakistani aggression d to discharge its national duty giving its readers correct and ective account of the happenings the front. It should do all it can to boost the morale of the people and to strengthen our defence effort.

"It is for the second time in the last three years," he said, "that we are called upon to face aggression on a massive scale from a foreign country and we will not rest until the fear of further aggression is removed. The people of Maharashtra, who are traditionally known for their valour and have heroically fought many battles will no doubt once again rise to the occasion and contribute fully towards defeating the aggression of Pakistan. At a time when the war has been brought to our doors and the territorial integrity and national honour of our country are in great peril, we are dutybound to see that our State contributes to defend our motherland, with our united action and unflinching faith in the leadership of our Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. No sacrifice, however great, should be spread to give Pakistan a crushing reply to its unprovoked acts of war and aggression."

The Home Minister counselled the leaders of trade unions to deviate from the path of Maharashtra 'Bund' and Bharat 'Bund' when all of them were facing the national calamity. He also appealed to businessmen, farmers, workers and others to forget everything else and concentrate on measures that would ensure victory as quickly as possible.

On behalf of the people and Government of Maharashtra he pledged full support to the Union Government for beating the enemy back and to protect the national honour and territorial integrity.

Bombay's amazing feat in small savings

Greater Bombay has contributed Rs. 3 crores 19 lakhs net to Small Savings in August last. This is an all-time record. This was revealed in Bombay by Small Savings Minister, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan. He said that the total collections in Bombay from April to August last were to the tune of Rs. 9·30 crores net against the year's target of Rs. 15·75 crores.

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The Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik addressed the Meeting of the representatives of the students organisations and heads of the educational institutions at Sachivalaya, Bombay on September 9. The picture shows Mr. Lumambo W. C. K., a student from Tanzania, studying in Wilson College, Bombay, who supported India's stand on Pakistani aggression and made some suggestions.

The Minister observed that the collections in August touched a new high over the collection of Rs. 2·76 crores in July last. He concluded that it was all the more creditable in view of the fact that this unprecedented collection was made during one of the lean months. The Minister expressed his confidence that Bombay city will overwhelmingly exceed its net target before the end of the financial year.

A token of appreciation of bravery

In appreciation of the brave act of Squadron Leader Trevor Keelor in shooting down one of the Pakistani Sabre Jet bombers, which invaded indian territory on September 3, Messrs Gogia and Company, Carnac Road, Bombay, has given a cash reward of Rs. 501 to the Squadron leader. The cheque for the amount was presented to the Minister for Prohibition, Shri S. V. Sonavane, by a partner of the firm, on September 4, Shri Holaram K. Gogia for onward transmission.

Study of Panchayati Raj in Maharashtra

The high level study team from Rajasthan led by Shri Damodar Lal Vyas, Minister for Panchayati Raj and Community Development, was today acquainted with the working of the Panchayati Raj in Maharashtra State when it met the Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik, and the officials of the concerned departments recently at Sachivalaya.

The Chief Minister gave them a clear idea of the working of the district administration with particular reference to changes that were brought out as a result of decentralisation of power culminating in the establishment of Panchayati Raj and also mentioned the problems confronting the new pattern.

The other members of the team are Shri Ramprasad Ladha, Deputy Minister for Revenue, Shri Chandanmal Vadiya, Deputy Minister for Industries, Shri Sanwaldan Ujwal, Chairman, Board of Revenue for Rajasthan, Shri R. D. Mathur, Development Commissioner, Shri B. L. Khurana, Commissioner for Boarder Districts, Jaipur, Shri A. K. Roy, Collector, Jaipur and Shri Ramsingh, Joint Development Commissioner, Rajasthan.

Development of tourism

Shri Raj Bahadur, Union Minister for Tourism, stated in Bombay recently that it had been tentatively decided to spend Rs. 25 crores in the Fourth Plan period on development of tourism in the country. He said that integrated development of places of tourists' interest was proposed so that the foreigners could have a clear picture of our country in the context of tourism.

The Minister, who was addressing a meeting of travel agents, hoteliers and the members of the tourist courtesy and tourist hospitality committees, organised by the State Directorate of Tourism, at the outset paid homage to those who laid down their lives in Kashmir in the defence of the country.

Shri Raj Bahadur said that Government of India had accepted in principle that it should collaborate with the foreign hoteliers for constructing intercontinental hotels. The private hoteliers in India need not raise a hue and cry against such collaboration as it was also in the interest of the private hoteliers and promotion of tourism.

Presiding over the function, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Maharashtra's Minister for Tourism, said that inspite of the low priority given to tourism, in the scheme of things, they had made much headway although much leeway had yet to be made. He said that there was great scope for the development of tourism from the point of view of earning foreign exchange.

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...ting exhibition inaugurated

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for ..., inaugurated an exhibition ... paintings of the artists who had ... received any training in any art ...utions, at Colaba, Bombay. ...ally. The names of the artists are ...shri H. G. Gooma, B. L. ...bhari and K. B. Koli.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri ... high'y complimented the ...s on their excellent artistic ...ity and the Mandal for ...ising the exhibition of such ...made artists. Such encourage-..., he added, was very essential ...provide impetus to their art.

...e Mandal also felicitated ...Ps. The names of the J. Ps who ...e felicitated on the occasion ...: Dr. L. J. D'Souza, Dr. ...mari) Vatsala H. Rajwadkar, ...i J. D. Daroga, Shri M. A. ...ent, Shri R. V. Chavan, ...Dwarkanath Mhaskar, Shri Rusi ...ia and Shri Tanajirao More.

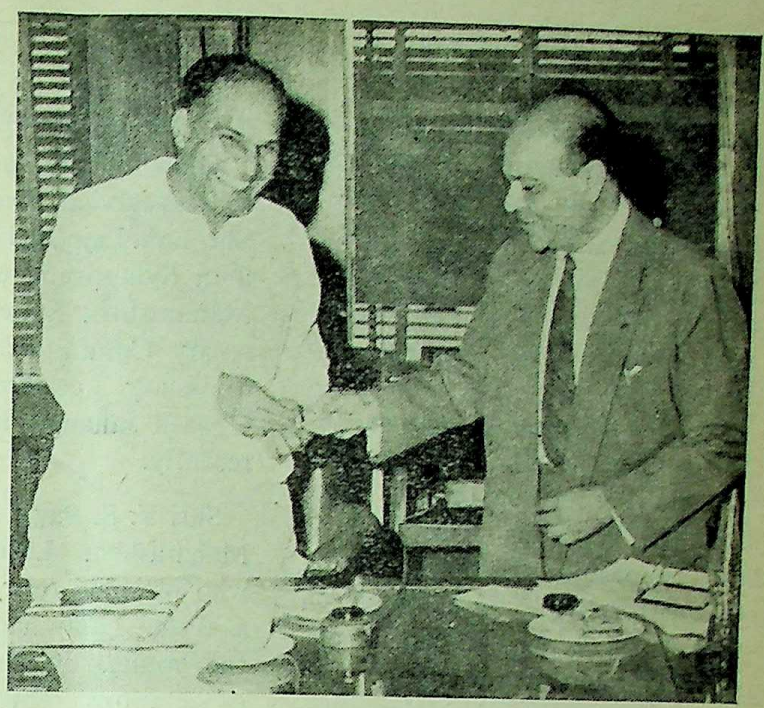
...eferring to the felicitation of ...Ps, the Home Minister said that ...rnment had appointed as J. Ps. ...y persons from among the ...mon people who had made ...e mark in the public fields. That ... been done because it was ...ssary that an equal recognition ... given to the common people ...e Government.

...ri Ganpat Kundal, the only ...ver of the Kalyani boat tragedy, ...Shri Vasant Rajwadkar, a well-...n deaf and dumb table tenis ...er, were also felicitated on ...occasion.

...ri Bhanushankar Yagnik, ...A. presided and Shri P. S. ... president of the Mandal, wel-...d the Minister.

...e level leadership vital

...N. M. Tidke Minister for ..., observed, in Bombay



Labour Minister Shri Tidke is receiving a cheque for Rs.16·59 lakhs, arrears of unpaid accumulations of textile workers, from the Chairman, Bombay, Mill Owners' Association, on August 27, 1965

recently that dreams for the welfare of the masses and realisation of social justice could only be fulfilled in an atmosphere of industrial peace.

The Minister was inaugurating a two-day seminar on the problems of Floor Level Leadership organised by the Bombay Labour Institute of the Government of Maharashtra at Parel.

Shri Tidke said that it was not always possible for the top leadership in the trade unions to keep themselves abreast of the day-to-day activities in the various concerns within its fold. Hence, there was a need for second rank leadership among the trade unions. With the growth of industries, the contact between the rank and file workers and the top union leaders became remote. The floor leadership in trade unions provided a much needed link between the rank and file workers and the top trade union leadership, he added.

Shri Tidke said that it should be the duty of the unions to develop second leadership so that a satisfactory employer-employee relationship could be created.

Earlier, Dr. B. S. Bhir, Professor Director of the Institute, welcomed the Minister. Prof. O. P. Goel proposed a vote of thanks.

Citizens with strong character needed

The need for social service organisations undertaking activities which would help build the character and raise integrity of the people was stressed by the Deputy Education Minister, Dr. N. N. Kailas, in Bombay, recently. Citizens with strong character and integrity were the greatest assets for any country, he said.

Dr. Kailas was speaking as the chief guest at the annual prize distribution function of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, at the C. J. Hall.

The Deputy Minister lauded the services rendered by the Mandal in the sphere of upliftment of women folk. He said that the Mandal had a distignuished record of 60 years' of service to its credit to the cause of Gujarati women community.

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Stadium for industrial workers

Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, announced in Bombay, recently, that it had been decided to construct a stadium for industrial workers in Bombay by utilising the arrears of unpaid accumulations of textile workers lying with the mills in the city. As a result of successful negotiations between the State Government and the Mill Owners' Association on this issue, Shri R. R. Ruia, Chairman of the Association, handed over a cheque for Rs. 16·59 lakhs, which represented unpaid accumulations of the workers, at the first meeting of the reconstituted Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board, held at Sachivalaya. The cheque was passed on to the Board which would take up the stadium project estimated to cost Rs. 25 lakhs. It would take about four years for the Board to know exactly how much of this amount would be available for the project because some amount was likely to be claimed by the workers.

Tributes paid to Lala Lajpatrai

Glowing tributes were paid to the selfless services rendered by the late Shri Lala Lajpatrai in different fields at a Symposium organised by the Maharashtra State Lajpatrai Centenary Committee, as part of the centenary celebrations, at the Cawasji Jahangir Hall, in Bombay, recently.

Shri V. S. Page, Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council, who presided over the Symposium, said that Lalaji had great interest in the younger generation and great expectations from them. Great part of his activities was devoted to the education of the youths and his interest in education and social activities sprung from this. His selfless service would inspire the young generation of today also, he added.

Participating in the Symposium, Shri L. G. Mehta, Chairman, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, stated that Lalaji had realised that the lack of nationalist outlook was responsible for the degradation of the country. Even today that held good. Though people had the right to criticise Government, it was their foremost duty to see that the Government would not be weakened in the times of emergency as the present one. He said that Lalaji was a great prohpet and his articles in the journals of his time were worth studying even today.

Another speaker at the Symposium, Shri Binod Rao, Editor of the India Express, said that if Lalaji had lived today he would have given the inspiring message that every ounce of our energy should be devoted to the national cause, whether it be in the field of production, defence or anything else. He criticised the general tendency of asking for leisure and stated that like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Lalaji was also against this tendency. His example should inspire the present generation to realise that the "infiltration" by those who refused to work was more subtle but was more dangerous especially in the present critical times. In fact there should be revolution for increased work instead of revolution for leisure, he added.

In his welcome speech, Dr. N. Kailas, Deputy Minister for Education and Vice-Chairman of the Committee, said that realising that Lalaji's teachings had the power of inspiring the youths of today the committee had organised the Symposium. As part of the centenary celebrations, which had started on January 28, 1965 and would continue till January 28 next, elocution and sports competitions would be organised for school students shortly.

Shri Lala Jagannath, Secretary of the Committee, proposed a vote of thanks.

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Tourism seen addressing the meeting of travel agents, hoteliers and members of the tourist courtesy and tourist hospitality committees organised by the State Directorate of Tourism at Greens Hotel on August 29, 1965. Shri Raj Bahadur, Union Minister for Tourism, is also seen at his right side.

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

★ *Citizens' Defence Committee reconstituted*

★ *Foodgrains distribution systematised*

★ *Allotment of cement for lift irrigation*

★ *Maharashtra Departmental Secretaries*

★ *Rehabilitation of the handicapped*

THE Citizens' Defence Committee for Maharashtra State has been reconstituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik. Hitherto, there were two Citizens' Defence Committees, one for Bombay City and the other for Maharashtra State. In future, there will be one Citizens' Defence Committee for the whole of Maharashtra State.

There are seven Vice-chairmen of the reconstituted committee. They are Shri V. S. Page, Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council; Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly; Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home; the Mayor of Bombay; Shri Vinayak Rao Patil; Shri B. A. Khimji; and Shri K. M. Munshi.

Shri Pravin Chandra Gandhi has been appointed as Treasurer, the four secretaries being Shri G. B. Newalkar, Shri Mustafa Faki, Shri Mohan Dharia and Shri Shivajirao Patil.

The members of the committee are Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development; Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Agriculture, Food and Civil Supplies; Shri Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Public Health, Law and Judiciary; Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance; Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power and Buildings and Communications; Shri M. D. Choudhari, Minister for Education and Forests; Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Urban Development and Waqfs; Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Revenue; Mayor of Poona; Mayor of Nagpur; Mayor of Sholapur; Vice Chancellor, Bombay University; Vice Chancellor, Nagpur University; Vice Chancellor, Shivaji University, Kolhapur; Vice Chancellor, Poona University; Vice Chancellor, Marathwada University, Aurangabad; Vice Chancellor, S. N. D. T. University, Bombay; President, Zilla Parishad, Thana; President, Zilla Parishad, Poona; President, Zilla Parishd, Parbhani; President, Zilla Parishad, Wardha; Shri G. M. Lad; Shri K. N. Dhulup; Cardinal Gracias; Shri M. Harris Shri P. K. Atre; Shri R. D. Bhandare; Shri Y. A. Fazalbhoy, Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit, Shri Sayadi Mohamdbhoy Burhanuddin; Shri P. G. Kher; Shri Haji Noor Mohamad Ahmed; Smt. Gulestan Billimoria; Smt. Anjanabai Magar; Smt. Leela Mulgaonkar; Kum. Shushila Desai; Shri B. D. Garware; Shri Ramkrishna Ruia; Commandant General M. J. B. Maneckji; Shri G. V. Puranik; Shri P. B. Mehta; Prof. Ram Joshi; Sardar Bahadur Baxi Dalip Singh; Sardar Pratap Singh; Smt. Pilloo M. Maneckji; Shri Babubhai M. Chinai; Shri Issakbhai Bandookwala; Shri Adam Ali; Shri Salebhoy Abdul Kader; Shri A. H. Ansari; Shri A. A. Jasdanwala; Shri D. R. Gadgil; Shri Bachhraj Vyas; Shri S. M. Joshi; Shri N. G. Gore; Shri V. B. Gogte; Shri Jayantrao Tilak; Smt. Sumatibai Dhanawate; Shri G. D. Madgulkar; Shri S. A. Dange; Shri P. L. Deshpande; Shri G. T. Madkholkar; Shri Vasantrao Desai; Shri V. N. Adarkar, Shri S. L. Kirloskar; Shri D. L. Potdar; Lt. /Gen. S. P. P.

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Thorat ; Shri Ramchandra Patil ; Shri Laxmanshastri Joshi ; Shri V. B. Kolte ; Shri Vishweswar Rao Aheri; Shri B. K. Gaekwad ; Shri B. C. Kamble ; Shri Anantrao Patil ; Shri Bhagwant Rao Kale ; Shri Maloji Rao Naik-Nimbalkar ; Dr. (Kum.) Sarojini Babar ; Shri Madangopal Agarwal ; Shri Manoharbhai Patel; Shri D. G. Karve ; Shri N. Dandekar ; Shri Nath Pai ; Shri M. S. Aney ; Smt. Kamal Vichare ; Shri R. K. Karanjia ; Shri H. R. Mahajani ; Shri P. V. Gadgil ; Shri D. B. Karnik ; Shri D. F. Karaka ; Shri P. K. Roy ; Shri Arvind Mafatlal ; Shri Homi Mody ; Shri Naval Tata ; Shri Lalchand Hirachand ; Shri Abid Ali Jafarbhoy ; President, Maratha Chamber of Commerce ; President, Nag-Vidarbha Chamber of Commerce ; President, Marathwada Chamber of Commerce ; President, Indian Merchants Chamber ; President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce ; President Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce ; President, All India Manufacturers' Association ; and Members of the Citizens' Central Council from Maharashtra.

Foodgrains distribution systemetised

With a view to further systematising the distribution of foodgrains on household foodgrains cards in the cities of Poona, Nagpur, Sholapur, including Salgarwadi village, Nasik Municipal Borough, the Nasik Road, Deolali Municipal District, Deolali Cantonment and Bhagur Municipal District, Ahmednagar and certain areas adjoining it, Kolhapur and certain areas adjoining it and Ulhasnagar, and for eliminating bogus cards, possession of duplicate cards, unauthorised transfer of cards, drawal of foodgrains, charging of higher prices by fair price shopkeepers and other irregularities of this nature, the Government of Maharashtra has issued, with the prior concurrence of the Government of India, the Maharashtra (Local Areas) Scheduled Foodgrains (Regulation of Distribution) Order, 1965. The order, which came into force in these areas from September 15, 1965, has been published in Part IV-A of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette*, Extraordinary, of September 4, 1965. The Order, among other things, requires the fair price shopkeepers to sell foodgrains only at fixed prices and according to prescribed conditions and directions and failure to do so would be punishable under the Defence of India Rules. The agreement at present executed by fair price shop keepers also stands cancelled. Similarly, consumers are prohibited from dishonestly applying for or receiving or possessing or using foodgrains cards and are to notify the concerned authorities if they are absent from the areas concerned for a period exceeding four weeks during which they are also required to surrender their cards. Failure to do so also would be punishable under the Defence of India Rules.

Allotment of cement for lift irrigation schemes

A uniform procedure has been prescribed by the Government of Maharashtra for allotment of cement for the lift irrigation schemes.

According to the procedure, in the case of co-operative lift irrigation schemes, allotment of cement will be made, to the extent possible, from the reserve quota of Government. For this purpose, only such Co-operative Lift Irrigation Schemes as have been approved by the Government will be considered.

Applications from the Government approved co-operative lift irrigation schemes are to be submitted to Government through the Superintending Engineer, Incharge of lift irrigation circle in the Irrigation and Power Department stationed at Poona. The Superintending Engineer, Lift Irrigation Circle will examine the reasonableness of the demand and recommend to the Government the allotment to be made for construction works, such as jack-wells, intake chambers, etc. excluding pipes. Final allotments will be made by the Government on the recommendation of the Superintending Engineer, Lift Irrigation Circle, subject to availability of cement.

In the case of lift irrigation schemes, other than those mentioned above, the demand for cement except for pipes will be made from the allotment made to the concerned zilla parishad for agricultural purposes.

So far as pipes are concerned the Government will make allotments of cement in favour of pipe manufacturers on the recommendations of Deputy Commissioners (Industries) and Chief Executive Officers of zilla parishads.

Revised edition of Tukaram Gatha

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to bring out a revised edition of the complete text of Sant Tukaram Gatha as all copies of the earlier edition have been sold out.

The work of preparing proof copy of the authentic text of the Gatha has been entrusted to Prof. N. R. Phatak, who will be assisted by Shri V. S. Bendrey, Director of Itihas Saunshodhan Mandal, Bombay. Both Prof. Phatak and Shri Bendrey will work in an honorary capacity. The work will be carried on at the premises of the Itihas Saunshodhan

LOK RAJYA

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Mandal c/o Mumbai Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya, Dadar, Bombay 14.

Essay on International Co-operation

Entries for the essay competition for university students in Maharashtra State, organised by the International Co-operation Year Celebration Committee, are to reach the Registrar of the University concerned before October 2, 1965. The subject for the essay is "The Need for International Co-operation". The essay can be written in English, Marathi or Hindi.

The competition is open to graduates and under-graduates belonging to various universities in Maharashtra State. The essay should not run more than 2,000 words and it should be submitted to the Registrar of the University concerned through the principal of the college.

The best entries from the various universities will be judged for the State awards of Rs. 250 and Rs. 150, which will be given to the first two competitors. These awards will be announced on the Children's Day—November 14.

In addition to these two prizes, three prizes of the value of Rs. 100, Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 will be awarded, along with certificates, to the students from every university. Each university will arrange to get the essays examined and declare the prizes on October 24—the United Nations Day.

Maharashtra Departmental Secretaries

Number of changes in the Secretaries of the different departments of the Government of Maharashtra have been effected. The thirteen departments of the Government are now under the charge of the following secretaries :—

Shri D R. Pradhan, I.C.S., Chief Secretary, General Administration Department ;

Shri B. B. Paymaster, I.C.S., Secretary, Home Department ;

Shri L. G. Rajwade, I.C.S., Secretary, Revenue and Forests Department ;

Shri P. J. Chinmulgund, I.C.S., Secretary, Urban Development and Public Health Department ;

Shri P. N. Damry, I.A.S., Secretary, Finance Department ;

Dr. A. U. Shaikh, I.A.S., Secretary, Agriculture and Co-operation Department, with additional charge of Food and Civil Supplies Department ;

Shri M. V. Rajwade, I.A.S., Secretary, Industries and Labour Department ;

Shri M. V. Deo, I.A.S., Secretary, Education and Social Welfare Department ;

Shri K. C. Nayar, I.A.S., Secretary, Buildings and Communications Department ;

Shri V. S. Tambay, I.A.S., Secretary, Rural Development Department ;

Shri N. S. Pardasani, I.A.S., Secretary, Irrigation and Power Department ; and

Shri B. P. Dalal, I.C.S. (Retd.) Secretary, Law and Judiciary Department.

Shri R. C. Joshi, I.C.S., who was Secretary of the Agriculture and Co-operation Department ; and Shri S. K. Kamruddin, I.A.S. who was Secretary of the Buildings and Communications Department, now become Additional Secretaries in the General Administration Department ; Shri Joshi also becomes Additional Development Commissioner. Shri Jasjit Singh, I.A.S., who was Director of Excise and Prohibition, now becomes Additional Secretary in the Home Department. Shri M. W. Desai, I.A.S., Additoinal Secretary, Home will hereafter be the Director of Resettlement and Project Affected Persons Shri V. M. Joshi, I.C.S. who was Secretary of the Revenue and Forests Department and Shri M. N. Heble, I.A.S., Secretary, Food and Civil Supplies Department have proceeded on leave.

Reconstitution of Co-operative Board

The Government of Maharashtra has reconstituted the State Co-operative Farming Advisory Board under the chairmanship of the Minister for Co-operation.

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The other members of the Board are the Minister for Agriculture; the Minister for Rural Development; the Deputy Minister for Revenue; the Secretary to Government, Agriculture and Co-operation Department; the Additional Secretary to Government, Agriculture and Co-operation Department; the Director of Agriculture; Shri B. K. Jangilwar of Wardha in Warora Taluka of Chanda district; Shri Shivajirao Nade of Murud in Latur taluka of Osmanabad district; Shri E. B. Nimbalkar of Ahmednagar; Shri Harishchandra Gopal Patil, Superintendent, Agricultural School of Kosbad in Dahanu taluka of Thana district; and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra State.

Municipal Corporations Employees

In case the Municipal Corporations of Nagpur, Poona and Sholapur give temporary additional pay to their employees on the lines Government has been paying to its employees, since April 1, 1965, then Government would sanction a grant equal to 50 per cent of the expenditure so incurred by them.

If any Corporation has actually incurred the expenditure on the payment of temporary additional pay from April 1 last or wishes to sanction it now with retrospective effect from that date, it will be eligible for the 50 per cent grant from the Government. In the latter case, however, the Corporation must be first prepared to meet the remaining half of the expenditure from its own funds.

Grants to sports bodies

With a view providing encouragement to games and sports, the Government of Maharashtra will be paying to sports organisations in the State maintenance grants for the development of playgrounds and *ad-hoc* grants for the purposes such as conduct of tournaments, purchase of sports equipment conduct of coaching camps, etc.,

Apparatus for school laboratories

The State Directorate of Education has decided to prepare a list of the companies manufacturing apparatus required for equipping science laboratories in secondary and higher secondary schools for their guidance.

The manufacturing companies are, therefore, advised to forward to the Director, Science Education Unit, Office of the Director of Education, Poona, detailed specifications and prices of the apparatus manufactured by them along with a list of their dealers in the State.

Every year, grants for the purchase of equipment for science laboratories in the schools are being sanctioned by Government and the school managements are anxious to purchase good quality apparatus for their laboratories within the limited funds available. The schools often seek the guidance of the Directorate in the matter.

Rehabilitation of the handicapped

For the social rehabilitation of the physically handicapped persons, the Government of Maharashtra pays *grant-in-aid* to voluntary agencies which start and run sheltered workshops for the blind, crippled deaf and dumb persons.

Under the scheme, voluntary agencies, starting and running sheltered workshops to provide facilities for employment and training of blind, orthopaedically handicapped and deaf and mute persons with a view to helping their rehabilitation in society by making them self-supporting, are eligible to get 50 per cent non-recurring expenditure on buildings, equipment, machinery and two-third of the recurring expenditure on approved items or Rs. 30 per month per inmate, whichever is less.

They have to apply to the Directorate of Social Welfare, Maharashtra State, Poona-1 for the *grant-in-aid*. The Government has also started a sheltered workshop and training centre at Nagpur for the deaf and mute persons.

Loans to agriculturists

The State Government has liberalised the procedure in respect of the grant of loans to agriculturists for construction of new wells and repairs to old ones by the land development banks.

Under the revised procedure, the land development banks will be free to advance loans by valuing the lands on the basis of 500 times the assessment or Rs. 500 per acre, whichever is higher, in the cases where the amount of loan, according to the existing formula, is inadequate and where the potential of increased agricultural output as a result of proposed improvements is such that there is reasonable prospect of the loan being repaid punctually.

The cost of improvement will be added to the valuation and the loan of 75 per cent of the total value arrived at will be treated as the maximum amount of admissible loan. The market value will not be taken into account for purposes of valuation of security.

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NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

★

Relief to drought-affected districts of Nagpur, Chanda and Bhandara

Work on Bor Project going ahead

New fish farm set up at Hadapsar

Tenements for the flood-affected at Mendhi

Development of tourism in Poona

★

THE Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, recently provided an instantaneous relief to the drought-affected districts of Nagpur, Chanda and Bhandara by sanctioning on-the-spot purchase of 450 oil engines—200 each for Bhandara and Chanda districts and 50 for Nagpur district.

This was in response to a demand voiced at an emergent meeting of the Zilla Parishad Presidents of the three districts, Collectors, Chief Executive Officers and Agriculture Officers.

The other participants in the discussion included Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, who has been keeping constant touch with the drought position in the three districts and Dr. M. N. Desai, Commissioner of Nagpur Division.

It was stated in the meeting that the zilla parishads were not able to purchase these high power engines with capacity to irrigate 200 to 300 acres for want of sanction from Bombay. On this, the Chief Minister estblished contacts with the Agiculture Minister, Shri P. K. Savant, and after consulting him gave the directive.

The Chief Minister also advised the participants in the dicussions to utilise the agency of the Panchayat Samitis to purchase high power engines.

The meeting also approved the suggestions to undertake advances of seed, taccavi to cultivators through the Collectors if the co-operative banks declined to do so on grounds of defaults by the party.

The Chief Minister said that the crop in the drought area could be treated as a second crop of rabi, entitling it to concessions and the assistance available under the Rabi campaign.

Shri Naik disclosed at the meeting that the State would be receiving about 50,000 bags of rust-resistance wheat which could be used for seed purposes.

The Commissioner of Nagpur, Dr. M. N. Desai, informed the meeting that germination experiments of Punjab wheat, with the Collectors, had proved successful in some cases and to save the delay, the same could be used and distributed as seed.

As regards the relief works, the Chief Minister told the representatives that all the departments of the Government would be asked to start their departmental works with full speed, and additional works would be started to ensure employment to all who needed it. The zilla parishads were asked to go ahead with their village road and rural man-power schemes, and the Government would try to overcome the difficulties of the zilla parishads in this regard.

Assurance to disturbance-affected persons at Poona

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, who went to Poona gave an assurance to the persons affected by the disturbances, that all necessary precautions would be taken to see that such occurrences would not repeat. They should not have any fears in their minds and rest assured that society, Government and public servants were prepared to protect them in any eventualities. They should return to their home with courage and confidence, he added.

Speaking with the affected persons at the Moledina High School, Shri Desai stated that the Government did not feel that a whole community should suffer for the wrong deeds of one of its members.

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The Home Minister consoled the affected persons who narrated their plight during the disturbances. Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Revenue, was also present on the occasion.

Shri Desai visited the affected areas, along with the Revenue Minister. He also discussed the situation with the Police Commissioner, the Divisional Commissioner and the Collector.

The Home Minister paid a visit to the Ganapati pendal at the Mahatma Phule Market and acquainted himself with the untoward incident which took place there.

Low-income group tenements at Bhir

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Housing, performed bhoomipuja and laid the foundation stone of a low-income group housing colony consisting of 50 tenements to be constructed by the Maharashtra Housing Board, at Bhir recently.

The Minister stated there that the construction work was expected to be completed within four months. He said that the Board had also taken up maintenance of the existing 1,000 tenements in Marathwada. Allotment of tenements on hire-purchase basis in Marathwada might be introduced after due consideration.

Shri Taleyarkhan said that the housing scheme of the Board was on no-profit-no-loss basis.

Shri N. S. Patil, Chairman of the Maharashtra Housing Board, said that the housing colony at Bhir would benefit lower income group people drawing less than Rs. 175 per month. The scheme, he said, would thereafter be extended to the whole of Marathwada.

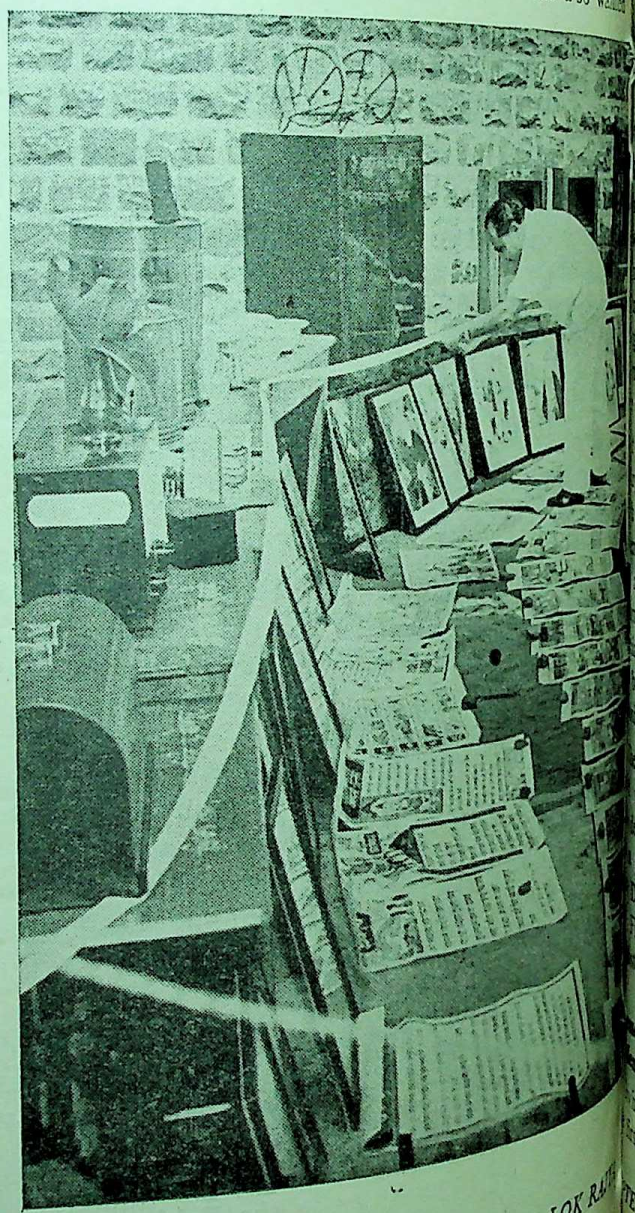
Work on Bor project going ahead

Shri S. V. Sonavane, Minister for Prohibition, inspected the construction work on the Bor project recently. Already, field channels covering 6,000 acres around the project site have been completed and work on nine radial gates has commenced.

A beautiful garden admeasuring 5·25 acres between the waste weir and the main channel is sprining up. The Minister planted an Ashok sapling in the proposed garden. The Collector of Wardha also planted a sapling of Gul Mohor.

The Executive Engineer of the Bor Project Division took the Minister round the project work. He said that the depth of the water in the dam was at present about 45 feet and an additional depth of about 64 feet was required to commence the supply of water. He also informed the Minister that arrangements had been made for the development of fisheries in the reservoir in which already a lakh of fingerlings had been released.

The Minister expressed satisfaction at the construction work in progress and felt that the dam site could be developed as a beautiful tourist resort. He saw good prospect of dairy and fisheries development in the area. He also wanted



The Primary School of Degaon in Sholapur District received the gift of different articles worth Rs. 4,000 from the villagers on August 15. The Collector of Sholapur is seen inspecting the articles.

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bilities of the development of tuary in the jungle around be explored.

ly planning camps in Poona

rict

A series of family planning camps organised in Poona district ng the months of June and July Sirur, Hadapsar, Saswad, Bhor d, Baramati, Indapur, Khed char and Junnar in which 7 women come forward to t intra-uterine devices.

The camps have become very ular and demands are coming n many women of these area organising more family planning s for fixation of loops.

fish farm at Hadapsar

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, ister for Fisheries, visited the fish farm set up by the Depart- of Fisheries at Hadapsar, Poona recently. This is the t one among the three fish organised by the State so o promote inland fisheries.

has several nurseries and over e tanks, most of them stocked carp fry or fingerlings. The e is complete with buildings a laboratory and residential modation for the staff. A l Regional Fisheries Officer been appointed for the Poona ion.

Minister in his observations ress on the necessity of velopment of inland fisheries greater extent than done so Dr. C. V. Kulkarni, Director fisheries, accompanied the er.

ents for flood-affected persons ndhi

ing allotment agreements to 100 of the 500 tenements for flood-affected persons at Mendhi Farm, Poona, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Housing, said that Maharashtra Housing Board had completed the 500 tenements within the record period of 5 months. He added that 300 out of remaining 500 tenements would be completed and allotted before the end of September, making a total of 800 tenements to be allotted before end of September. Four hundred more tenements will be completed within a few months more, of which 200 would be for slum dwellers.

The Minister disclosed that with these 100 tenements more for flood-affected persons, the total number of tenements constructed for flood-affected persons in Poona would aggregate 3,000 tenements, 2,000 having been earlier constructed. These will now accommodate 15,000 to 20,000 flood-affected persons in Poona.

Shri Taleyarkhan said that Government had made a special effort to keep the rentals within the reach of flood-affected persons and the rentals had been fixed as low as Rs. 11 per month only by restricting the cost of construction to Rs. 3,000 only per tenement of 226 sq. feet area.

This whole colony of 1,200 tenements, to be named after Gopal Krishna Gokhale, covers an area of 40 acres and if Government succeeds in securing another 40 acres in the same area, a programme of tenements for slum dwellers is proposed to be undertaken.

Earlier, Shri Taleyarkhan inspected Poona's first new Middle Income Group Housing Colony just completed at Bund Garden Road. He also visited Phule Nagar Colony for industrial workers at Yervada, housing 300 workers, and the Lokmanya Nagar Low Income Group Colony, one of the finest of Maharashtra Housing Board colonies housing 600 families in the Rs. 500 per month income category and where nearly 200 more tenements will be opened in October.

Finally, the Minister said that the 300 tenements at Chinchwad under the Employers Contribution Scheme, being the first such colony to be completed under this scheme in Maharashtra and 100 tenements of which have already been occupied by employees of Cooper Engineering, the first firm to respond to the scheme.

Industrial Estate at Wardha

Shri S. V. Sonavane, Minister for Prohibition, stated at Wardha that ten acres of land for the proposed industrial estate at Wardha had already been acquired and a co-operative of entrepreneurs had also been formed. He said that about 40 sheds would be set up in the industrial estate where small industries like manufacture of agricultural implements, automobile parts, cycle spokes, brush manufacture, hume pipe fitting, copper galvanising, paints and varnishes, automobiles workshop and service station could be developed.

Discussing the problem of industrialisation with local entrepreneurs the Minister urged upon them to take advantage of the Government schemes, which aimed at raising the standard of living of the people through industrialisation. He said that increase in industrial production was the prime need of the country and entrepreneurs could play a vital role in the field.

Development of tourism in Poona

Tourisum will be developed on a sizeable scale in Poona in the near

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future, said Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Tourism, at a meeting of officers and invitees interested in the promotion of tourism in Poona recently. Shri S. V. Chavan, Divisional Commissioner of Poona also attended the meeting.

The State Department of Tourism has just appointed a Tourist Officer in Poona and a suitable, centrally situated place for a Tourist office is being set up shortly.

The necessity of more hotel accommodation was also discussed at the meeting and some proposals for such schemes are under consideration.

The Minister also said that regular excursions from Poona to different places are being organised including those to Goa, Ellora-Ajanta, Panchgani-Mahableshwar, Karle- Lonavla, Khandala, Matheran, Koyna, etc.

Soil conservation work in Buldana

One lakh and eighty-three thousand acres of land has so far been brought under the Soil Conservation Scheme in Buldana District. One hundred and fifty soil conservation centres were established in the district and work is in progress in 200 villages. Five soil conservation sub-divisions and one divisional office have been established in the district. About 15,000 workers got employment during the last season under the scheme.

Under the Special Kharif Crop Campaign, 288 tonnes of fertilizer mixture is being distributed free of cost to the backward cultivators in the district. Eighteen tonnes of sulphur has been distributed free of cost for pre-sowing treatment of jowar. Four hundred and fifty quintals of improved jowar seeds were supplied to the cultivators.

Respond to call of leaders

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, called on the people to respond to the call of our revered leaders to maintain national unity and to strive hard for increasing production. He was speaking at the Municipal Hall, at Wardha, recently.

The Minister urged that it was the duty of every one in India to pledge to put his best in his own sphere as the country was passing through a period crisis because of the Pakistan's aggression on our sacred soil. At the same time, he said, it was essential to maintain internal peace and amity.

Shri Dharmdas Meshram, President of the Wardha Municipality welcomed the Minister. Earlier, Shri Chavan paid a visit to Bor Project site and planted a sapling in the garden proposed to be set up there. The Minister also presided over the Seventeenth Rehabilitation Committee meeting.

Anti-national activities should not be encouraged

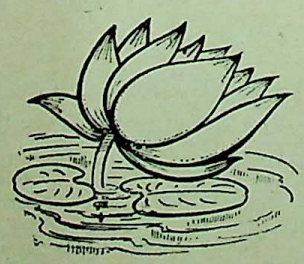
At a time when it was necessary to concentrate every activity toward the defence of the country, it was not befitting to organise mon[illegible] demonstrations, hooliganism, etc. stated Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, addressing a press conference at the Circuit House, at Kolhapur, recently.

The Home Minister deprecated the tendency on the part of some people who were not disheartened by the news of the retreat at Kanjerkot in Kutch or not overwhelmed with joy by the news of the capture of the Hajipir Pass by the Indian Army. It was high time now to change this attitude. He called upon the citizens not only of Kolhapur but all over Maharashtra to see that such activities were not encouraged and everybody put in his best for the national cause.

Shri Desai visited the places where the disturbances of August 19 last occurred. He was accompanied by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, the Collector of Kolhapur and the District Superintendent of Police.

The Home Minister expressed his grief at the unfortunate incidents that took place at Kolhapur, a place known for many good things which were emulated all over the State. He said that the Police had to resort to firing under the unfortunate circumstances and he was sorry for the victims of the firing.

Shri Desai appealed to the citizens of Kolhapur that they should take every precaution so that such incidents did not repeat and the name of Kolhapur was not spoiled.



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FROM FAR AND NEAR

A group of doctors have decided to start a co-operative hospital in Bombay, which will be the first of its kind in the co-operative sector. The hospital will be known as "Seva Shushrusha"—Service of the Sick.

It will be a 120-bed hospital costing Rs. 20 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs would be subscribed for by way of share capital by the public and it is understood that the Maharashtra Government would give a matching amount as grant. The balance of Rs. 10 lakhs would be given as a long-term loan by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank.

Human Milk Bank

A human milk bank has been set up in the Patna Medical College, Bihar. The bank, first of its kind in the country, will provide milk to poor and abandoned children.

The bank was inaugurated by Shri Anantasayanam Ayyangar, the Governor of Bihar.

Liberation of Pak held Kashmir

Visiting some villages in the area liberated by the Indian Security forces across the cease-fire line following the taking over of the Haji Pir Pass beyond the Uri sector, Shri Gulam Rasool Kar, Kashmir's Minister for Works and Power, found the inhabitants of villages in the period of their misery was over.

Shri Kar saw apalling conditions of poverty and disease among the 10,000 inhabitants of 14 villages. The people told Shri Kar that they had not seen sugar or kerosene oil for the last 18 years. They were not also getting proper clothing and necessaries of life. He found a large majority of people virtually in the abyss of poverty.

Shri Kar could feel a lot of enthusiasm and feeling of relief among the people in the villages at their liberation. The people had offered full co-operation to the Indian Security forces.

One-man bank

India's first one-man bank has begun to function at Anandapuram, 200 miles from Bangalore.

It has been opened by the State Bank of Mysore, a subsidiary of the State Bank of India. It is the first of the four banks to be started to mop up rural deposits.

The bank manned by a manager, will have no furniture except a desk for the use of clients. The manager will squat on the floor, furnished with pillows and rolls.

East Pak refugees

The influx of refugees from Pakistan into West Bengal increased in recent weeks.

According to official figures, more than three thousand refugees entered West Bengal every week in August.

Previously, over 2000 refugees used to enter every week.

Roman coins found

Nearly 250 silver coins of Roman period have been discovered near Bangalore. This along with the hoards of Roman coins found in the country indicate the existence of brisk commercial and cultural relations between India and Rome during the first century A. D.

Among the Bangalore find, 19 coins belong to the period of Emperor Augustus (27 BC to 14 AD) and 220 to the reign of Emperor Tiberius (14 AD to 37 AD). Three coins are in fragmentary condition.

Frontier Gandhi invited

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, popularly known as "Frontier Gandhi" has been invited to India. He has not, however, made up his mind to visit this country. But it is understood that he is prepared to visit India if the Government and people of India were ready to extend their support to him for the creation of Pakhtoonistan.

The Red Shirt leader has been staying in Kabul for the last six months, recovering from a recent illness. He is reported to have been annoyed by a Pakistani newsman's query and replied "what is wrong with my going to visit my friends in India ?"

Frontier Gandhi speaks in glowing terms about India whenever he meets Indian friends.

Ganga water for Le Gorbusier

Sacred water of Ganga was offered to the memory of The World famous architect Le Gorbusier, the builder of modern Chandigarh, at a moving funeral ceremony at Paris. Along with the Ganga water, Greek earth was also offered.

France's Cultural Minister, Shri Andre Malraux, who delivered the funeral oration said, "Adieu, my old master and old friend, accept the good earth from the Acropole and the sacred water from Ganga".

Le Gorbusier died of drowning while swimming at one of French health resorts.

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Field work for Children

In Ceylon over 900,000 post primary school children will have to spend 30 hours a year weeding out paddy fields in a bid to help the country to reduce its Rs. 300 million rice import bill.

A scheme for this is part of youth mobilisation programme for agricultural development and is expected to come into force in January next.

The children will be taken to the fields by transport provided by railways the Army, Navy and Government bus services. The cultivators, who benefit from children's efforts are expected to feed them. The work will not be paid for in other manner. The entire project will be written down as part of the curriculum to be fulfilled during school hours.

Waziris clash with Pak troops

According to Kabul Radio severe clashes between Pakistani troop and Pathan tribals have become a regular feature at various points in the Waziristan region.

A party of Waziris have smashed all communications on the Nazar khel Road which the Pakistani army had recently put up to intensify its offensive in the area.

Other Pathan tribes too have become violently hostile to Pakistani troops.

Next Gemini Flights

It is understood that the U. S. Space Agency has begun a careful examination of plans for the next two Gemini space flights in the light of knowledge gained from the recent record voyage of Gemini-5.

During the Gemini-6 flight in late October the first joining of two orbiting objects will be attempted. The Gemini-7 trip in early January is planned for 14 days.

Peace in Dominican Republic

The Dominican rebels and the Organisation of American States peace-makers have signed an agreement to establish provisional government as a first step towards restoring constitutional order.

Shri Hector Garcia-Godoy, 44-year old lawyer-diplomat has been installed as President of the interim regime.

Viet Nam raids

A call for a halt in the air raids in North Viet Nam has been given jointly by the United Arab Republic and the Soviet Union during President Nasser's recent visit to the latter country.

Both the countries denounced Britain's refusal to implement the UN decision on Aden. The USSR welcomed the efforts of UAR to " assure peace in Yemen ".

UK Bases in Malaysia

The joint Malaysian-Singapore Defence Council has agreed that Britain should continue to occupy her bases on the island.

The Malaysian Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, said, "we are agreed that so far as the bases are concerned, the *status quo* should be maintained.

The Defence Minister of Singapore revealed that four foreign countries were ready to establish military bases in Singapore, although he did not name the countries.

US " sealab "

A team of United States Navy divers, led by astronaut Scott Carpenter, have descended to the underwater laboratory " sealab " on the Pacific Ocean bed off the coast of California.

Ten divers are to stay 15 days in the 12 feet by 58 feet steel cylinder. They will eat, sleep and work at a depth of the ocean.

While under water they will study the effect of water pressure on human body and also try to discover mysteries of underwater world.

Space visitors

Scientists at a Chilian observatory have confirmed the sighting of strange objects in the sky by hundreds of people. One Scientist, who is fairly positive about it says, " something unknown to our understanding is going around the earth ".

These reports have given rise to considerable curiosity in the scientific world about the unidentified objects fitting about in the sky. Speculation about the " flying saucers " or the " extra-terrestrial visitors " has been once again received. It will take sometime for the scientists to explain the implications or the strange objects sighted in the sky.

Nasser on alignment

President Nasser of the United Arab Republic, reported to have evolved a new concept of alignment of forces in the world.

This concept is that the world is divided into two camps and not three. One is the " Peace camp " and the other " Imperialist camp ". According to the old concept the world was divided into Western and Eastern blocs, with the neutralist or non-aligned nations coming between them. President Nasser believes that this old concept is no longer tenable.

It is understood that the Soviet leaders are more or less in agreement with President Nasser.

Peace at the drop of hat

President Johnson has declared that the United States was ready to negotiate peace in the Viet Nam at the drop of the hat ".

While signing the Bill for continuing the U. S. Peace Corps activities abroad, at a special White House ceremony, he said that the word was most important word to him.

LOK

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The picture shows an American F-86 Sabre jet aircraft of the Pakistan Air Force disintegrating in the midair after having been hit by an Indian Air Force fighter.

The photograph taken in the air action on September 3, 1965, shows in sequence the Pakistani Sabre jet turning to the left (extreme right) and enveloped in smoke after being hit. (middle and left)

Invaders into Kashmir, thinly disguised Pakistani regular and irregular Army personnel—captured by Indian Security Forces. (middle)

Destruction by the raiders of Batmalu on the outskirts of Srinagar. (bottom left)

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This is what has remained of the 150-year old St. Paul's Cathedral at Ambala after it was bombed by the Pakistan Air Force for the second time within 48 hours in the early hours of September 19, 1965.

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LOK RAJYA

October 1, 1965

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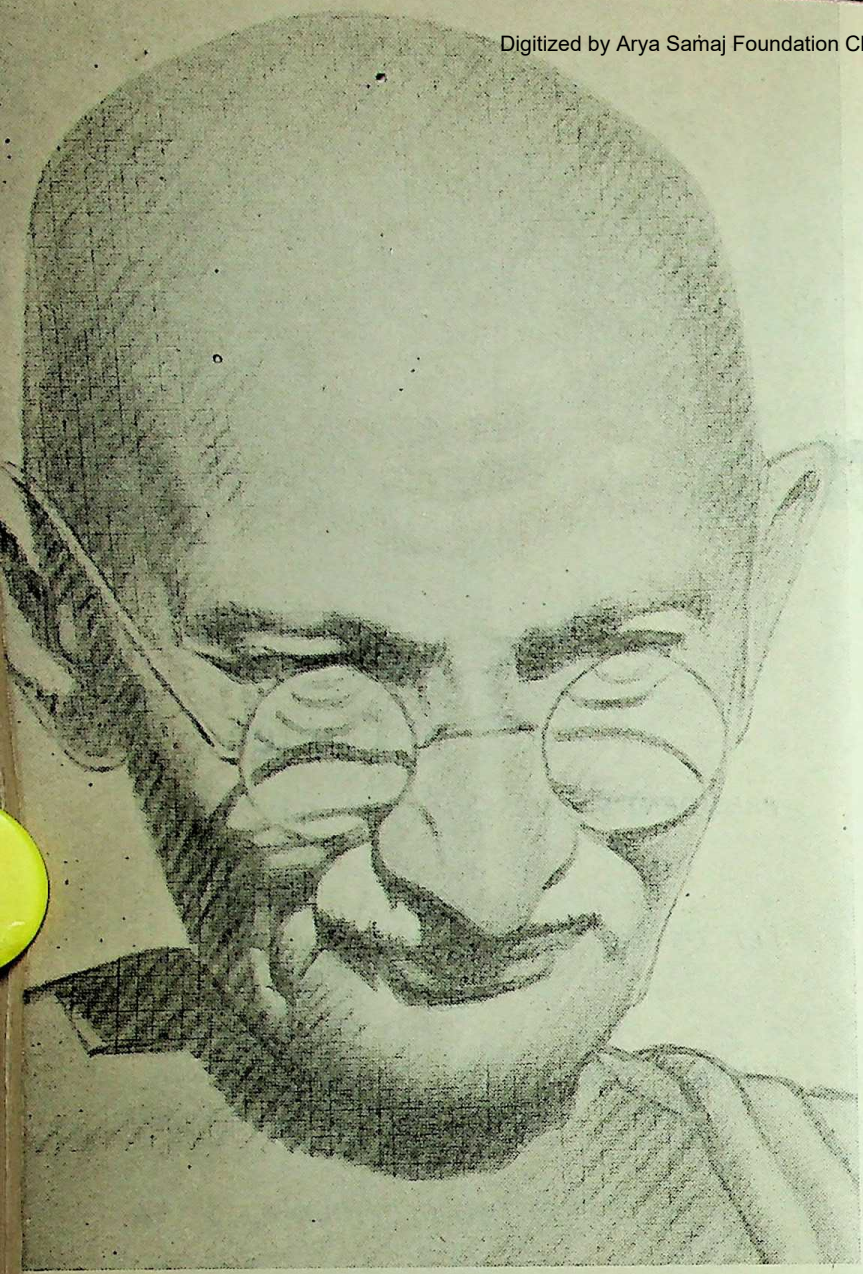

Observe October 2 As The Day Of Prayer And Remembrance

President's Call:

The President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, called on the people throughout the country to observe October 2—Mahatma Gandhi's birthday—as a day of prayer and remembrance.

In a broadcast message to the nation on September 30, on the eve of his departure on a two-week tour of East Europe and Ethiopia, he said:

★

The birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, is celebrated all over India on October 2. We pay our homage to his sacred memory on the occasion.

★

It is my earnest hope that in all places of worship, prayers will be offered for remembering the heroes who have given up their lives in recent weeks for the defence of our borders and for those who have suffered injuries inflicted in the war.

We should stand for a time away from the noise of battle and the roar of guns and reflect on the present situation and its possibilities for human betterment. Let us remember that India's great ideal is spiritual freedom and love of humanity. These should not be allowed to be extinguished by the storm of passion sweeping over many parts of the present-day world.

We must try to attain this ideal by self-conquest and self-dedication. Let us work for the unity of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists, Christians, Jews and Zoroastrians—unity not by fear, or coercion, not by indifference or resignation but by the harmony of active co-operation.

Let us pray and work for the day in which men of all nations and creeds live together in peace and goodwill and as brothers and sisters that they truly are. I hope that October 2 will be regarded as a day of prayer and remembrance.

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★

Birth anniversary of Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, coincides with Gandhiji's. Shri Shastri completes years on October 2, 1965. On this occasion we wish him a very long and happy life.

★

LET US NOT SLACKEN OUR DEFENCE EFFORTS

Prime Minister's exhortion

In a broadcast to the nation on the cessation of hostilities between India and Pakistan, on September 23, the Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri made it clear to Pakistan that if it once again attacked Jammu and Kashmir or any other part of India, we should meet the challenge with full determination and full force. That was India's firm policy regarding the defence of the country and it would be implemented with determination. He declared that there should be no miscalculations again.

The text of the Prime Minister's broadcast :

At 3-30 this morning hostilities between India and Pakistan which began on the 5th of August with the invasion of infiltrators, came to an end. The black-out has been lifted. But let us not mistake it for the dawn of peace. Let us analyse the situation in which we are and consider what lies ahead.

The cease-fire as you know was put off by 15 hours because Pakistan's agreement to it was delayed. Although Pakistan's reply was a belated one, we are nevertheless glad that it did come after all. They (Pakistanis) wanted the cease-fire no doubt, indeed they needed it but as is their practice they wanted to put up a show of resistance till the very last moment.

Even after having informed the Security Council of their acceptance of cease-fire and on the eve of its implementation Pakistan has behaved in a most unworthy and atrocious manner. The bombing of civilian population in Amritsar in broad daylight must be most strongly condemned. They did it deliberately

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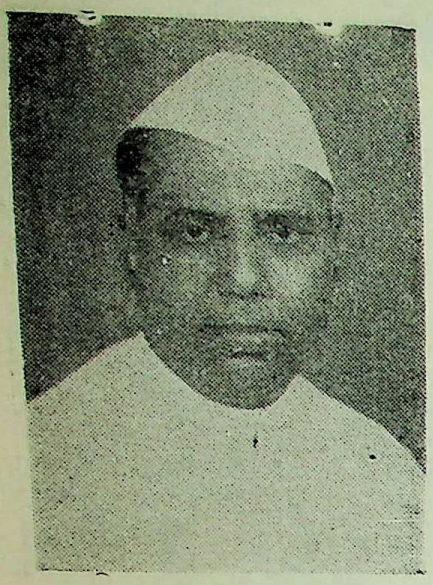

Chinese Threat Will Be Met With Valour And Courage

— *Defence Minister*

In a broadcast to the nation on September 12, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister for Defence, expressed his confidence that if China chose to commit aggression, India was prepared to face it with grim determination. He sounded a note of caution that Pakistan, particularly encouraged by her Chinese ally might try a desperate effort to attack India in the positions she had gained and these attacks would have to be beaten back in the same way as the previous ones made by Pakistan. He said the present conflict was of Pakistan's choosing and Pakistan must learn that she could not start military action against India at a time and place of her choosing.

Shri Chavan said :

I AM speaking to you tonight at an hour when grave situation is developing on our borders due to China's threatening posture and deployment of her armed forces along our northern borders. If China chooses to commit aggression, we are prepared to face it with grim determination.

Pakistan

It was six weeks back that Pakistan, through massive infiltration of armed personnel in disguise, sought to disturb the peaceful life of the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The attempt of the armed raiders, who entered Kashmir to disrupt administrative and military centres and to commit acts of sabotage, failed due to timely action of the security forces. When the attempts of the infiltrators failed, the Pakistani regime, out of desperation, committed open and naked aggression against India by crossing the international border. This action by regular infantry, artillery and armour created a situation, in which, as a defensive measure and in order to relieve pressure on the vital sector near Jammu, Indian Army crossed the international boundary.

During the last two weeks, our operations whether on the ground or in the air, have gone well and we have taken a heavy toll of Pakistan's men and material. It has never been our intention to occupy large areas of territory in Pakistan. We have no territorial ambitions against Pakistan as they seem to have against us in Kashmir. However, we feel it is necessary to reduce their armed potential and this is our main aim. While we have gained considerable success in the achievement of this aim, I would like to point out that we should not be complacent or satisfied with our achievements so far. In fact, Pakistan, particularly encouraged by her Chinese ally, may try a desperate effort to attack us in the positions we have gained and these attacks will have to be beaten back in the same way as the previous attacks that were made by Pakistan. The present conflict is of Pakistan's choosing and Pakistan must learn that it cannot start military action against India at a time and place of its choosing. Come what may, we will defend our territorial integrity.

Kashmir is no problem

We believe that today there is no Kashmir problem. The State of Jammu and Kashmir is a part of the Indian Union by the free will of the people of that State. They enjoy the same democratic rights and cherish in common with the people of India the same democratic values

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d freedom. Pakistan's claim and talk about self-ermination for the people of Jammu and Kashmir solely based on the ground that the majority of the ople of the State are Muslims. It is strange that the me in Pakistan which does not believe in freedom d democracy talks glibly of a plebiscite in Kashmir, ile it is not prepared to have a free election in its n country. We in India have adopted secularism the basis of our democratic political system. r people, irrespective of their religion — whether dus, Muslims, Sikhs or Christians — are Indians. long as we believe in secular democracy, we cannot, *d shall not*, allow Pakistan to achieve its nefarious ective. Recent events have more than strengthened r faith in secular state. Men in our Armed Forces ether Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or Christians, are ting and shedding blood and laying down lives so at secular India may live for ever. It is heartening t at this moment of crisis the people of India, irres-tive of community and caste, are standing united face the aggression against our frontiers. This com-nal unity and harmony is the strength of the Indian ion and in fighting Pakistan's aggression we are ting to preserve this unity and strength.

istan-China collusion

et me tell you that we have no quarrel with the people akistan. They are our closest neighbours and basically e same stock as ourselves and therefore are respon-e to the same ideals. It is their misfortune that they uled by a regime which to, keep itself in power, has ived them of freedom and democracy. It has con-ed to keep fanning the flames of hatred against ia and invoke religion for their own selfish ends. To e its selfish ends, Pakistan joined military alliances quip and strengthen its military machine. These arms e obtained on the clear understanding that these d not be used against India. Now with a clearer re that has emerged of Pakistan's relationship with a, it is more than obvious, that Pakistan has not entertained military designs and intentions against a but it has duped its allies. The intensification g the last few days of consultations between the rnments of Pakistan and China, at the highest level, the hostile attitude of China towards us in support akistan thus falls into a pattern. China's threat of ssion on the flimsiest grounds is so well planned to Pakistan that this is a proof, if any proof is needed, alliance between Pakistan and China. No friend dia would fail to understand its implications.

India values its freedom and democratic way of life. We believe in peace and friendship with all nations. These are the values which are shared by all friendly and peace-loving nations who, we are confident, will not fail to understand and appreciate the consequences of the situation developing due to Pakistan's relationship with China. We believe that any action resulting from China's threat would not only threaten peace of the sub-continent, but may lead to much wider consequences. Therefore, consistent with our desire to maintain peace we have offered to China a peaceful solution to the allegations made by her. We hope that good sense will prevail. But I would like to tell you that if China commits aggression, we are resolved to maintain the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India and we will meet the new threat with valour and courage. Our armed forces who are fighting with determination and courage against Pakistan, I am confident, will give a good account of themselves if China chooses to attack us. The jawans and officers of the Indian Army have shown their mettle against great odds, whether in the high mountains of Kashmir or against massive artillery and armoured strength of Pakistan. Our Pilots and Airmen are more than fulfilling the high expectations that we had of them. They command our appreciation and admiration. I take this opportunity to pay on behalf of the nation, our tributes to the brave officers and men who have laid down their lives. I wish speedy recovery to our wounded officers and jawans who are undergoing treatment in hospitals. I met some of them the other day and I know how anxious they are to get well and join their comrades on the battlefront.

Work in fields and factories

While I am confident that our Armed Forces will meet the challenge, I must add that a heavy responsibility is cast upon each one of us whether working in factories, fields or offices. All the resources of the nation, of the skilled and unskilled labourer, of the farmer and office worker, will have to be harnessed to give strength to the will and determination of our young men and jawans fighting on the fronts. The struggle in which we have been called upon to enter is not one limited to the battlefront alone. I am confident that at this hour of destiny, each one of us will resolve to do his utmost, in whatever vocation or work that he or she is assigned to do. Nothing but the best will strengthen the hands of the jawans who wields the gun that repels the aggression against our borders.

(*continued on page 31*)

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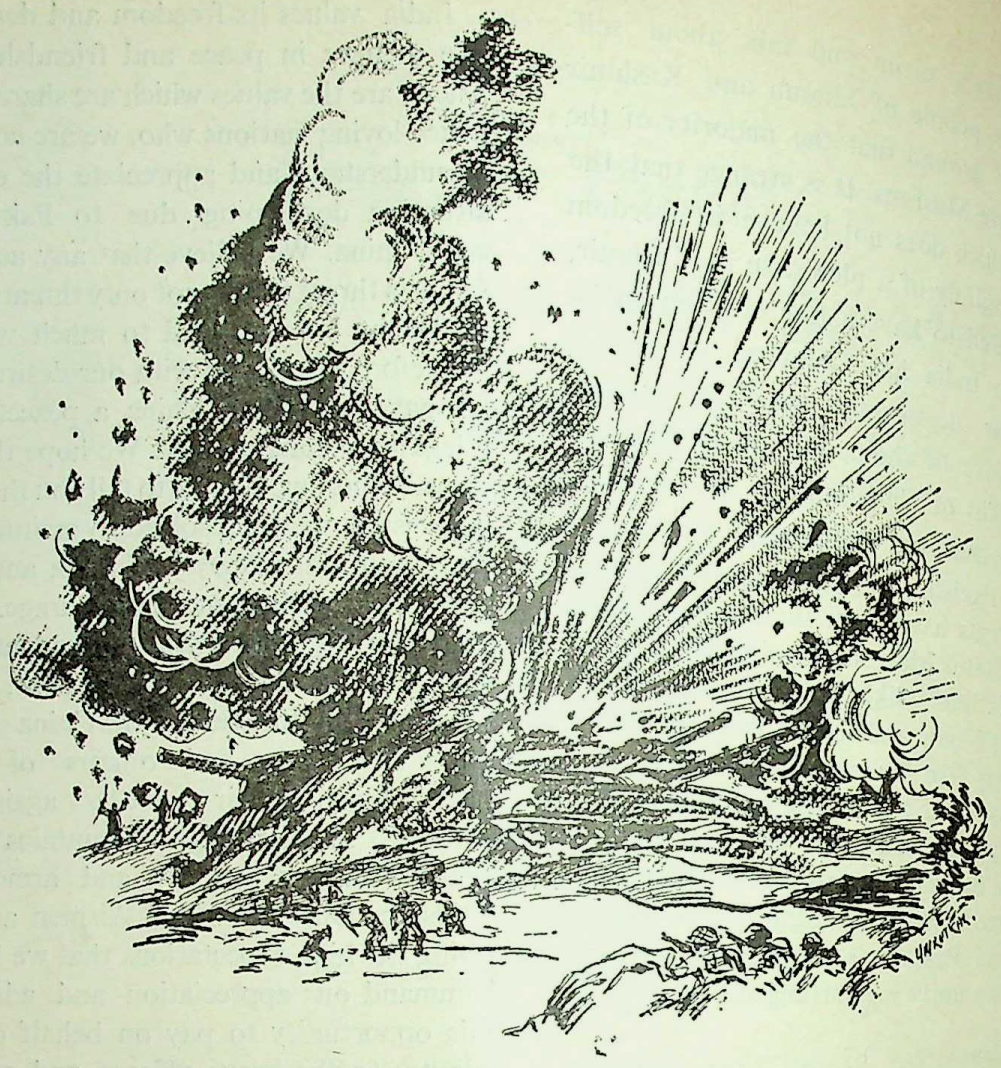

THE whole world knows now that the people of India—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Parsis and others—constitute a united nation, with a determined common will and purpose. On the battlefront, the supreme sacrifice has been made by members of all the communities who have shown that they are Indians first and Indians last. To our armed forces, I would like to pay on behalf of Parliament and the entire country our warmest tributes. By their valour and heroism, they have given a new confidence to the people of India. Those who lost their beloveds on the battlefront have made a contribution to preservation of independence which will never be forgotten by the grateful nation.

—*SHRI LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI*
Prime Minister of India

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A deputation of Indian Ex-Services League, called on the Prime Minister, and offered services of 3 million ex-servicemen for defence.

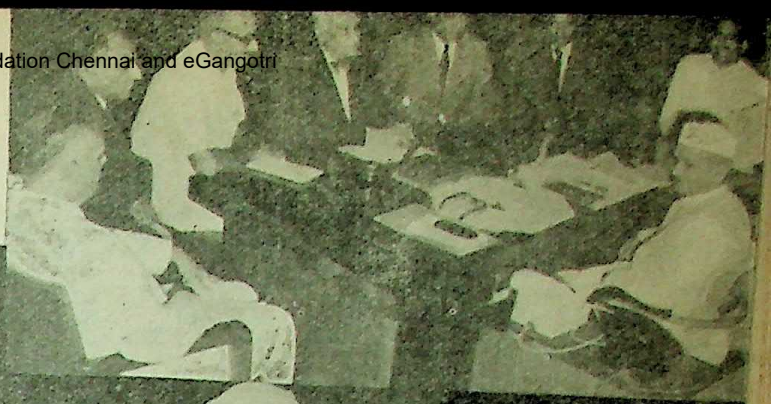
The Golden Tobacco Company have donated more than a crore cigarettes for Jawans. A representative of the Company is seen presenting consignment to Prime Minister.

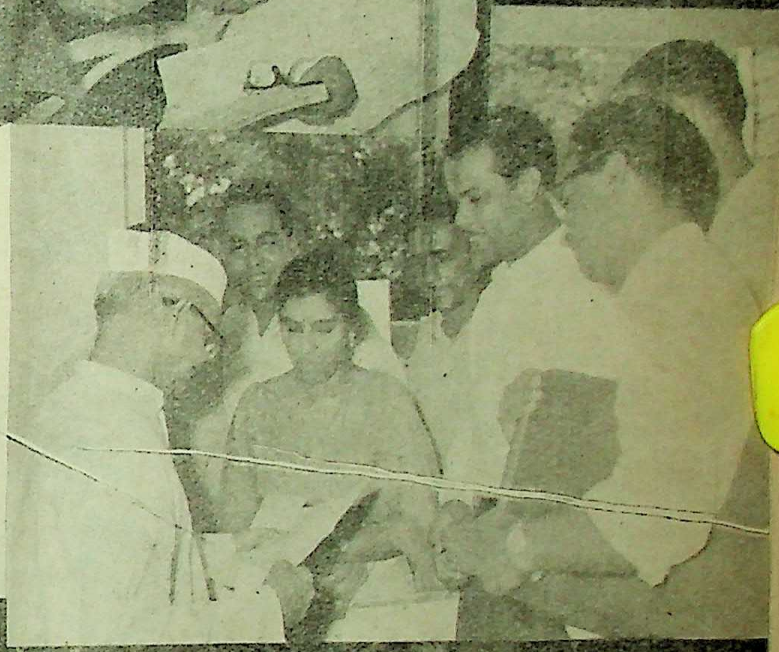
The Prime Minister receiving a cheque for Rs. 2,501 from the All India Federation of Deaf and Dumb, for the welfare of the Jawans.

A delegation of Delhi iron merchants presented in New Delhi over Rs. 50,000 to the Prime Minister, for NDF.

Among visitors who called on Smt. Indira Gandhi, for presenting donations for welfare of jawans, was a Sadhu from surami Chaitanya Ashram, who donated his only belonging—a woollen rug.

Physically handicapped children from the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation presenting 5,400 bags of sweets and chewing gum for jawans to Smt. Indira Gandhi.





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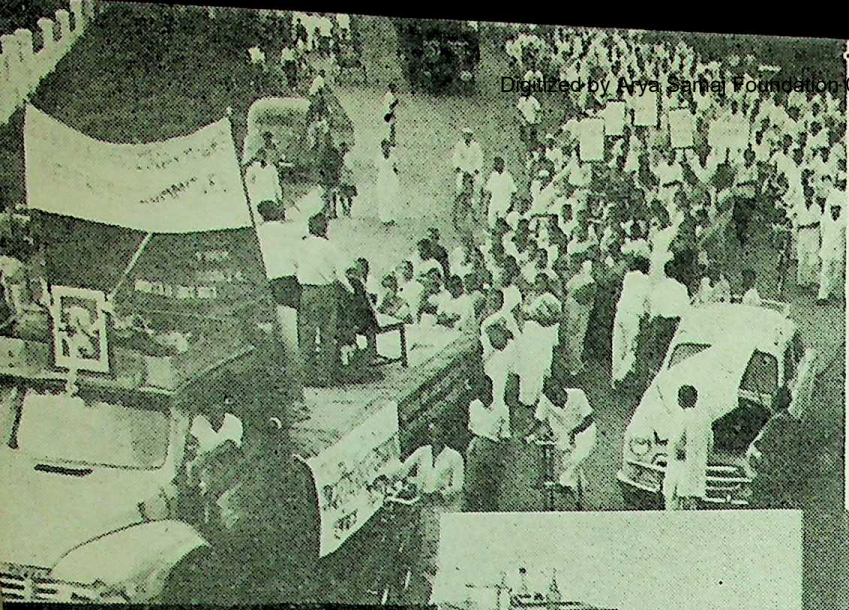
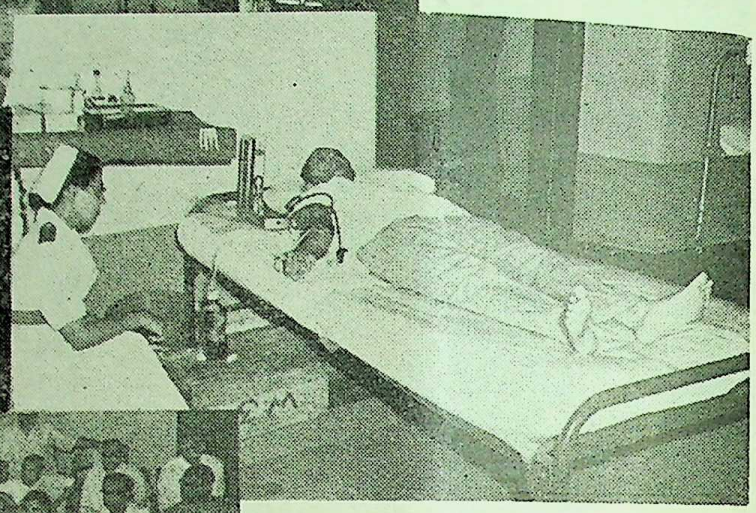


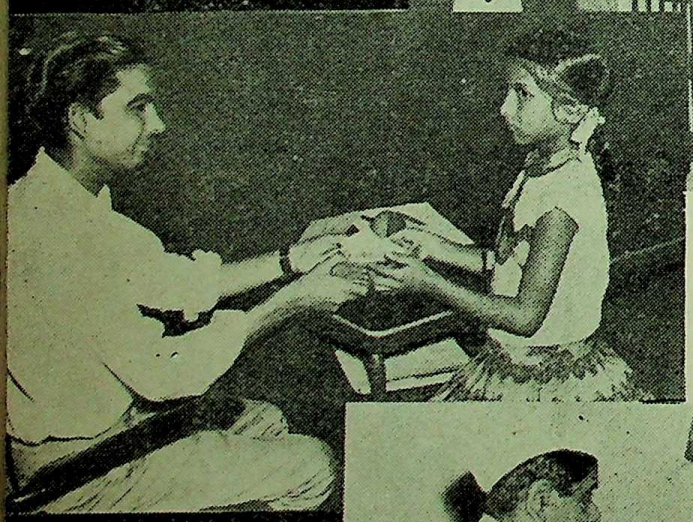
1. A procession of Government employees at Nagpur to protest against the Pakistan's aggression.
2. Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, donated blood to the blood bank at St. George's Hospital for Jawans on September 15.
3. Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra is addressing the members of the Citizens Defence Committee at Aurangabad.



4. A consignment of 50,000 Band-Aid grand adhesive dressings and 5,000 Band-Aid grand adhesive tapes were presented to the Home Minister of Maharashtra Shri D. S. Desai, at his residence on Friday, 10th September for the use of the Jawans by Dr. A H Desai on behalf of Johnson and Johnson of India Limited.

5. A nine-year old girl Kum. Gunwa Siroya contributed Rs. 115 saved for sweetmeats to the NDF.

6. Shri D. S. Desai, Minister of Home, is receiving donation of Rs. 3,001 for National Defence Fund from Shri A.O. Ayeha, Technical Director of Sadhana Textile Mill at Worli on September 1[illegible] Contributed by the workers.



Inhuman and barbarous bombings

Pakistanis were so desperate the supremacy of the Indian Arm Forces that they resorted to most indiscriminate, inhuman, c tardly and barbarous acts disre ting all international conven They bombed the devotees at places of worships, civilians crowded bazars and patients hospitals. They used Napalm bo which are considered inhuman

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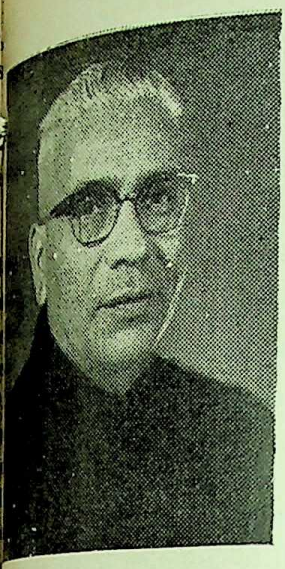

Give First Priority To War Effort

Chief Minister's Call to Government Servants

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, in a special message, called on all State Government servants to give first priority to war effort, go out of their way to help the people in every possible way, work harder and more quickly and maintain the highest standard of integrity and discipline. The Chief Minister says :

HE people's response to the treacherous aggression of kistan has been magnificent. ple have sunk their political, gious and other differences and own stern determination unitedly stand behind the armed forces ting the enemy at the front. ey have also shown willingness erfully to bear war-time restric- ns and help the war effort by ing blood, money, materials and several other ways. They are also pared to tighten their belts to serve all essential supplies to e war effort.

he question naturally arises : should the response of Govern- nt servants match the response of people. First and foremost, they t show by their daily conduct they are equally keenly aware of danger to the safety and freedom of the country and are doing everything possible so far as it lies in their sphere of duties to meet the challenge of the enemy. If the patriotic fervour of the people does not find reflection in the daily conduct of Government servants and if people get the feeling that Government servants have not responded as they have done, not only will there be great disappointment and resentment among the people but the very capacity of Government effectively to prosecute the war will be affected and both Government and people will suffer, benefiting the enemy.

Every Government servant should, therefore, henceforward give first priority to war effort, go out of his way to help the people in all possible ways, work harder and more quickly and maintain the highest standard of integrity and discipline. He should also minutely look for economy in every direction so that resources so released can best be utilised to fight the enemy. He should also see, so far as it lies within his power, that not only production does not suffer but is also increased to the maximum possible extent. Finally, he should actively work for communal harmony and be prepared at all times to face any emergency.

It will ultimately be the people who will judge the performance of Government servants in these critical times. Every Government servant should, therefore, see that he is not found wanting. Government will overlook all *bona fide* mistakes committed either in the discharge of duties or in promoting war effort or essential production but it will take most serious notice of inaction, indolence and indifference.

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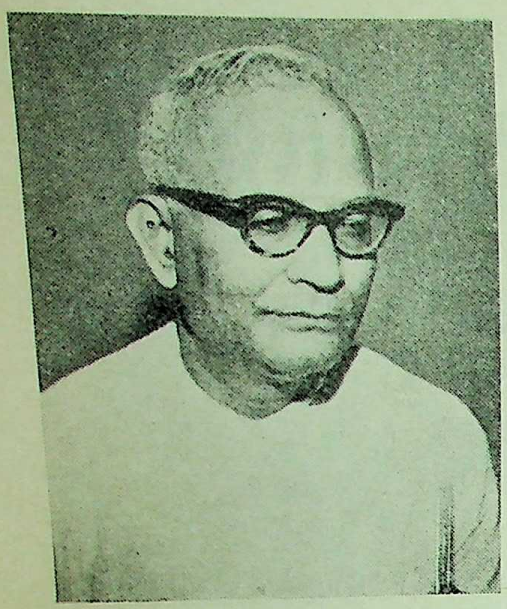

Maharashtra Pays Tributes To Shri Balwantrai Mehta

Shri Balwantrai Mehta, the late Chief Minister of Gujarat, his wife Smt. Sarojben Mehta and six others were killed on September 19, when Pakistanis shot down a non-combatant air-craft in which they were travelling.

SHRI V. P. NAIK, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, has expressed deep sorrow at the sad demise of Shri Balwantrai Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujarat, and his wife in aircrash, on September 19.

In the message of condolence sent to the Governor of Gujarat State, Shri Naik said, " Balwantraiji was a veteran leader and his death is a blow not only to Gujarat but to the whole country". He adds " The sad news of the demise of Balwantraiji and his wife has come as a shock to me. It was only recently that I had met him and it is difficult to believe that he is no more. I feel it to be a personal loss as he was a valued friend. The loss of Gujarat is irreparable".

Home Minister's tribute

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, in a condolence message broadcast from Bombay Station of All India Radio, on September 20, said inhuman, heinous and cowardly attack by an enemy plane on the civilian plane carrying Shri Balwantrai Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujarat, deserves condemnation by the entire civilised world.

He observed the tragic death in the aircrash of Shri Mehta and his wife, on September 19 had rudely shocked the entire country. In his death, the country had lost a great patriot and Gujarat a great leader, Shri Desai observed.

Shri Desai said " Shri Balwantrai Mehta was a great patriot with unassuming manners. His close association with Mahatma Gandhi is well-known. In his tragic death, the country has lost a great patriot and Gujarat a great leader. The loss is all the more greater when we are facing the enemy all around our frontiers.

" Shri Balwantrai entered public life at a very young age and distinguished himself in the national freedom movement. He was a member of the Servants of People Society. His was a life of suffering and dedication as he worked in the political field on a small allowance he used to receive from that society.

" For the last two years he was Chief Minister of Gujarat and in the course of my association with him in that capacity, I can say that he piloted the affairs of the State in a very efficient manner, always keeping the interests of his people at heart.

" As chairman of the committee, popularly known as " Balwantrai Mehta Committee", his contribution to ushering in the democratic decentralisation in the country will ever remain green in the minds of the lovers of democracy. He was a great parliamentarian and had made valuable contribution in different committee over which he presided.

" Let us convey the condolences on behalf of the State Government and the people of Maharashtra on the death of Shri Balwantrai Mehta and his wife to the members of the family, to the Government of Gujarat and also to the people of Gujarat."

Maharashtra Condolences

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra has sent the following telegram to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Gujarat. " The Government of Maharashtra is shocked to learn of the most tragic and untimely death of Shri Balwantrai Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujarat. Kindly convey to the bereaved family the heart felt condolences on behalf of the Government and people of Maharashtra.

The flag flew at half mast at Sachivalaya to pay homage to the memory of the late Shri Balwantrai Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujarat.

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party meet pays tributes to
arat Chief Minister

addressing an all party public
ting organised to pay tributes to
late Shri Balwantrai Mehta,
f Minister of Gujarat, Shri D. S.
sai, Minister for Home, said that
late Shri Mehta had sacrificed
entire life for the country. He
that the country had a glorious
tion of sacrifice and Shri Mehta
upto that tradition.

The All Party meeting was called
Acharya Atre.

The Home Minister said that it
due to the efforts of late Shri
ta that decentralisation of ad-
stration came into being. He
that the late Shri Mehta was out
mission to provide solace to the
stricken people facing dangers
eath, but he himself succumbed
at ultimate end. But such an
had ennobled his life. Earlier,
rya Atre, Editor of Maratha
Shri Chimanlal Shah, Editor
Prajatantra, Prof. V. G.
pande of Hindu Mahasabha
Shri Vinayak Bhave, Assistant
or of Maratha daily, paid
tes to the late Shri Mehta.

*ri Balwantrai Mehta, who
eeded Dr. Jivraj Mehta as Chief
ster of Gujarat, exactly two
r back, was a seasoned Congress
er, with a brilliant record of
e stretching over 40 years. Born
ebruary 19, 1899, Shri Balwantrai
had a bright scholastic
r.*

ri Mehta entered public life in
when he became the organi-
secretary of the Railway Ser-
Union of Bhavnagar. Later
ok to the work of Harijan
e and women education.
i Mehta participated in the
atyagraha launched at Nagpur
the leadership of Sardar
bhai Patel and courted

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, received the urn containing the ashes of the late Balwantrai Mehta, at the Bombay Central Railway Station on September 26. Shri Prabhakar, son of the late Balwantrai Mehta and and Shri Bhanushankar Yagnik are also seen in the picture.

arrest. Soon he was elected to the Bhavnagar Municipality.

Under the inspiration of the late Shri A. V. Thakkar, Shri Mehta founded the Harijan Ashram at Bhavnagar.

He had participated in the famous Bardoli Satyagraha.

In 1942, Shri Mehta was arrested for participating in the "quit India" movement and detained for about three years.

This greatest contribution is in the sphere of States' people's fight for self-rule. For years, he was the secretary of the All-India States People's Conference of which he became vice-president subsequently.

As leader of the Praja Parishad of Bhavnagar, he negotiated with the Diwan of the State for responsible self-Government for the people. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of that State and became the Opposition leader.

When the State of Saurashtra was formed in 1948, he became the Deputy Chief Minister. Shri Mehta was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1947. He was also elected an M.P. in 1952 and 1957 general elections from Gohilwad. He was also the Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Party and the Chairman of the Estimates Committee.

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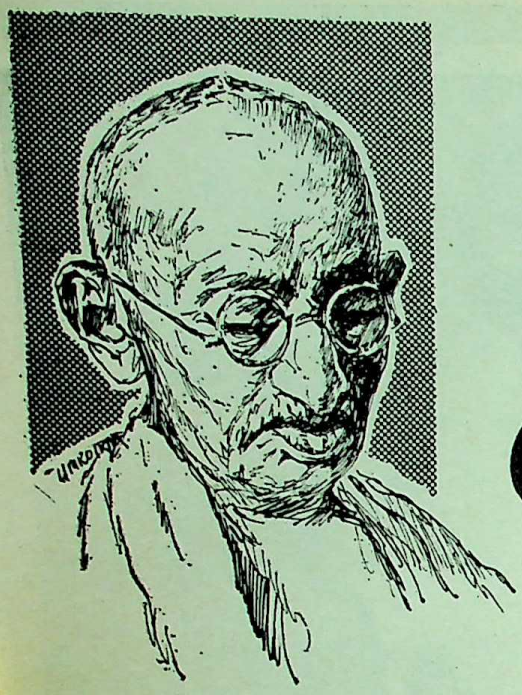

Gandhi
Moulder of Human Destinies

— *Dr. K. N. Katju.*

THE first half of the twentieth century has definitely been the most eventful, fruitful and tempestuous in the history of the human race. The record of human aspirations and thoughts and achievements and of unprecedented events and happenings which occured during these fifty years, is unparallelled in human history. Not only did mankind pass through two world wars during this half century, it saw the uprooting and dismemberment of ancient empires and dynasties and the liberation of vast countries from foreign rule. The Germans and the Russians got rid of ancient dynasties and began to rule over themselves and we in India regained our freedom and independence from foreign rule after centuries. So did many other countries in Asia and Africa. More important still has been emergence of new ideologies which have altered and outmoded the ancient ways of thought and outlook on life, and have induced humanity almost to alter downright the structure of society.

For this development in the sphere of human thought and enterprise we are indebted to several world figures. Marx and Lenin are the founders and builders of a structure of society on a foundation of communism, and Mahatma Gandhi endeavoured successfully in his time to make people think and act and mould their national policies on the basis of non-cooperation and non-violence. The adoption of this creed of non-violence combined with non-cooperation led to signal results in India, and 150 years old foreign rule came to an end in an atmosphere of peace and goodwill and harmony unparallelled in previous human history. Mahatma Gandhi was not only a saint and sage of India, but as a saint and sage he was respected and revered all over the world. He was a great exponent and an embodiment of all our ancient traditions and culture. He raised the name and fame of India all over the world.

A wonderful part of his qualities of head and heart and his intense longing which I wish to stress he was not his anxiety merely to mou the future of Indian destiny, but was also anxious to mould, resha and influence the lives and destin of thousands of men and wom who came into personal conta with him. He most willingly becam their friend, philosopher and g influencing their lives sitting hund and thousands of miles away. H life was a source of inspiration them, and their intense ambiti and anxiety to enjoy his care, reg and affection kept them straight the path of rectitude in times perplexing difficulties and embarra ments. He took interest in their and they profited by his example his precepts. Like many other ing men of his generation, Gan started his life as a lawyer. He qualified as a barrister of Engl He practised for many years successful advocate in the law co of South Africa. Later on, he c under the influence of Tolstoy relinquished his practice and fo an Ashram and commenced a

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ple-living and high-thinking and
service of the Indian community.
led the struggle for Indian freedom
quality in South Africa based on
violent non-cooperation. The
st struggle came to a successful
and he returned home to India
1913-14. His fame had preceded
and the nation took him to
right from the beginning. I
ember his first visit to Allahabad
1915 and his address at an enor-
s public gathering. He had a big
on his head and a long flowing
n Achkan reaching down to
knees. He attended the Congress
ion at Lucknow in December
5.

the first World War against
rman Imperialism he was naturally
ned towards the British people,
r termination of the war, the
king brutal happenings at Jalian-
bagh turned him against the
ish rule in India. Jalianwalabagh
a definite turning point in the
ry of the Indian War of Inde-
ence by means of non-violence
non-cooperation. Gandhiji then
ed the four great boycotts, of
ernment service, of the British
courts, of titles and honours
ted by the Government to the
n people, and the boycott of
r shops. These boycotts made
greatest appeal to the Indian
le. All along, however, he was
ngly in favour of constructive
ities, the main being naturally
Khadi movement. That move-
stirred the Indian people and
boon and blessing to the poorer
ns of the community and gave
finite turning to the Indian way
e and aspiration. I was one
g such millions who were thus
enced. My love of Khadi was
urce of my personal introduction
Gandhiji. As a humble contribu-
towards this movement I wrote
er to him in 1925 or thereabout

in which after expressing my devotion to the movement I wrote that I shall be very grateful if he would accept a monthly contribution from me of Rs. 100 to be utilised as he thought best. To my surprise and great personal embarassment, I received a letter from Gandhiji in which he said that he would like to publish my letter in the Harijan and he enquired whether I would have any objection to this publication. What could I do. I just wrote back saying that I had none. And soon came an editorial from his pen under the caption of ' A lover of Khadi ' in which after an introduction he published the whole letter. Thereafter I had the privilege of meeting him occassionally. Allahabad was in those days the headquarter of the A.I.C.C. Office and Gandhiji used to visit Allahabad several times in the year, and address public meetings there. I was a very close student of the non-violence-*cum*-non-cooperation movement and came to the conclusion that in the interest of humanity non-violence should not be considered merely as a policy but as a creed of universal application. I put before him this point of view. He asked me to write about it and thereafter I wrote an article called ' Creed versus policy of non-violence'. He approved of it and published that article also in a special number of Harijan. This kind attitude of Gandhiji, and his interest in my personal life, I now realise saved me from many pitfalls in my political life. My ambition to retain his good opinion and goodwill kept me away from many errors and became the guiding star of my public activities. He also used to bestow his affections upon me and expected that I would always consult him on all important occassions in my public, private and family life. This aspect of his mode of living and concern for the welfare of those who were his devoted followers, moulded lives of thousands of Indians in his life time. It was my last interview with him in Calcutta. It was the 13th of August 1947. Calcutta was then in the grip of turmoil and lawlessness and bitterness because of communal conflicts. In order to create peace and good will in the city, he had shifted to a Muslim locality and was putting up with a Muslim friend. I went there to pay my respects to him and found him looking extremely sad and depressed. Within a few months came his end through means which have besmirshed the name of India, the close of the life of world's great statesman.

Gandhiji in his own person embodied and he expressed to the world at large, the basic characteristics which appeal to us namely height of characater and a spirit of renunciation and dedication. We in India make no difference between a man's private life and his public and community life. Gandhiji won the heart of his countrymen because of the purity and excellence of his character in all spheres of life, and then came his spirit of renunciation (*tyaga*) which inspired all his activities. Gandhiji was in every way a *Tyaga Murti.* Defence of one's own country against foreign aggression is the duty of all patriotic citizens and as a process of this defence, use of violence is permissible. If by the use of non-violent methods you can turn back the aggressor well and good, otherwise all means are permissible to secure and safeguard the integrity and independence of the country.

Gandhiji was the moulder of human destinies in a great way. He was in his time the greatest exponent of a policy of universal peace and non-violence. I am sure, as time passes by, that creed will enlighten the destinies of human beings.

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(*continued from page 3*)

and caused much loss to life and property.

There is also the threat from no less a person than the President of Pakistan himself and his Foreign Minister. Both of them have talked of a wider conflagration in the future. All this shows that Pakistan is still in a bellicose mood. While we would like to see peace between India and Pakistan and indeed we are anxious to see this achieved, we cannot shut our eyes to the realities.

Firm policy

I must state clearly that if Pakistan launched an attack again on the State of Jammu and Kashmir which is an integral part of India or on any other part of our territories we shall meet the challenge with full determination and full force. Let there be no miscalculations again. This is our firm policy regarding the defence of the country and it would be implemented with determination.

While the conflict between the armed forces of the two countries has come to an end the more important thing for the United Nations and all those who stand for peace is to bring to an end the deeper conflict between a theocratic State and a secular State, between a free democracy and a guided democracy.

How can this be brought about ? In our view, the only answer lies in peaceful co-existence. India has stood for the principle of co-existence and championed it all over the world.

Peaceful co-existence is possible among nations no matter how deep the differences between them, how far apart they are in their political and economic systems, no matter how intense the issues that divide them.

Time and again, we have declared that we have no quarrel with the people of Pakistan and we wish them well. Even in the fighting that has just ended, all our attacks were directed at the Pakistani war machine. We have not bombed civilians, we have not shelled Lahore, we did not retaliate against air-raids from East Pakistan, we have not attacked Karachi, even though most of the aircraft which used to attack our territory had their base there.

In contrast, Pakistanis have chased and shot down an unarmed civilian plane carrying the Chief Minister of Gujarat and his wife. They have thrown bombs on the civil populations in Rajasthan, Gujarat and the Punjab.

After having unleashed a preplanned massive attack of India, thus compelling us to take counter measures, Pakistan has been harping on a deliberately false propaganda that India is out to destroy Pakistan. Nothing can be further removed from the truth. India has no intention whatsoever of destroying Pakistan. It is in fact Pakistan that has acted against India continuously.

It is Pakistan that has invaded India three times. It is Pakistan that wants to destroy our secularism which is the very basis of our State. It is Pakistan that tries to raise the communal bogey in an attempt to divide our people.

It has to be remembered that there are 50 million Muslims in India and they are equal and proud partners in building up a new order in this country. They have fought arm-in-arm with their comrades in the battle against Pakistan and have won the highest military honours.

Pakistan will never be permitted to succeed in its evil designs against India.

Brave Jawans

The armed forces of the country have risen gloriously to the occasion. They have displayed remarkable gallantry and military skill. The brave men of our army and air force have operated as well co-ordinated team and the officers have actually led the forces in the battle-field on the ground and aerial flights. They played with their lives cheerfully.

Many deeds of heroism have been reported from the battle-front. The whole nation is full of warm appreciation and gratitude for our troops. Theirs, however, is a continuous task and I know that they are fully alive to their responsibilities.

I would also like to refer to the men of the armed police force who have had to meet the challenge of Pakistani infiltrators and paratroppers. In many places they had to stand shoulder to shoulder with our armed forces to fight the invaders. In this task, many of them laid down their lives. But they have succeeded in adding a glorious chapter to the history of the Indian police.

Praise for the Punjab

What has been the greatest source of strength to the Government during this period of trial is the united will of all the people who stood up together to do their duty. India is a vast country with a very large population. Among our people, we have many communities. We use different languages. Each one of us professes the faith of his choice. But all of us constitute a well-knit nation.

Of this, there has been the clearest possible demonstration during these critical days. The Punjab has been in the forefront. The citizens of the Punjab have shown remarkable courage, sense of discipline and organisation. Their morale has always been very high.

Respectful sympathies

The people of other border states particularly those of Rajasthan and

(*continued on page 9*)

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The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, addressing the Defence Savings Committee meeting at Sachivalaya on September 21. Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Small Savings and Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, are also seen in the picture.

MAHARASHTRA GEARS UP DEFENCE EFFORTS

Rs. 25 crores for Defence Savings in three months

Contributions to National Defence Fund

Blood donation drive

Free canteens for Jawans

Beds for wounded Jawans in Arogya Dham

AT a meeting of the State Small Savings Advisory Board at Sachivalaya, on September 21, target of Rs. 25 crores was set for defence savings to be collected in the next three months up to December to boost defence savings in the context of an urgent directive from the Central Government in this regard in view of the emergency. Investments totalling about Rs. 60 lakhs were announced by leading industrialists and educational institutions and the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, received cheques for that amount from the Small Savings Minister, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan.

Inaugurating the Board's meeting, Shri Naik emphasised the need for investments in the defence savings by the common man, who was extremely enthusiastic about actively participating in the defence efforts. He called upon the Small Savings Organisation and the various citizens' defence committees set up in the State to approach every man and every family to impress upon them how they could help the defence efforts by investing in defence savings.

The Chief Minister expressed his confidence that the target of Rs. 25 crores to be collected by December next could be easily achieved with the co-operation of the people and the industrialists. He said that people were so anxious to help the defence programme that he received many gold rings and donations towards the National Defence Fund, on the spot, when he was recently on tour of Aurangabad.

On the industrial front, the Chief Minister said that the State would have to remodel the existing factories with a view to manufacturing goods which were hitherto being imported. The State Government had undertaken that responsibility and assured the national leaders to that effect. The remodelling work had to be done on a war footing and for that large funds were required. These could come from the defence savings and small savings and people

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had to invest under the scheme, he added. Shri Naik pointed out that a great burden had fallen on us and the Fourth Plan would be a Plan with emphasis on defence.

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, said that with the accent on defence in the Plan, the small savings scheme had to take in its fold the common people from rural areas and the salaried people. He appealed to the heads of department and the small savings agents to tackle the real small savers and tell them the best they could do in the present grave situation was to invest in small savings and not to withdraw before the maturity of scrips. More savings meant less taxation, he added.

Welcoming, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Small Savings, told the meeting that the State Government had received an urgent directive from the Union Government to make maximum effort for boosting the defence savings. Additional investment under the small savings would play an important role in the country's defence effort as huge funds were required for building up armaments and other necessities.

The Minister said that the rate of interest on the investment in defence savings had been increased to 8 per cent. from 6 and the period of maturity had been reduced from 12 to 10 years. He stressed that there should be no premature withdrawals. The increase in the rate of interest recently announced by the Union Minister for Finance, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, would be an additional incentive to the savers. Shri Taleyarkhan expressed the hope that in addition to achieving the target of Rs. 25 crores for defence savings within the next three months, the State would be able to collect net Rs. 35 crores in small savings as against this year's target of Rs. 22 crores.

Shri Taleyarkhan was confident that with the co-operation of the cross section of the society which had been represented in the present meeting maximum efforts would be made to increase the investment in small savings.

Earlier, Shri Vijay Merchant, on behalf of the Thakersey Group of Mills, and Shri R. P Podar, Secretary of the Co Mills, announcing their in ments in the defence sav assured whole-hearted co-operat from the industrialists in present emergency.

Smt. Gulistan Billimoria, member of the Board, stressed role of women's organisati in boosting defence savings the context of the Paki aggression.

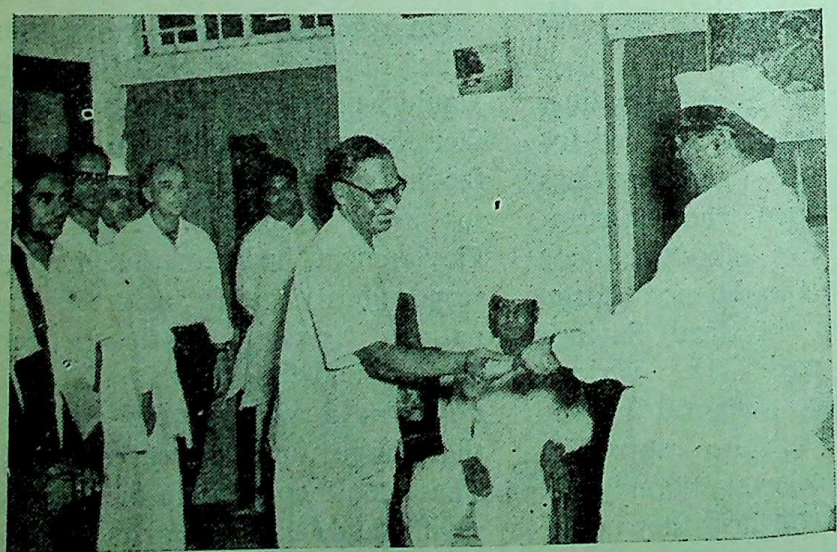
Shri V. V. Sanzgiri, Dep Director of Small Savings, re out the investments made various industrialists and busi organisations in response to appeal made by the State Di torate of Small Savings.

Shri S. G. Walavalkar, Dire of Small Savings, proposed vote of thanks.

Later, the State Advisory B for Small Savings, met under chairmanship of Shri Taleyar and decided to launch a c certed drive in all parts of State to intensify small sav collections.

The Board members tha that as small savings are swi over to defence effort, the De Committees at various p should be more closely asso with Small Savings move This would enable the colle of Small Savings by a l number of persons from sections of the citizens.

The Board recommended t Defence Savings Committee be set up in every distric also recommended the appo of more small savings age laid a stress on popularising cumulative time deposit s



Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, receiving a cheque for Rs. 10,000 from Shri Thomas Sequira, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Bakers' Association, for N.D.F.

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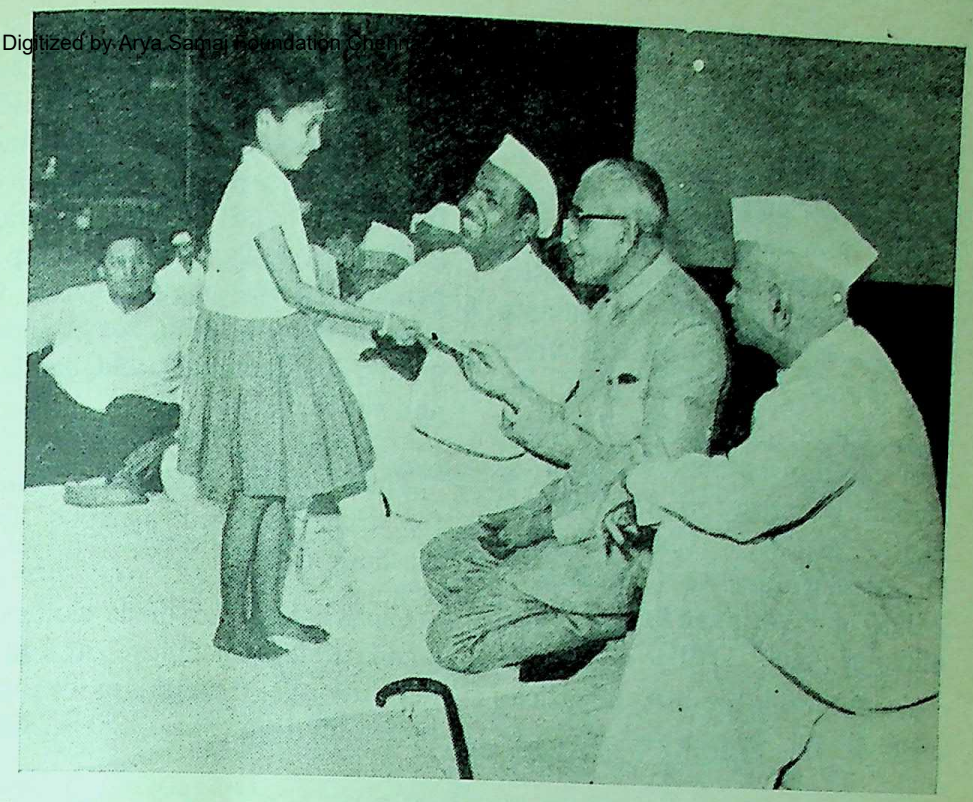

In a public meeting held at Poona, on September 23, Kum. Nilima Kulkarni, handed over a sum of Rs. 10 to Shri V.P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, for National Defence Fund. Also seen in the picture are Shri Baburao Pardeshi, Mayor of Poona and Shri N. V. Gadgil, Vice-Chancellor of Poona University.

Bombay (Rs. 101) and Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj, Bombay (Rs. 100).

Textile Workers donate Rs. 3,000 to N.D.F.

The workers of the Sadhana Textile Mills handedover a sum of Rs. 3,001 to Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, as their contribution towards the National Defence Fund in Bombay on September 16.

Contributions towards N.D.F.

The following donations above Rs. 1,000 have been received in the office of the Citizens' Defence Committee towards the National Defence Fund, apart from other donations in kind on September 16.

Rs. 51,000 from Universal Dying and Printing Works; Rs. 8,645 from the Golden Tobacco Company Private Ltd.; Rs. 1,100 from the Bombay General Freight Carriers Private Limited ; Rs. 1,001 from the Junior Chamber of Commerce ; Rs. 1,001 from the Basant Singh Amil Dharmada Trust.

The Bombay Bakery and New Duke Restaurant donated Rs. 756 towards the Kashimr Relief Fund of the Citizens' Defence Committee.

Donations and gifts for jawans

Smt. Tara Cherian, chairman of the Sub-Committee has received a donation of Rs. 15,000 from Lady Mody and Smt. K. S. Shavaksha on behalf of the Time and Talents Club for the welfare of jawans and their families.

Smt. Lilavati Munshi has given a donation of Rs. 500 on behalf of All India Women's Food Council and the Bharatiya Stree Seva Samaj for welfare of jawans and their families.

Smt. Lilavati Banker has given a donation of Rs. 1,001 on behalf the Bhagini Samaj, half of which is for the jawans and their families the other half for people displaced from Kashmir.

His Eminence Cardinal Valerian Gracias has donated considerable

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supplies of medicines and vitamin tablets.

Organizations willing to help the sub-committee are requested to register their names with and obtain further information from the office of the Citizens' Defence Committee, Maharashtra, Industrial Assurance Building, 5th floor, opposite Churchgate Railway Station, Bombay-1 (Tel. 243616 or 243255). Information can also be obtained from the Honorary Secretaries—Shri Mustafa Faqi, M.L.A. (Tel. 73911), Dr. Vasant Randive (Tel. 243616, 243255 or 453997) and Smt. Gulestan Billimoria (Tel. 211701).

The following are lists of articles required for jawans :—

Radios and transistors with short and medium waves, cigarettes, bidis and match boxes, canned food pickles, food packets, sweetmeats properly preserved, biscuits, dry fruits, tea and coffee (preferably instant tea and coffee), note papers, pencils, Divali greeting cards, fraternal letters, hair-oil, soaps, indoor games, handkerchiefs and bandages and swabs.

The following articles are required for the displaced persons from Kashmir :—

Cloth bales, readymade clothes of standard sizes for children and adults new utensils (aluminium or brass, preferably light ones), Saris, Shirts, Dhotis, Pyjamas, sweaters and blankets.

Girl donates her pocket money

A nine-year old girl student, Gunvanti B. Sareya, visited the office of the Citizens Defence Committee on September 13 and handed over her saving box containing Rs. 115. She had been putting her pocket money in this box for the last two years. The contents included some five-rupee and one-rupee notes and coins. She said that she was saving this amount to contribute to the National Defence Fund.

Maharashtra Seva Sadan's donation

A cheque for Rs. 1,000 was presented to Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Agriculture, Food and Civil Supplies, by Kumari Jetthi T. Sipahimalani, Chairman, Maharashtra Seva Sadan, Bombay, towards the National Defence Fund.

A sum of Rs. 200 was also handed over to the Minister by Smt. Dayaram on behalf of 'anonymous donors' towards Kashmir Relief Fund on September 13.

Contribution to N.D.F.

The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, received contributions to the National Defence Fund, of Rs 17,452 from various associations and individuals on September 19. Of this amount Rs. 5,000 were contributed by Guru Sikh Sabha, Rs 1,101 by Kapad Bazar Marathi Kamgar Mandal, Rs 7,000 by the Sind Industrialists and Merchants' Association, Rs. 2,001 by G. R. Harman abd Mohatta Private Limited and remaining Rs. 2,350 from other institutions and individuals.

The Home Minister also received 20 transistor radio sets from the President, Sind Industrialists and Merchants' Association for the use of jawans on the front.

Contribution to N.D.F.

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, received the following further contributions towards the National Defence Fund :—

	Rs. P.
The Darukhana Iron Merchants and Association, Bombay-10.	51,111·00
Board of Directors of the Nagpur and Wardha Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd., Nagpur.	10,001·00
Shri B. K. Chhabra, Bombay-25	10,000·00
Tenants of S. Balwant Singh K. Chhabra Industrial Estate Santacruz, Bombay.	4,762·00
Directors and Members of the Nagpur Electric Light and Power Co. Pvt. Ltd., Nagpur.	3,250·00
The Secretary, Akhil Bharat Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Bombay-2.	2,500·00
Shri Bhopinder Singh and Shri J. D. Kamble, Bombay-70.	1,001·00
Employees of Shalimar Hotel, Bombay-26 ...	1,001·00
Indian Council for Child Welfare, Bombay (for the children of Jawans).	1,000·00
Members of Allahabad Bank Ltd., Bombay ...	651·00
Anjuman Ittehadul Islam, Ajara, District Kolhapur ...	501·00
Dr. D. S. Sardesai, Kamshet, District Poona ...	501·00
Staff Members and Students of Sarvajanik Vidyalaya, Amode, Taluka Yawal, District Jalgaon.	201·00
Mhasla Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Mhasla, District Kolaba.	101·00
Shri Pravin N. Desai, Bandara, Bombay-50 ...	100·00
Dr. N. B. Khare, Dhantoli. Nagpur	50·00
Shri P. P. Dighe, Poona-4	5·00

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ontribution by Wives of Police

The first lorry-load consignment f amenities articles collected by e wives of the police personnel—oth constables and officers—for wans was handed over to the ome Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, the Deputy Commissioner of olice Shri V. Sami, at Sachivalaya, September 20. The articles cluded blankets, soap, tooth-paste, coffee, biscuits, tinned food, garettes, magazines, etc. Many ore such articles are being llected by the wives of these rsonnel on voluntary basis.

The members of the police rce have already decided to ntribute Rs. 1 lakh for the tional Defence Fund.

nation for jawans' families

The employees of Messrs. Kores dia) Limited presented recently eque for Rs. 2,171 to Shri D. S. sai, Minister for Home, for the lfare of the families of jawans.

The employees expressed their lingness to do anything for motion of defence efforts. The ployees have decided to partici-te in all activities of the Citizens' fence Committee and donate od.

The Home Minister complimented employees on this patriotic ture.

A cheque for Rs. 1,001 was presen-to Shri P. K. Sawant, Minister Agriculture, Food, and Civil

Supplies, by the Satara District Bakery Owners' Association 'Ganga Niwas', 23, Bhavani Peth, Satara city towards the National Defence Fund.

The following persons have also presented the amounts shown against their names to the Minister towards the National Defence Funds:—

Shri G. J. Advani Rs. 500; Smt. Kamla Lokumal of Kishinchand Chellaram Rs. 300; Mohini Advani Rs. 50; Sheila Thadani Rs. 50; Rekha Thadani Rs. 50; Kama-Thadani Rs. 50; Usha Khubchandani Rs. 25; Smt. Kundibai Advani Rs. 50; and Basantsingh Amil Dharmada Trust, Bombay, Rs. 1,000.

Contributions to. N.D.F.

The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, has received the following donations for the National Defence Fund:—

	Rs.
Bombay Bakers Association	10,000
Sind Industrialists and Merchant Association, Bombay.	7,000
Guru Singh Sabha (Rgd.), Bombay	5,000
Sadhana Textile Mills Ltd., Bombay	3,001
Kores (India) Ltd., Worli, Bombay	2,171
B. R. Herman and Mohotta (India) Private Ltd., Bombay	2,001
Kapad Bazar Maratha Kamgar Mandal, Market Vibhag, Bombay.	1,101
Swadeshi Market, Bombay	1,001
Watanmal Boolchand, Bombay	1,000
Laxman Daji Pujari and others	501
Shri Lodar Dudhanath, I.A.C., Traffic. Santacruz, Bombay. (Shri Lodar has been paying to the National Defence Fund since 1962 i.e., Chinese Aggression, one day's salary every month even when his total salary is Rs. 60 per month).	501
Sat Rasta Ganeshotsav Mandal, Bombay ...	444
Kapad Bazar Motor Kamgar Union, Bombay ...	151
Maharashtra Yuvak Mandal, Bombay-2	151
Shri Krishna Kala Pathaka, Harsul, Nasik	151
Hari Keshav Padhye, Dadar, Bombay	111
Shri Pandurang R. Deshmukh, Bombay	101
Headmaster, East Prathamik Shala Khardewadi, Shirdda, Ratnagiri.	25

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The Shakti Dal, donated an amount of Rs. 500 to N.D.F. Here Smt. Vatsalabai Naik, is accepting the cheque from Smt. Purnima Pakvasa, Chief of the Dal at the Tejpal Auditorium, Bombay.

The Welfare, Amenities and Rehabilitation Sub-Committee of the Citizen's Defence Committee, of which Smt. Tara Cherian is chairman, has opened an office on the ground floor of Sachivalaya. The telephone number of the Sachivalaya office is 211151. Gifts for jawans in cash and kind will be received at this office as also at Raj Bhavan at Malabar Hill.

Only gifts for jawans will also be received at the following centres :

1. Maharashtra State Women's Council Bapnughar, Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay 18.

2. Rescue Home of the Maharashtra Women's Council, Old Prison, Umarkhadi, Bombay 9.

3. Bhagini Samaj, 3rd Lane, Hindu Colony, Bombay.

Smt. Tara Cherian said at Raj Bhavan that the Welfare Council would provide amenities to jawans and help the families of the Jawans wounded or killed and would also assist the displaced persons in Jammu and Kashmir. She said that the response from the people had been great and gifts had been coming in large numbers and they were being packed and handedover to the military authorities.

She said that cheques should be made out in favour of the Welfare, Amenities and Rehabilitation Committee. Those sending gifts should send the list, in quadruplicate, of the items donated and the names of the donors so that acknowledgement could be made. They should also specify for which of the above-mentioned purposes the gifts are intended.

Blood Donation Drive

Maharashtra rises to the occasion

There has been spontaneous response from the people in Maharashtra to the appeal of the national leaders to contribute in man, money and kind to fight the Pakistani aggression. Men, women and children, from all strata of society, have come forward to donate their blood for jawans, work for civil defence, and contribute to the National Defence Fund.

Smt. Leela Mulgaonkar, Co-Organiser, Blood Bank Scheme, Government of Maharashtra, has appealed to the people to come forward and donate blood for jawans as the need was much more than now. She says that with the announcement of cease-fire on September 20 voluntary blood donors should not carry an impression that the need of blood has ceased. Smt. Mulgaonkar said that jawans required blood from the day they get wounded. The blood collection work should continue with unabated enthusiasm as it takes 33 days to prepare plasma and it is necessary to keep a stock of 5,000 bottle.

S. K. Patil Arogya Dham

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, President of the S. K. Patil Arogya Dham has offered 30 beds, free of charge, for defence personnel and their families. The President has also offered to the Civil Defence authorities to utilise the hospital services in the manner they deem fit.

The Arogya Dham Hospital, which is situated at Malad East, is a fully equipped 120 bedded hospital with 22 honoraries with post graduate qulifications and 15 full time medical officers. It is a fully equipped hospital with X-Ray facilities, air-conditioned operation theatre, E. N. T. Eye, Children, mid-wifery and gynaecology departments. It has also set apart a few beds for T. B. patients.

Free Canteen for Jawans

A free canteen for Jawans passing through Bombay Central Railway Station was opened in Bombay on September 20 by Smt. Tara Cherian, Chairman of Welfare, Amenities and Rehabilitation Sub-Committee of Citizens' Defence Committee.

LOK RAJ

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The canteen has been organised by "Udyogini" under the auspices of the Committee Smt. Maniben Kara is the President of "Udyogini".

Maharashtra doctors to base hospitals

At a meeting of medical practitioners in Bombay City, convened by the Indian Medical Association at the Birla Matushri Sabhagar on September 20, Shri Shantilal M. Shah, Minister for Public Health, said that the Government of Maharashtra had formulated a scheme of sending doctors to base hospitals where wounded jawans are being treated. The details of the scheme were sent to the Government of India for its approval.

One team would be sent each time for about four weeks. The members of the team would render honorary service. Boarding and lodging expenses would be borne by the Government. He appealed to the medical profession that it should serve the country at this critical juncture.

Dr. Shantilal C. Sheth, President of the Association, presided over the meeting.

Dr. R. V. Sathe, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, Dr. C. S. Patel of the Indian Medical Council, Dr. P. M. Bhandarkar, Surgeon-General with the Government of Maharashtra, and Surgeon-Captain Diwan from the Army addressed the meeting.

Dr. Thatte from the Directorate of Civil Defence acquainted the meeting with the steps taken in the city for first-aid. He said that about 500 first-aid posts with usual equipment have been opened in private dispensaries and care was being taken to cover all the areas in Greater Bombay with these posts. About 40 posts with major equipment have been opened in hospitals.

(Continued from page 5)

Chinese Threat Will Be Met With Valour And Courage

The great sense of unity displayed by our people has strengthened the will of the armed forces. The people of the border States of Jammu and Kashmir, of Punjab and Rajasthan are being subjected to most inhuman bombings by Pakistan which is specially attacking civilian areas and even hospitals to create turmoil and panic. The people in these areas have held on to their homes and hearths, with the resolve to face, come what may. With the growing threat, greater efforts may be made to disrupt the life of this country. I am confident that the people in all parts of India would face this hour of crisis with courage and fortitude. We believe that in this crisis, all freedom-loving people in the world wherever they are, would be one with us. We believe that the friendly countries would help and assist us in facing this aggression, which is not only against our territory, but against basic values of democracy and freedom. In the life of every nation there is a moment, when it has to face a situation, such as we are facing today. I believe this is a moment of test for India and let it not be said by the generations to follow that we did not do our best to preserve the torch of freedom and liberty which our leaders — Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru — handedover to us.

On behalf of the Armed Forces, I give you a pledge that we will do our duty to the best of our ability."

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(*continued from page 24*)

Gujarat, have shown great courage and fortitude. I know that among the civilian population, the casualties have been substantial. The sacrifices of our people in these areas will not go in vain. They have stood up for the whole country. All the people feel beholden to them.

To the kith and kin of those who have martyred for freedom, I send our respectful sympathies and condolences. As a government, we will do everything possible to lighten the sorrow of those whom the brave soldiers of freedom have left behind.

As I told Parliament yesterday, the Chinese threat is still with us and they alone know what they intend to do in the future. We have, however, to be prepared to meet the challenge from whichever quarter it comes.

We will have to take a long-term view of measures for civil defence. Improvisations at short notice are not good enough and considerable thought will be given to this matter, especially in respect of the border areas. The people can play an important role by volunteering their services. Their response has been commendable. We have been receiving a lot of voluntary contributions to the Defence Fund. These are most welcome and we greatly appreciate the gesture.

In the coming weeks, we must make a realistic reappraisal of our plan and policies. If the experience of the recent past is any lesson for us all, it is this, we must endeavour to be as self-reliant as possible.

In the ultimate analysis, it is the strength of the nation itself which matters most and which is our best safeguard. The responsibility for this rests not only on the shoulders of a few, but also on each one of you my brothers and sisters.

A democratic society such as ours depends for its strength on the voluntary and disciplined efforts of all its citizens. It is a compulsion from within and not from without. So far as I am concerned, I am full of confidence about the capacity of our people to meet effectively the challenge of peace as we have met the challenge of aggression.

To the many friendly countries who have shown understanding and sympathy, I must express the gratitude of the people of India. It is specially gratifying that almost all countries, except those who are clear partisans, have recognised that India had to act in the recent hostilities purely in self-defence to meet a wanton and naked aggression upon our territories.

India's faith in peace is unshaken. With us, it is a matter of principle and not of expediency. But adherence to peace does not and cannot mean that we should not take up arms to defend ourselves when attacked.

When Pakistan launched an attack on August 5, 1965, she had done so on the basis of certain assumptions. The first apparently was that there would be some sort of an uprising or revolt in Kashmir.

The second seems to have been the hope that there might be communal disturbances in India. The biggest blow to Pakistani ambitions was dealt by the brave people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. They hope the brunt of the first wave of aggression with remarkable unity and fortitude.

They gave full co-operation to the State Government so ably led by Sadiq Saheb, the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, and to the security forces.

The second expectation of Pakistan proved to be even more illusory. The Pakistani aggression brought to surface the strong internal unity of the country. Our people came forward, all of them as Indian patriots, to fight a foreign challenger. We have to keep up the same spirit. Let us not slacken our efforts and activities. We must remain alert and vigilant. All the people of India should be ready and determined to defend their motherland, in any emergency, with all their heart and all their might.

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AROUND BOMBAY CITY

★ *Make jawans' life more comfortable*

★ *Allout help to step up defence production*

★ *Role of housing colonies in civil defence*

★ *International Co-operation for peace and prosperity*

★

DR. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, said in Bombay on September 19 that it was the duty of every man, woman and child to help make the life of jawans, fighting on the borders and also of their families, more comfortable.

Inaugurating a meeting of representatives of welfare organisations and participants in civil defence work, held under the auspices of the Welfare Amenities and Rehabilitation Sub-Committee of the Citizens' Defence Committee, Dr. Cherian said that Civil Defence Committee was receiving full co-operation from the people. The Governor appealed to the people to send useful articles to jawans.

Smt. Tara Cherian, Chairman of the Welfare Amenities and Rehabilitation Sub-Committee, said that there was an unprecedented enthusiasm in the people which should be channelised towards defence effort.

A number of donations in cash and kind were announced at the meeting for the National Defence Fund.

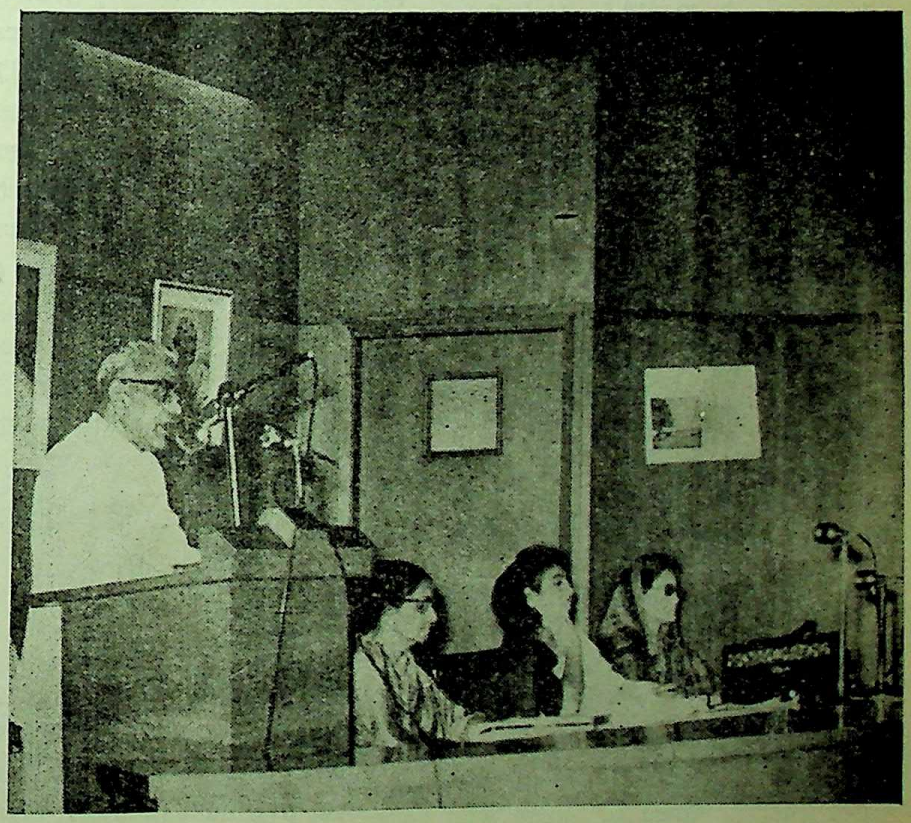
Donations for jawans' welfare

The first meeting of the Welfare Amenities and Rehabilitation Sub-Committee of the Citizens' Defence Committee for Maharashtra was held at Raj Bhavan in Bombay on September 15 under the presidentship of Smt. Tara Cherian, Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Small Savings and Tourism and Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhosle, Minister for Social Welfare were present at the meeting.

Smt. Cherian stressed the need for gearing up the work of the sub-committee immediately and channelising it properly. She said, the people's mounting enthusiasm of offering help for the fighting jawans, their families and their brethren distressed in Jammu and Kashmir due to the Pak Agression, must be channelised.

The sub-committee appointted Smt. Vatsalabai V. Naik as its vice-



The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, seen addressing the meeting of women's organizations at Sachivalaya.

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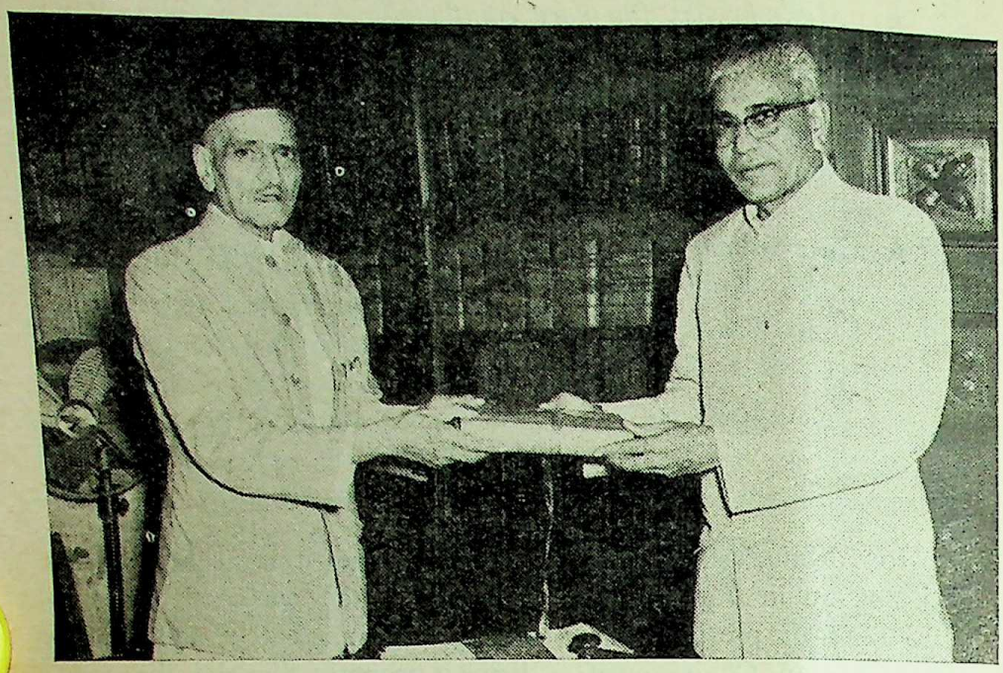

Dr. N. R. Phatak, presenting the third volume of the source material of the Freedom Movement to the Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik, at Sachivalaya, on September 17.

president and Smt. Gulestan Billimoria as another honorary secretary. The sub-committee co-opted the following persons as its members : Smt. S. Gupta (representing the Army) ; Smt. E. David (representing the Navy); Smt. J. Pereira (representing the Air Force) ; Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhosle; Smt. Kusum Wankhede; Smt. Homi Mody, Smt. Thrity Taleyarkhan ; Smt. Lilavati Munshi ; Smt. J. Duggan; Dr. S. S. Nishat; Rev Mother Patricia; Smt. J. R. D. Tata; Smt. Naval Tata; Smt. Dhanvanti Rama Rao; and Smt. Nargis.

The sub-committee decided to open a bank account in its name, which would be operated by any of its two honorary secretaries.

The meeting formed a welfare council of all womens' organisations and institutions to look after the comforts of the jawans and the displaced persons from Jammu and Kashmir.

For the guidance of those who want to send articles for the jawans, the following will be required by them radios and transistors with short and medium waves; cigarettes, bidis and match-boxes; canned food; pickles; food packets; sweetmeats properly preserved; biscuits; dry fruits; tea and coffee (preferably instant tea and coffee); note-papers; pencils; Diwali greeting cards; fraternal letters; hair oils; soaps; indoor games; playing cards; handkerchiefs; bandages and swabs; ball point pencils; torches; soothing drops (throat pills); books and magazines; beverages like horlicks, oveltine, bourne-vita; syrups; combs; hair brushes; tooth brushes; razor blades; pomades; face towels; etc.

Similarly the following articles may be sent for the displaced persons from Jammu and Kashmir; cloth bales; readymade clothes of standard sizes for children and adults; new utensils (aluminium or brass, preferably light ones); saris; shirts; dhotis; pyjamas; sweaters; blankets; socks, pull-overs, vitamins, milk for children, boiled sweets and toffees.

The articles meant for the jawans and also those meant for the displaced persons from Jammu and Kashmir are to be sent to the sub-committee's Officer at Raj Bhavan.

For any further information, the Secretary, Citizens' Defence Committee for Maharashtra, may be contacted at the Industrial Assurance Building, opposite Churchgate Station (Tel. 243616 or 243255), or the following Honorary Secretaries—Shri Mustafa Faqi (Tel. 739111), Dr. Vasant Randive (Tel. 243616, 243255 or 453997), or Smt. Gulestan Billimoria (Tel. 211701).

Gandhiji's role in freedom movement

Dr. N. R. Phatak, Marathi scholar and historian, presented the third volume of the Source Material of the History of Freedom Movement to Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, at Sachivalaya, on September 17.

Dr. Phatak is the Executive Secretary of the Committee appointed by the State Government to compile the material.

The volume deals with Mahatma Gandhi's role in the freedom movement during the period 1915 to 1922. It contains 600 pages and is priced at Rs. 13·30.

Dr. Phatak told the Chief Minister that three more volumes would be published by the committee on Mahatmaji's role in the movement during the current year.

Allout help to step-up defence production

As promised by the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, at the meeting of industrialists, held recently the State Defence Production Committee

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as been set up under the chairman-
p of Shri S. K. Wankhede,
aharashtra's Minister for Finance.
e Deputy Minister for Industries,
ri G. D. Patil, is the vice-chairman
the committee.

Shri Wankhede told the press that
e committee which is purely func-
al rather than advisory one, had
eady started functioning.

The other members of the com-
ttee are Shri N. V. Rajwade,
cretary, Industries and Labour
partment and Shri S. V. Bhave,
dustries Commissioner, Shri P. C.
wak, Chief Executive Officer,
aharashtra Industrial Develop-
nt Corporation; and Shri N. R.
ly, Deputy Director of Civil Arma-
ents, Directorate-General of
pplies and Disposals, Bombay.
Industries Commissioner is
Member-Secretary of the
mmittee.

As far as the small-scale sector
s concerned, Shri Wankhede said,
State Government's Directorate
Industries had given top priority
all defence work. The directory of
all-scale industries would be re-
blished shortly giving full details
small-scale units which catered to
needs of the defence requirements.
r small-scale units which got
fence orders, arrangements were
ng made to give full credit facili-
s under the Credit Guarantee
heme, which was being worked
th the close collaboration with the
tional Small Industry Develop-
nt Corporation and with the
e Bank of India.

The Finance Minister said that
Chief Minister has already
ten to Shri Raghuramayya,
ion Minister for Supplies assuring
that Maharashtra State Govern-
nt would help the Government of
dia for any of purchases they
ed to make in the Maharashtra
s in the small-scale sector. The

Maharashtra State Industrial Development Corporation should enter into bulk contracts with the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals and then form them out small-scale sector units.

As far as the large-scale sector was concerned, Shri Wankhede said any unit in the large-scale sector in Maharashtra which was catering to the Defence efforts would be assisted expeditiously with respect to their requirements of water, land and power. He himself had written to Shri A. M Thomas, Minister for Defence Production, Government of India offering him full assistance for any new or existing Ordance Factories with respect to their needs of water, land, power, etc.

The Minister also stated that if there was any defence orientated industry in Greater Bombay which was affected by the re-location policy of the Municipal Corporation due to the Town Planning restrictions, they should get in touch with Shri D. S. Godbole, Joint Director of Industries who has been nominated as Liaison Officer. The Municipal Commissioner had agreed to stay such re-location pending the emergency, if such stay was recommended by the State Defence Production Committee.

The State Defence Production Committee is taking effective measures for publicity and for laying emphasis in increasing productivity in the industrial sector. The necessary programmes will be chalked out in close consultation with the organisations which already exist in this field like the National Productivity Council.

Maintain will to fight

Addressing a meeting convened by the Society of Justices of Peace and Presidency Magistrates, at Sachivalaya, recently Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra appealed to the Justices of Peace in the city to maintain the will to fight in the people.

Shri Naik said that there was a tremendous response to the call to help the national defence efforts from all the sectors of society, whom he met. He said that the will of the people to fight was of paramount importance and they should help to maintain it. That would achieve the ultimate victory.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, receiving Mr. U. Thant, Secretary General of United Nations, at Santacruz air port on September 15.

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The Chief Minister called on the J. P.s to promote the drive for collecting donations in cash and kind for the conflict stricken people in the Kashmir area.

Supply of kerosene to be maintained

The representatives of oil companies and distributors of kerosene assured the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, recently that supply of kerosene and its prices would be maintained in the State.

The Chief Minister and the Minister for Agriculture and Food and Civil Supplies, P. K. Savant, had called the meeting to devise measures for maintaining supply of kerosene to Bombay and other places in the State in view of the present situation. The representatives of various oil distribution companies including the Indian Oil Company, Esso, Burma-Shell Oil Company, Caltex, Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., etc, attended the meeting.

Shri Naik said that the responsibility of supplying kerosene lay upon the Companies. He urged them to maintain a steady supply of kerosene to consumers at fixed prices.

The Chief Minister appealed to the people in general to put up with the temporary difficulties, if any, in view of the present crisis and not to get unnecessarily panicky leading to hoarding of the stocks without reason.

The Oil Companies and the distributors assured the Chief Minister that they will maintain supplies at fixed prices. As for the supplies, they assured that the Bombay city supplies would be maintained at adequate level. They have already issued all the quantity required and even increased it at the moment, they said. It has been agreed that the Companies will despatch kerosene oil directly to their district distributors under intimation to Government and Collectors who will watch that supplies are maintained at proper level to the towns and villages.

It was also agreed that the Oil Companies would publish, so far as the city of Bombay is concerned, lists of their authorised shops where sales would take place at controlled prices, to operate as a check on any tendency to charge more. The dealers will display fixed rates. Similar arrangements will be made for the districts also by the district representatives of the various Oil Companies in consultation with Collectors of districts.

The Oil Companies and the distributors have assured the Chief Minister of their whole-hearted co-operation in maintaining supplies and prices and they have also assured the consumers that there is no cause for panic as they would be in a position to maintain a fair supply of kerosene oil to the consumers all over.

Be prepared to meet any eventuality

Everybody was friendly towards the strong and it was necessary that India became a strong and self-reliant nation in respect of all its requirements, stated Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, addressing a meeting of the members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, at the Greens Hotel in Bombay on September 13.

Shri Naik said that the real test of any individual as well as nation lay in the way they behaved in the times of emergency. The people should be prepared to meet any eventuality bravely with the confidence that the ultimate victory would be ours.

Shri Naik advised the members to see that the industrial production was maintained and if necessary some of the industrial units were converted into defence production units.

The Chief Minister said that he could assure them without any hesitation that the country would be self-sufficient in respect of food grains within the next two years. All should take advantage of the emergency to develop the nation so that it emerged out stronger afterwards.

Shri Dinesh Khatau, President of the Chamber, presented 500 buckles for the air-raid precautions and Rs. 1,001 for the National Defence Fund as a first instalment from its members.

Shri E. Karanjia, Vice-President proposed a vote of thanks.

Maintain perfect communal harmony

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, emphasised the need for maintaining perfect communal harmony and said no particular community could be branded as 'traitor'.

Addressing the representatives of the Tenants Associations and Officers of the Maharashtra Housing Board Colonies, in Bombay on September 11, on the civil defence measures, Shri Naik asked president of the Colonies to be vigilant and pass on the information about any anti-national activities to the proper authorities.

The Chief Minister also cautioned the people against rumour-mongers and exhorted them to hand over such trouble-makers to the police. As regards short supplies of certain commodities like kerosene, he said that the oil companies had assured him to maintain regular supplies and that under no circumstances prices would rise. Similar was the case about other commodities.

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food. However, he said that of some commodities might to be reduced in view of the war tion.

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, ister for Housing, who earlier essed the meeting, exhorted the nts associations to organise nselves for the civil defence by uring lists of trained personnel ursing and first-aid and doctors immediate use in an emergency. regards prospective blood donors advised them to prepare a list such persons and not to rush the blood collection centres. work had to be done in a planned and systematic manner. He sed the need for investing money defence savings.

Shri G. B. Newalkar, Secretary the State Citizen's Defence Committee stated that they would have work in co-ordination with the posed ward committees sponsored by the Citizen's Defence Committee.

Shri N. S. patil, Chairman of the arashtra Housing Board, said managing committees of the nts associations should work art of ward committees.

ngements for emergency

t a meeting of the representa- of the medical profession, Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik that in view of the present tion, it was necessary to make ngements in advance in order to le to face any situation later.

e Health Minister Shri Shanti- H. Shah, the Deputy Health ister, Shri S. G. Vartak, were present.

ri Naik emphasised the need for g teams of young surgeons e services might be called at t notice, when required. He ed out the acute shortage of anaesthetics and requested the profession to come forward to meet the needs of the time. He stressed the need for making concerted efforts to collect blood for the jawans, and said Shrimati Leela Moolgaonkar would co-ordinate the work.

The Health Minister said that the Civil Defence Oragnisation had already made arrangements for first aid and ambulance services. He requested the medical profession to use X-ray films sparingly. He advised the various associations to get together and send names of volunteers for various serviecs to the Surgeon-General and Smt. Moolgaonkar.

Further details regarding medical arrangements made by the Civil Defence Committee can be had from Dr. L. B. Thatte who has been appointed as the officer in charge.

Home Minister's visit to K. E. M. Hospital

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, accompanied by Shri M. Madhavan, Mayor of Bombay, and Shri S. E. Sukthankar, Municipal Commissioner visited the K. E. M. Hospital and inspected an emergency ward which has been opened there, on September 18.

They were taken round by Dr. S. V. Joglekar, Dean of the Hospital.

The Home Minister also visited the Blood Bank and the Plastic Surgery Ward in the Hospital.

Role of housing colonies in Civil Defence

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Housing, has stated in a note to the charimen of the different tenants' associations of the Maharashtra Housing Board colonies that the executive committees of the various tenants' associations of the colonies would function as defence committees of the colony under the overall guidance and direction of the Constituency Committee. The decision was taken at a meeting of the tenants associations of the Maharashtra Housing Colony, addressed by the Chief Minister on September 11. There are 71 Government housing colonies in Greater Bombay accommodating nearly 5 lakh persons.

The Minister's note adds that such committees will also organise groups of volunteers in the different colonies to ensure that the air raid siren is heard in the areas and to report immediately to the committee, secondly to guide people how to conduct themselves calmly and what to do in the event of an air raid, for which a list of "dos" and "don'ts" is printed and circulated, and thirdly to prevent rumour-mongering of any kind.

The note stresses on the importance of organising house fire fighting parties and training of wardens both of which could be done in about 16 hours course, that is, within one week's time through courses organised by the Directorate of Civil Defence.

The colony committees are also to prepare lists of doctors residing in the colony and those trained in home nursing or first aid and also of those who are prepared to undertake such training. They are also to keep ready a list of all persons who would be prepared to donate blood so that whenever necessary they could be called upon to do so at a short notice.

The note adds that since every colony has a list of voluntary organisations, cultural and others; they should be kept ready and made available to the managing committee of the association for being called upon for assistance at any time.

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The colony committees have also been directed to keep ready a list of telephone numbers and numbers of private cars whose owners are willing to put them at public service in any eventuality for use at short notice either for communication of message or for transport.

An important function, the Minister's note adds, the colony committees have to perform under the guidance of the Constituency Committees is the maintenance of communal harmony and the unity of purpose in all efforts. Finally the note directs that the families of jawans residing in the colonies of the Housing Board should be constantly visited and comforted.

The Minister has directed that the Community Halls in the different colonies will be available for Civil Defence work or meetings without any usual formalities.

In view of an urgent communication from Union Finance Ministry to make maximum efforts for investing in Defence Savings the note also appeals to the tenants to purchase Defence Savings Certificates to the maximum extent.

Police contribution

The Police Force in Maharashtra from constable to the Inspector-General of Police have decided to contribute Rs. one lakh to the National Defence Fund. Home Minister Shri D. S. Desai expressed appreciation of the offer of the police, who are already working under strain in the present emergency.

Donations and gifts for jawans

The Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal has donated Rs. 1,001, six plates fruit juice each containing 96 tins and two lakh cigarettes, while Y.W.C.A. donated Rs. 1,001.

Shri Machhindranath Matsya Udyog Vividha Karyakari Sahakari Society Limited, Kalyan has given Rs. 500 for the jawans.

His Eminence Cardinal Valerian Gracias has donated medicines, besides 50,000 lbs of milk powder, wheat 60,000 lbs, bulgur wheat 25,000 lbs and 21,000 lbs, of rolled wheat, while Mrs. Hemlata Khatau donated one bale of cloth with 2,700 woollen clothes and blankets. Messrs. Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Company Limited has given 2,000 cakes of shaving soap while the Tata Oil Mills has donated 4,500 cakes of Nahan and Hamam soap.

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Fisheries, donated 5,000 tins of canned fish while Messrs. Golden Tobacco donated one crore cigarettes to the Sub-Committee of the Citizens Defence Committee.

Electoral Rolls for graduate constituencies

The work of scrutiny and revision of the electoral rolls of the Maharashtra Legislative Council's Graduates' Constituencies will commence from November 1 next. The eligible graduates desirous of enrolling their names in the respective constituencies should send their application in form No.18 to the Assistant Electoral Officer by November 7 next. Seventeen districts, namely, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Bhir, Jalgaon, Kolaba, Kolhapur, Nanded, Nasik, Satara, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Poona, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Sangli, Thana and Dhulia come under the jurisdiction of the Maharashtra Graduates Constituency. The form No. 18 can be had from the office of District Collectors. The Resident Deputy Collectors of the above districts are the respective Assistant Electoral Officers.

Demonstrations by Iranian nationals

About 500 local Iranian nationals marched in a procession on September 14 afternoon from Azad Maidan to the Iranian Consulate at Baldota House, Queens Road, Bombay, to protest against the proposed aid by the Iranian Government to Pakistan at the juncture of conflict between India and Pakistan and presented a memorandum at the Consulate. On their way, the processionists shouted slogans "IRAN DON'T HELP PAKISTAN", "DOWN WITH PAKISTAN", "LONG LIVE INDIA", "KASHMIR BELONGS TO INDIA", "PAKISTAN MURDABAD".

Placards demanding the stoppage of help to the aggressors, announcing that "Bharat's fight is every Iranian's fight" and "No Iranian's help to Pakistan" and "Not to arm Pakistan to escalate war" and warning that "Iran should keep out", were carried.

The procession was sponsored by Iranian Free Citizens' Committee, Bombay.

The memorandum announced the unflinching support to India in its fight against Pakistan and denounced the proposed help by the Iranian Government to Pakistan, being hazardous to the interest of the Iranians and India. It further criticised Pakistan for its wanton armed attack on India and gave a warning to the Iranian Government that Iran's interference might aggravate the conflict.

Workers donate day's wages

Eight hundred employees of the Golden Tabacco Company Private Limited, have donated their day's wages amounting to Rs. 8,645 towards the National Defence Fund.

The cheque for the amount was presented to the Chief Minister Shri Naik.

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Unions and Governments solemnly pledged themselves to the Industrial Truce Resolution. It is imperative that the terms of the Resolution should be faithfully adhered to during the emergency and this Committee appeals to the Government, working class, their trade unions, and Central Organisations, all employers and their organisations to ensure that all their actions are in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Industrial Truce Resolution. They should maintain industrial peace at all costs throughout the period of emergency. Under no circumstances should there be any interruption in or slowing down of production of goods and services. Parties should desist from strikes and lock-outs in any form and other harmful activities such as coersion, intimidation, victimisation and go-slow and make the fullest use of private arbitration and the other existing machinery in the peaceful settlement of their differences. It is our fervent hope that the employers and the working class in this State will spontaneously respond to this appeal. Maintenance of peace and harmony on the industrial front is the minimum service, which we can render to our valiant forces fighting on the front.

Country proud of the Punjab

Addressing a rally of the Sikh community organised by Shri Guru Singh Sabha, at the Sikh Gurudwar, Dadar, on September 19, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, said that the country was very proud of the Punjab, which was providing not only foodgrains but also warriors like Guru Govind Singh.

He said that even in the present conflict with Pakistan Air Marshal Arjun Singh, Chief of the Air Force, who come from the Sikh community in the Punjab had shown heroism and valour which had no parallel in the world. He expressed the confidence that the Sikhs would serve the country in any event and enhance its glory

Sardar Pratap Singh and other Sikh leaders gave an assurance to the Home Minister that they would sacrifice everything to defend the honour of the nation

The Home Minister received an amount of Rs. 5,001 for the National Defence Fund collected by the Sabha from the members of the Sikh community in Bombay as their first instalment.

Proper distribution of foodgrains

The Minister for Agriculture and Civil Supplies, Shri P. K. Savant, asked on September 20, the foodgrains distribution officers to be on the constant vigil and ensure that the shops were adequately stocked with foodgrains and foodgrains issued properly to the card-holders.

The Minister emphasised that the Food and Civil Supplies Department had the greater responsibility in the present national emergency to ensure equitable distribution and continued supplies. He explained to the zonal officers that there were ample wheat stocks and adequate stocks of rice in Bombay and it was for the zonal officers by constant vigilance to see that the shops were adequately stocked and they were issuing grain properly to the card-holders. He advised them to launch a concerted drive against operation of 'bogus cards' in their zones and to attend to public grievances promptly. He exhorted them to work honestly, efficiently and faithfully in the present situation and ensure that card-holders were not put to any inconvenience.

Keep Prices under Control

Presiding over a meeting of the various trade interests held at Sachivalaya on September 20 Shri H. G. Vartak, Deputy Minister for Public Health stressed the need for elimination of adulteration in food-stuffs and keeping the prices of various commodities under control.

Muni Shri Rakeshkumarji of Anuvrat Samiti was also present.

Shri Vartak deprecated the tendency on the part of the certain traders to take advantage of the present emergency by raising prices of the essential commodities unscrupulously and also to adulterate them wherever possible. He reminded them that Maharshtra had always been in the forefront in various campaigns and traders should come forward and set an example to other States that they were not only keeping the prices down but also supplying them in pure condition.

Training camp in Dramatic Art

The 45-day annual camp for Training in Dramatic Art—the fourth to be organised by the Government of Maharashtra—concluded in Bombay on September 13 when Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhosle, Minister for Social Welfare, informally met the trainees of the camp and distribute certificates to them.

Smt. Bhosle explained the aims and objects of the camp and hoped that the institutions and artistes for whom the camp was essentially started would take full advantage of the camp.

Eighteen trainees from various places like Bombay, Bassein, Belgaum

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Khamgaon, Nagpur and Gwalior attended the camp where 16 experts in dramatic training gave about 100 lectures on the various aspects of the dramatic art like acting, direction, setting, lighting, make-up, pantomime, voice-culture, etc.

Shri R. M. Humane, Secretary, Recreation Committee, stated that about 100 trainees were imparted training in dramatic art during the last four years. Giving their reactions of the camp, two students said that the camp had given them a valuable guidance.

International Co-operation for peace and prosperity

Speaking on 'India and International Co-operation' at the Government Law College in Bombay on September 15, Shri V. S. Page, Chairman of the Maharashtra Legislative Council hoped that co-operation among nations through the United Nations would bring peace, prosperity and plantitude to the door of the common man.

Shri Page asserted that India had an earnest and unflinching faith in the U. N. Charter and she would always give co-operation to that great international organisation and said that only through co-operation of all nations, the U. N. would function as a 'world Government'.

Shri Page also pointed out that international co-operation would help all of them to reduce the expenditure on defence and war-preparations and to spend the amount thus saved for the welfare of all.

Create consciousness among students

Presiding over a rally of head masters of schools on civil defence convened by the Inspector of schools, Greater Bombay in Bombay recently Dr. N. N. Kailas, Deputy Minister for Education, explained various measures to be adopted by schools or educational institutions in civil defence for inculcating in them the spirit of patriotism. He suggested that the students should be enlightened about the principle for which India was fighting. Defence-oriented speeches of the leaders could be played every day in schools to create consciousness among the students. He also exhorted the strudent community to collect clothes for the war-affected persons in Kashmir.

Shri K. C. Mohile, Inspector of Schools, put before the conference a 7-point programme for civil defence which included displaying of news-boards in schools, observing utmost economy, maintaining communal harmony, intensifying in small savings certificates educating the students in for emergence first aid, blood donation, etc.

Kum. S. C. Samatani, President of Bombay Headmasters' Association, welcomed the Deputy Minister.

Students' and Youths' Sub-Committee meets

The first meeting of the Students' and Youths' Sub-Committee of the Maharashtra State Citizens' Defence Committee was held at Sachivalaya on September 12 under the Chairmanship of Shri M. D. Choudhari, Minister for Education, to discuss and finalise the programme of action.

The Minister impressed upon the committee the need to work in the right earnest and with a sense of urgency with which the jawans were gallantly protecting the nations' frontiers.

The programme of action includes activities which sought to educate young people about the basic issues involved in the dispute and to enlist the co-operation of youth in activities, like civil defence, blood donation, night-patrolling, first-aid, etc.

It was decided to co-ordinate properly all types of activities in order to activise as many young people as possible by giving them a sense of participation and by making their participation meaningful through awareness of the fundamental issues. For the effective implementation of the programme of action the youth have been divided in three categories, namely, school students, college students and non-students youth.

Among those who attended the meeting were Dr. N. N. Kailas, Deputy Minister for Education, Shri M. A. Vairale, Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home and heads of educational institutions.

Road Transport Financing

The first meeting of the Study Group on Road Transport Financing appointed by the Ministry of Transport was held recently at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Shri R. G. Saraiya.

The Group also met the Minister of Transport, Shri Raj Bahadur and had an hour-long discussion with him on various aspects on its work.

The terms of reference of the Study Group include a comprehensive examination of the arrangements and agencies including hire purchase agencies for financing road transport operators for the purchase of motor vehicles etc. with a view to suggesting how the funds required for the development of road transport industry during the Fourth Plan could be made available, how best the interests of both financiers and operators could be safeguarded and whether any amendement of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, or any other law is necessary in this connection.

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The Study Group decided to issue a comprehensive questionnaire to State Governments, automobile manufacturers and dealers, hire-purchase companies and firms, associations and individual road transport operators, banks insurance companies etc. Any person or organisation interested in furnishing information to the terms of reference of this Group may write for copies of the questionnaire to the Member-Secretary of the Group care of the Union Ministy of Transport, North Block, Central Secretariat, New Delhi.

Industrial Production Committee

The first meeting of the Industrial Production and Relations Committee of the Citizen's Defence Committee, Maharashtra, was held at Sachivalaya on September 14 under the Chairmanship of Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour. The meeting was attended by Shri G. D. Patil, Deputy Minister for Industries and Electricity, Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home and Labour, Sarvashri Naval Tata, Lalchand Hirachand. P. A. Narielwala, Dr. Pranlal Patel, Ramkrishna Bajaj, Keshav Mahendra, Radhakrishhna Dalmia on behalf of the employers and Sarvashri B. V. Nene, S. G. Patkar, M.L.A., S. R. Kulkarni, V. R. Hoshng, and Gajanan Gokhale on behalf of the Workers Organisations among others.

Shri Tidke told the meeting that there was not even a single strike in Maharashtra today and requests are being made to the Labour Commissioner, Maharashtra, by the employers and the Unions that they would like to settle their disputes or postpone them in view of the national emergency. He also told the committee that Government had streamlined its Labour Administration so that grievances and disputes could be settled promptly and cordial relations maintained. In particular, instructions have been issued to the labour machinery to reduce the time lag in the completion of conciliation proceedings and in the decision of Government after the failure of conciliation proceedings.

The committee reiterated the Industrial Truce Resolution of November 3, 1962 which was adopted at a joint meeting of the Central Organisations of Employers and workers held at New Delhi at the time of Chinese agression. The committee also recommended that as far as possible disputes should be postponed by the parties for the time being and in order to maximise production, establishments should work whenever possible, extra shifts, extra hours and on Sundays and holidays by mutual agreement after obtaining relevant relaxation under the Factories Act which Government had offered to give. It was also decided that the Labour Commissioner would draw on the good offices of the members of the Committee from both sides, whenever necessary, to settle particular disputes.

The Committee issued the following appeal to the employers and workers and their organisations in Maharashtra. "At this time of grave crisis which has been forced on our country by the Pakistani aggression when our fighting forces are driving back the aggressors, the entire nation is standing behind them, resolute and confident. This Committee congratulates our fighting jawans for their bravery and the workers, their trade unions and the employers for rising to the occasion by sinking their differences and for having achieved complete industrial peace in the State of Maharashtra. The Committee calls upon them to do their utmost to preserve the present happy position, strive in collaboration in all possible ways to promote the defence efforts of the country and maximise production in pursuance of these efforts, which is the paramount need of the hour."

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Government of Maharashtra, Sachivalaya, Bombay

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

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- *Engineers and doctors for defence services*
- *Four regional blood tranfusion centres opened*
- *Public relations unit for defence efforts*
- *Concession to Villages of Kolhapur district in recovery of survey charges*
- *Rehabilitation assistance to goldsmiths*
- *Maharashtra leads in family planning*

★

IN order to facilitate recruitment of engineers and doctors to the Defence Services, the Government of Maharashtra has decided that all the new medical and engineering graduates entering the State Medical and Engineering Services (Class I and II) should be made liable to serve in the Armed Forces for a minimum period of four years or on work relating to defence efforts anywhere in India or abroad, if so required. The liability to serve in the Armed Forces will be limited to the first ten years of service and will not, ordinarily, apply to graduate engineers above 40 years of age or to doctors above 45 years of age.

The concerned departments are revising the relevant rules prescribed for making recruitment to these posts.

Public relations unit for defence efforts

The Government of Maharashtra has set up a public relations unit in its General Administration Department with Shri J. G. Kanga, as Deputy Secretary in charge of the unit. The office of the unit is being set up on the ground floor of the Sachivalaya.

The unit has been set up for public relations in connection with the defence efforts and for assisting the public and various organisations that are interested in participating in the defence efforts. By centralising the public relations work in this unit, guidance will be given to the public from one source and this will create a better sense of participation by the public in the defence efforts.

The bond which the students admitted to engineering and medical colleges in the State are at present required to execute is being modified suitably, so as to provide that the students may be required to serve in the Defence Forces or on work relating to the defence efforts in India or abroad, if so required, for the prescribed period.

Regional blood transfusion centres opened

The Government of Maharashtra has opened four Regional Blood Transfusion Centres at the St. Grorge's Hospital, Bombay; the Sassoon Hospital, Poona; the Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur; and the Medical College and Hospital, Aurangabad by converting the blood banks existing at those places.

The centres will be responsible for meeting the blood requirements of the divisions concerned. They will also enrol voluntary blood donors and collect blood from them and supervise the resuscitation centres to be opened in the State.

Village Panchayat refund rules amended

The Bombay Village Panchayats (Refund) (Amendment) Rules, 1965 have been published in Part I-A of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Extraordinary of September 2.

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Among other things, the rules exempt from their scope the refund of octroi which has been dealt with under rules 30 to 34 of the Maharashtra Village Panchayats Taxes and Fees Rules, 1960.

Restrictions on Haj pilgrims

In the interest of general health and welfare of the pilgrims proceeding on the Haj pilgrimage, the Government of India has decided not to permit certain categories of people to go to Saudi Arabia for the 1966 pilgrimage.

Accordingly, ladies, who are pregnant for more than four months at the time of application, persons with less than Rs. 800 in Indian currency in their possession for the purpose of going on Haj, children between the ages of 5 and 14 years and persons who have performed the Haj pilgrimage during the last five years will not be allowed to go on the pilgrimage.

Similarly, persons suffering from cerebral thrombosis, pulmonary tuberculosis, congestive cardiao failure, acute coronary insufficiency, infectious leprosy, or other serious infectious diseases will also not be permitted.

The five-year limitation will also apply to persons going on Haj-e-Badal. In any case, persons going on the pilgrimage in their own right will be given preference.

Loan to Basmatnagar Municipality

The Government of Maharashtra has authorised the Basmatnagar municipality in Parbhani District to raise loan of Rs. 8,80,600 from the Life Insurance Corporation of India for financing its water supply scheme.

Booklet on apprenticeship training

The Directorate General of Employment and Training, Government of India, New Delhi, has brought out a publication giving information on apprenticeship training. The booklet, which is in the form of questions and answers, provides detailed information in regard to the Apprenticeship Act, 1961, its aims and objects and trades in which such training is provided.

What should be the ratio of apprentices to workers other than unskilled workers in an organisation, in what way the training programme should be drawn, who is responsible for the proper training of apprentices and who should give them the basic training, what is the position of apprenticeship trainees under the labour laws, whether they apply to them or not, are some of the other important aspects of apprentice training that have been discussed in the book.

Accidental air raid warnings explained

During the last few days, a few air-raid sirens have been heard which were not authorised by the Civil Defence Control. These were due to the fact that the Bombay Telephones have been doing the rush job of installing new equipment for the central control of sirens. This is a highly complicated process, and in trying out the satisfactory functioning of the equipment, the possibility of the automatic blowing of some sirens cannot be completely ruled out, whatever the precautions taken.

These accidental soundings of the siren are normally of the short duration, and do not have the prescribed fluctuating note of an authorised warning. They have however been mistaken by the public as real warnings, thereby causing some inconvenience, which Government regrets. In order to obviate the possibility of any such **confusion in future, it has been decided that the air-raid warning "alert" as well as the "all clear" signal, will each last for full four minutes, instead of two minutes as at present.**

The air-raid warnings announced from the Bombay Station of the All India Radio were also based on such accidental soundings of the sirens, and were not authorised by the Civil Defence Control. In future, All India will obtain confirmation from the Civil Defence Control before making any actual announcement.

Maharashtra leads again in Family Planning

The Family Planning National Award for 1963-64 has been given to Maharashtra. Earlier, the State had won this award for 1960.

During 1963-64, about 38,000 vasectomy operations were performed in the State.

Recovery of survey charges

The Government of Maharashtra has directed that the recovery of the survey charges in respect of the 37 villages of the Tal-Konkan tract of Bavada Mahal in Kolhapur District should be limited to three times the assessment instead of five times the assessment.

According to the previous order, the arrears of survey charge in the areas other than Ratnagiri District were reduced to five times the assessment, while those in respect of the Ratnagiri District were reduced to three times the assessment. It was

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represented to the Government that the 37 villages of the Tal-Konkan tract of Bavada Mahal in the Kolhapur District are contiguous to the Ratnagiri District and the topographical conditions in these villages are similar to those of the adjoining part of the Ratnagiri District and therefore, the khatedars in these 37 villages should be given the same concession in the matter of recovery of survey charges as is given to the khatedars in the Ratnagiri District. In response to these representations the Government has extended the concession to 37 villages.

Films depicting the problems of civil defence, rumourmongering and blood-donation, prepared by the Films Division of the Government of India, are screened at the various theatres in Bombay.

Revised instructions for air-raid precautions

The members of the public are instructed that with effect from September 16, upon hearing the air-raid warning signal, the vehicular traffic should continue moving and keep to the left as far as possible, and should leave the centre of the road free for movement of essential service vehicles.

So far, the public was advised that, upon hearing the air-raid warning signal all vehicular traffic on the roads should move over to the left and come to a stop till the all-clear signal is sounded. The object was, firstly, that occupants of the vehicles should seek shelter if practicable in neighbouring buildings and open places; and secondly, that the roads be kept clear at this critical time for the movement of essential service vehicles, such as, fire engines, ambulances, police vehicles, civil defence vehicles, etc. However, the recent experience in Bombay city has shown that the result of bringing the vehicular traffic to a standstill upon the air-raid alarm signal has, on the contrary, resulted in extensive traffic jams, which would hamper almost completely the movement of essential service vehicles on the streets. It has, therefore, become necessary to revise the traffic regulations in the matter.

As regards closing hours of business offices, etc. there still appears to be a certain amount of misunderstanding in some quarters. The Government would, therefore, like to make it clear that it was never suggested by the Government that all business offices, etc. should close at 5 p.m. This would obviously cause a huge and sudden strain on the transport services at that time of the day, whereas staggering of traffic is very desirable for obvious reasons. What Government meant was that, as far as possible, all business houses should close by 5 p.m., or earlier if possible, and should compensate by starting work earlier in the morning. It would, therefore, be helpful if some business houses close at, say, 4. p.m., others at, say, 4-30 p.m. and still others at 5 p.m. Those who must work later then 5. p.m. may do so, provided they observe the lighting restrictions.

New Two-Rupee notes

The Rs. 2 denomination Reserve Bank of India notes, with the main design of the note printed in reddish brown colour with rainbow tints of yellow-green, orange, purple and olive green, will shortly be put into circulation. Except for the change, the new notes will, in all other respects, be similar to the existing notes. The starting prefix of these notes will be A/O.

The notes bearing the emblem of Ashoka Pillar, printed in deep olive green colour and also the earlier design in reddish brown colour, will continue to be legal tender.

Blood donation

All employees in offices, industrial and private undertakings, who desire to donate blood are advised to contact Smt. Leela Moolgaonkar, Hon. Organiser, Blood Bank Scheme, in her office at St. George's Hospital, Bombay to enable her to make necessary arrangements for collecting blood from their establishments. Her telephone No. is 264344.

Relaxation during Divali festival

On account of Divali festival, the Government of Maharashtra has suspended certain provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, in respect of shops selling accounts books from September 24 to October 24, in the municipal areas of Greater Bombay, Poona, Nagpur, Jalgaon, Akola, Amravati, Khamgaon and Yeotmal.

Accordingly, these shops will be allowed to remain open up to 10 p.m. during this period. If any employee is required to work in excess of the prescribed limit of the hours of work, he will be entitled to wages at the rate prescribed in respect of the over-time work

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prescribed in the Act. The spread-over of their work in these shops should, however, not exceed 14 hours in any day. For the loss of holidays on account of work on the abovementioned days the employees will be granted either (*i*) equal number of holidays in exchange of work after October 24, 1965, or wages for the work done on these days at the rate of wages prescribed for over-time work.

Rehabilitation assistances to goldsmiths

The Government of Maharashtra is anxious to settle the question of rehabilitation of the goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order as early as possible and in order to achieve that objective it has requested all those who have not yet applied for any rehabilitation assistance to do so by December 31, 1965. No application for rehabilitation by goldsmiths will be entertained after that date.

With a view to rehabilitating the goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order, a number of measures were taken by Government such as grant of certificates to those who wanted to continue their old profession, grant of loans for starting business or small scale industries, facilities for technical training, grant for land for agricultural purposes, facilities for starting poultry farms, recruitment to Government offices on priority basis by relaxing age and qualification etc. These schemes were given sufficient publicity and the organisations of goldsmiths and individual goldsmiths have been made fully aware of the avenues open to them. It is, therefore, in the interest of the goldsmiths themselves that they made up their minds as to whether they should continue in the profession or take advantage of the rehabilitation schemes.

There are also instances in which the goldsmiths who have been granted certificates as self-employed goldsmiths are now applying for loans for starting business or industry after surrendering the certificates obtained by them. There are still others who want to refund the loans granted to them and get certificates as self-employed goldsmiths. This can be allowed if the goldsmiths had applied for such a certificate on or before March 31, 1964, or in the case of sickness etc., before August 31, 1964.

Kerosene for industrial use

Consequent upon the enforcement of the Kerosene (Restriction on Use) Order by the Government of India with effect from September 16, 1965, the Government of Maharashtra in Food and Civil Supplies Department has decided as a stop gap arrangement, to permit all genuine users of kerosene for industrial purposes the use of the stocks held by them sparingly for a period not exceeding one week. In the meantime, they should declare the stocks held by them and their daily/monthly requirements to the Government. For those who have no stocks and those who are threatened with a closure, Government has decided to allow the companies to supply kerosene for three working days to enable them to meet the exigency. In the meantime, they should also apply to Government, giving details of the actual requirements based on the past one year's actuals, the strength of labour etc., involved and nature of the industry i.e. whether it can be considered as an 'essential' industry.

* * * * * *

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NEWS FROM DISTRICTS

Lt. Gen. S. P. P. Thorat, inspecting the N. C. C. demonstrations at Nanded

★

Grim resolve to defeat the enemy

Muslims denounce aggression and pledge support to Government

Contributions from districts to National Defence Fund

Industries to be defence-oriented

Perform duties honestly—Chief Minister

★

ADDRESSING a mammoth public meeting organised by the all party defence committee of Aurangabad district at Aurangabad on September 19, Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, reaffirmed the grim resolve of the country to defeat the enemy and vindicate the principles of democracy and seculiarism, which she valued most. He said India was a peace loving nation and detested war. But if that was taken as a sign of weakness and her territorial integrity was challenged she would muster all her resources and face the enemy with grim determination.

In his sixty-minute speech, the Chief Minister traced the history of the Indo-Pakistani relations from the day of creation of Pakistan to the present period and said that it was hoped that the partition of the country would pave the way to peace and prosperity in the sub-continents. But it had been belied with Pakistan always preaching a gospel of hatred against India, instead of living as good neighbour and friend, he said. She had been making, military preparations for the invasion of our country and she had made friendship with a country like China, with which she had nothing in common except the hatred of India and ambition of territorial aggrandisement.

Referring to the Chinese threat, Shri Naik said India was ready to accept the challenge. The people of India were united and prepared to make any sacrifice for the country's defence.

The Chief Minister referred to the gallant heroic deeds of our jawans on the front. He reminded the audience of the Defence Minister's advice not to be over-joyed by the news of victory and slacken the defence effort. No one knew how long this conflict would last, he said and added that the internal front had to be strengthened. Industrial and agricultural production must be stepped up, price line must be held and profiteering, black-marketing and hoarding must be effectively curbed. Rumours must be counteracted and anti-social elements brought to book.

Shri V. P. Patil, Vice-President of the State Defence Committee, presided over the function. The meeting was also addressed by the leaders of various political parties.

Shri Baburao Kale, M.L.A., presented to the Chief Minister a purse of Rs. 1·07 lakhs collected for the Defence Fund, during the last week. A small silver cannon, which was donated to the fund, was auctioned.

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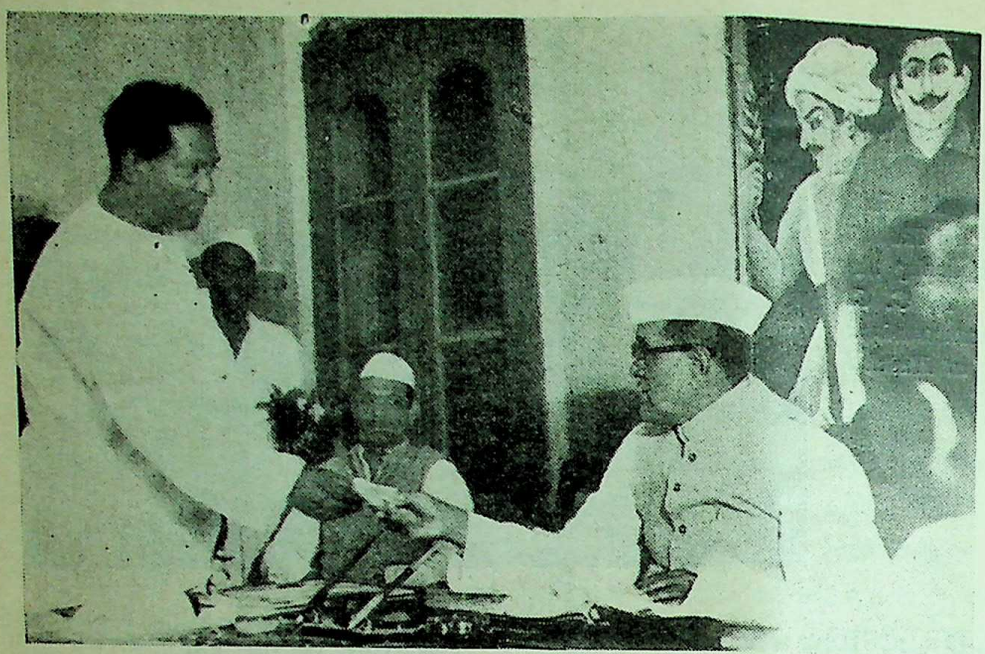

Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, is receiving contribution from the President of Chanda Zilla Parishad for the N.D.F.

It fetched Rs. 3,201. Silver gold rings and cash donations were also received on the occasion.

Earlier, the Chief Minister addressed a rally of N.C.C., Home Guards and Scouts. Speaking at the meeting of the District Defence Committee, Shri Naik expressed satisfaction at the committee's work. He said that a large fund was required for the rehabilitation of refugees from Kashmir, and providing amenities to the families of jawans, fighting on the front.

Muslims denounce Pakistani aggression and pledge support to Government

One of the biggest Muslim-gatherings held ever since the police action in 1948, at Aurangabad, denounced in the strongest terms and exploitation of Islam by Pakistan in the present conflict between India and Pakistan and assured the Government of India that the 60 million Muslims of India would fight to the last man to preserve the territorial integrity of the country.

The meeting was attended by prominent members of the Muslim community and addressed by the religious heads of different sections of the community including Pesh Imam of Jumma Masjid, the Sajjada Nashin of Panchakki Durgah and the Amir of Boharas.

Presiding over the meeting, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Urban Development, declared that the time had at last come after 18 years of partition, the Indian Muslims were eager to prove to their Hindu brethren that India was as much a part of their being and for that purpose they were prepared to crush the evil designs of Pakistan and to sacrifice their all in defence of their motherland. Quoting the prophet, Dr. Zakaria said that love of the country was an essential part of the Islam religion. He said that Kashmir was a test of the honour of Indian Muslims and their complete identification with India. He was happy that President Nasser had seen through the Pakistani game and refused to support Pakistan in the conflict. The support of Turkey and Iran and Indonesia could not be considered support of muslim countries because the Arab world which had been cradle of Islam was standing by India in its fight for human values which cut across all the religions. Amidst thunderous applause Dr. Zakaria declared that every Muslim in India felt proud of the heroism of Havildar Abdul Hamid who had been posthomously awarded the highest military decoration, the Paramvir Chakra. His memory would inspire every Indian muslim to do his duty by his country, he said.

About the Chinese threat Dr. Zakaria said that it was positive proof of the unholy alliance that existed between theocratic Pakistan, atheistic China one swearing by God and another denouncing God. This should open the eyes of all concerned as to the real basis of the conflict in Asia, where, like Indonesia, Pakistan was also becoming rapidly a puppet of China and the funny part is that this was all being done in the name of Islam by Pakistan, which history would record as the final destroyer of all that was best in all religions, Dr. Zakaria said.

The muslims of Nandura, a municipal town in Buldana district, held a public meeting on September 13 and condemned the Pakistani aggression.

Contributions for N.D.F.

The Pulgaon Sindhi Samaj has contributed Rs. 401 towards the National Defence Fund. The amount was presented to Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, and Shri S. V. Sonavane, Prohibition Minister, at Wardha Circuit House, on September 18. The staff of the public health centre and the co-operative society at Anji handed over a sum of Rs. 101 each and the Adarsha Vidyalaya has also presented an amount Rs. 101 to the Rural Development Minister.

LOK RAJYA

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The local hostel owners' associa-
tion presented Rs. 4,100 to the
Collector of Yeotmal towards the
National Defence Fund at Yeotmal
on September 19.

A strong procession of 10,000
students of all the educational insti-
tutions of Yeotmal paraded through
the main streets of the town
and terminated into a meeting.
The students condemned the aggres-
sion and offered their services for
the defence of the motherland.

* * *

Shri S. R. Patil donated Rs. 500 to
the National Defence Fund by bidd-
ing at an auction sale for a garland
at Kaij in Bhir district on September
18. The garland was used for wel-
coming Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister
for Irrigation and Powar and Build-
ings and Communications.

Addressing the meeting, organised
by the local defence committee,
the Minister called on the people to
be prepared for more sacrifices and
stand united behind the Govern-
ment in maintaining the price line,
detecting enemy agents and keeping
up the morale of the people.

Shri Chavan said the present
conflict imposed by Pakistan on
India was a battle between democracy
and dictatorship and therefore, the
Muslims in India should stand by
the Government along with other
communities and should not fall a
prey to Pakistan propaganda. The
Minister paid a tribute to the jawans
who were gallantly fighting with a
sense of purpose and devotion to
defend the motherland. He urged
the agriculturists to increase the crop
yield through special efforts.

Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister
for Home, appealed to the people to
follow the Government instructions
scrupulously in this regard.

The students of secondary schools,
Buldana town, took out a long
procession on September 13 to pledge
their wholehearted support to
Government's action against the
Pakistani aggression. At a meeting
held after the procession, the students
collected Rs. 81 for the National
Defence Fund. The students of a
local High School contributed
Rs. 500 to the Fund.

* * *

The employees of the State and
Central Government in Yeotmal
district have decided to raise their
working day by an hour till the
emergency lasts. They have also
resolved to contribute one day's
salary towards the National Defence
Fund.

The Zilla Parishad Karmachari
Sangh and the State Transport
Karmachari Sangh contributed
Rs. 500 each and the Postal Kamgar
Sangh Rs. 101 towards the National
Defence Fund. The forest contrac-
tors of the district have contributed
Rs. 12,000.

About 400 Bharat Scouts and
Guides of Wardha District have
offered their services to Government,
for such work which is expected of
them, during the period of emer-
gency.

The postal employees at a meeting
held recently at the Wardha Post
Office decided to donate their one
day's wages to the National Defence
Fund and also offered to donate
their blood for jawans.

Twenty-six members of the staff
of the Zilla Parishad Education
Office have offered to donate their
blood. The students and staff of the
New English High School, Wardha,
have donated Rs. 111 to the Collector
of Wardha, Shri H. G. Dange
towards the National Defence Fund.

The Merchants' Association and
Labour Organisations there have
assured all co-operation.

At Akola, the local chemists and
druggists' association and the
bakers' association contributed
Rs. 1,000 each towards the National
Defence Fund. The employees and
trainees of the Industrial Training
Institute and the Class IV employees
association of the State Government
contributed Rs. 501 and 55, respec-
tively.

At Nanded, the Bar Association
contributed Rs. 500 towards the
National Defence Fund. The Bar
Association also passed resolution
to back the Government's resolve to
fight back the Pakistani aggression.

Shri Fulchand Chopda, a local
businessman presented a cheque of
Rs. 501 to the Collector of Buldhana
district towards the National Defence
Fund.

Shri Y. J. Mohite, Deputy Minister for Agriculture, addressing a meeting at Kalwan, near Nasik held to protest Pakistani aggression

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Bhandara district celebrated International Co-operation Day on September 15

Kolhapur bakers' contribution

The Kolhapur Bakers' Association has contributed Rs. 1,001, as the first instalment, to the National Defence Fund. The general secretary of the association, Shri S. K. Mule, handed over a cheque for the amount to the Minister for Agriculture and Civil Supplies, Shri P. K. Savant.

* * *

At a meeting convened by the Satara District Defence Committee, on September 13, of the Ministers, Deputy Ministers, M. Ps., M. L. As., and the office bearers of the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis from Satara district have decided to donate a month's salary to the National Defence Fund.

* * *

Members of the Nanded Municipality have offered one day's wages to the Defence Fund. They have also decided to look after the families of jawans in the city.

The employees of the Life Insurance Corporation, Nasik, have decided to donate one day's wages to the Defence Fund. The total contribution comes to Rs. 700. They have also decided to donate their blood for jawans.

* * *

The Collector of Buldana has received Rs. 1,900 from the Buldana Merchants Association, as contribution towards the National Defence Fund. The merchants also assured the Collector that they would help Government in maintaining the price line.

* * *

The union of the Ratnagiri Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis' employees has decided, at its meeting held on September 14, to contribute an amount of Rs. 5,001 towards the National Defence Fund. The first instalment of Rs. 501 was handed over to the President of the Zilla Parishad on the spot. The next instalment will be given on October 4.

The union will make efforts to raise a contribution up to Rs. 10,000 though it was resolved to contribute Rs. 5,001.

* * *

The Nanded district Class III servants' union has declared that the Government servants from Nanded district would contribute one day's salary to the National Defence Fund. Shri Shamrao Kandharkar, serving in the Nanded taluka office, has decided to contribute 1/4 of his salary per month to the Fund, till the end of the Indo-Pakistan conflict. The employees of the Nanded branch of the Hyderabad State Bank donated Rs. 500 to the National Defence Fund.

The Jalgaon Agricultural Produce Market Committee passed a resolution in its general meeting to contribute Rs. 11,000 to the National Defence Fund.

The committee paid homage to the jawans who laid down their lives in the battles.

Industries to be defence-oriented

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, stated at Aurangabad on September 20, that the State Government had given assurance to the centre to ginger up and reorient its industrial resources to boost the defence production, especially of spare parts which were being imported at present.

Shri Naik said that statistical and necessary data of industries in Maharashtra were being collected in that connection. The Government had received some samples of parts from the Defence Department.

Shri Naik visited a sample room opened by the Directorate of Industries and the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation. Requirements of defence were prominently displayed in a separate section at the sample room.

Speaking about the conditions of the textile mills in the State, the Chief Minister said that Government had invested so far Rs. 4 crores in working of the closed mills as a measure of employment relief. Another Rs. 4 crores would be required if the mills, which closed down in the last two years, were to be restarted. A scheme in that regard was submitted to the Union Government.

Perform duties honestly

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, called on the Government servants to search their hearts and

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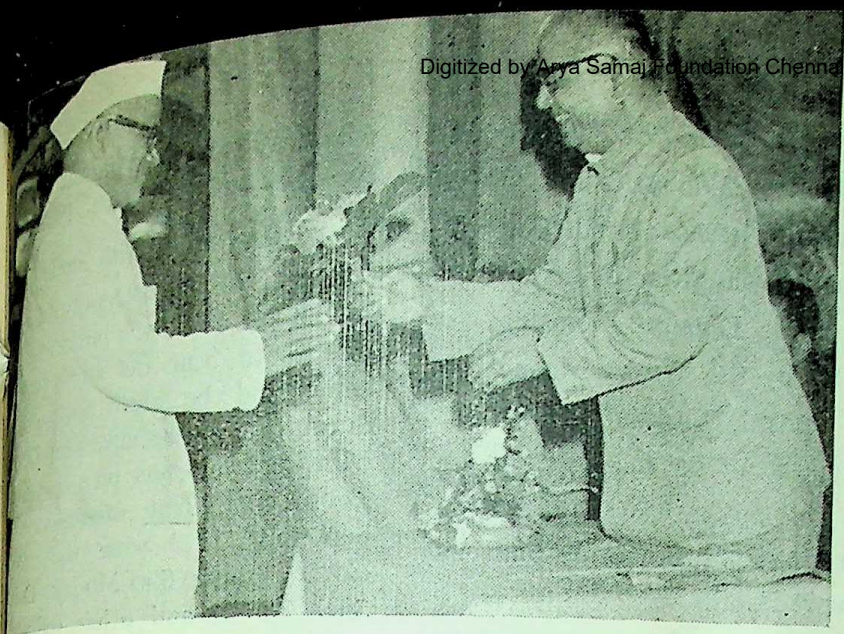
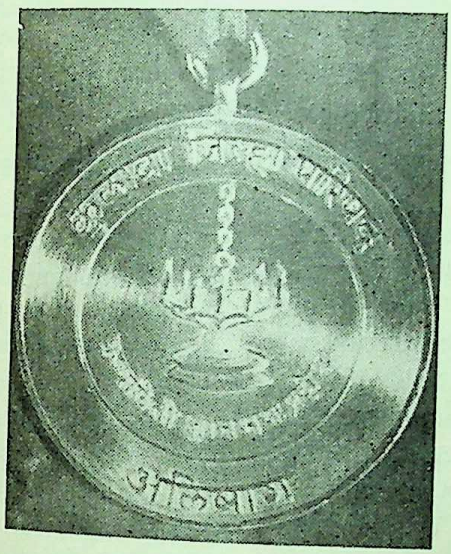


cher's Day is celebrated all over India every year on September 5 and on that occasion the National awards are given to teachers in appreciation of their long and meritorious services. Here Shri Gatne, District Judge, Nasik, is seen presenting the award to Shri Savantguruji, one of the recipients. Pictures below depict both sides of the award.



find out whether they were performing the duties entrusted to them honestly and faithfully.

Addressing the regional officers of Marathwada, recently, he reminded them of the extraordinary responsibility that had devolved on them in the present hour of emergency. Government, he said, had promised a clean, efficient and responsive administration to the people and it was the people who were the real judges of their performance. Yardstick of their efficiency was satisfaction which the people got from their work, he added.

Shri Naik deprecated the tendency prevailing among some Government servants to shirk work and avoid taking decisions. Such persons, he said, got protection while persons who took initiative and made *bona fide* mistakes came into trouble. This he pleaded, must change. The administrative machinery must be so geared up as to infuse new vision and strong sense of duty. Red-tapism and corruption must be completely eliminated. The Chief Minister said that the economic condition of Government servants was better than that of vast majority of people in the country. They were better equipped to serve the people and enjoy a definite social status. Government, he said, looked to them for translating its policies into reality.

Welcoming the Chief Minister, Shri L. N. Bongirwar, Divisional Commissioner, pledged unstinted support to Government of the 35,000 Government employees from Marathwada.

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Buildings and Communications, Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Urban Development, and Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home and

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Labour, were present on the occasion.

Defence efforts supported

The various local merchants' associations took out a procession through the Nanded city, on September 21 shouting anti-Pakistan slogan and supporting the defence efforts. The procession terminated into a public meeting near the Shivaji statue when Shri V. B. Tarodekar, President of the Municipality, garlanded the statue. The merchants' association announced a contribution of Rs. 40,000 to the National Defence Fund.

The garlands offered to the statue were later sold in auction and they fetched Rs. 7,051 to the Defence Fund.

The teachers in Government and private educational institutions have resolved to contribute one day's salary to the Defence Fund.

Contribution to N.D.F.

The primary school teachers and students from Standard IV to VII from Ratnagiri have contributed Rs. 133 towards the National Defence Fund.

Prisoners' gesture

The inmates of the Buldana district jail have donated Rs. 56 towards the National Defence Fund from their deposit money with the jail authorities. The Jail Superintendent handed over the amount to the Collector of Buldana. Some prisoners have also volunteered to donate blood for the jawans.

Voluntary service for N.D.F.

The labourers working in the Central Workshop of State Transport at Dapodi have decided to increase production by working on the last Sunday of every month. Their salary for that day will be collected and donated towards the National Defence Fund. This information was given to Shri Kalyanrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, by the Works Manager of the Central Workshop. The joint committee of the management and the workers have set a target of collecting Rs. 1 lakh for the National Defence Fund.

Defence committee formed

A 73-member district citizens' defence committee was formed at Yeotmal on September 20, at a meeting, which was presided over by Shri M. A. Vairale, Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power and Buildings and Communications.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Vairale stressed the need for channelising the spontaneous response of the people to the defence of the motherland. Giving details of the working of the State committee the Deputy Minister stated that the working of the district committee should be streamlined accordingly.

Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, said that the need of the hour was to unite and to strengthen the agricultural front. He wanted that the officials and non-officials should take care of the families of the Jawans living in villages and cities.

A 22-member executive committee was also formed.

The Hamal-Mazdoor Sangh of the Government Godown and the Fair Price Shop Owners' Association presented Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 respectively, to the Minister towards the National Defence Fund.

Bear your strain with smile

Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, asked the policemen and officers to bear the strain with a smile and be alert and efficient during the emergency. The Deputy Minister who was on a visit to the Poona city had discussions on September 21 with the Police Commissioner Shri Modak, D.I.G., Shri Thorat and other officers in regard to maintenance of peace and order.

Warm tributes

The ashes of the late Anna Rau from Shirral who lost his life on August 23 in Kargil sector were brought at Amravati and taken in a big procession ever organised there.

The people gathered in thousands along the streets to offer their tributes. Procession which culminated into public meeting held at Nehru maidan pledged to stand united to face aggression. Shri N. U. Deshmukh, President of the District Congress Committee, Principal, Dr. Kolte, Shri S. P. Mohoni, Collector of Amravati, and others paid homage to the martyrs. The condolence message sent to Shri Gopalrao Rau by Prime Minister of India was read out by Shri N. U. Deshmukh. The students of Bharatiya Mahavidyalaya declared a donation of Rs. 1,000, followed by Rs. 1,0 by the students union of A. Mahavidyalaya.

Hindi, a great unifying force

Presiding over the Hindi-Day Celebration at Wardha on September 14, Shri S. V. Sonavane, Minister for Prohibition, said that Hindi being a great unifying force has contributed great deal towards national solidarity and it could rightly

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aim as a national language. He mmended the efforts of the Rash- n Bhasha Prachar Samiti in propa- tion of Hindi.

Shri Sonavane said that the gional languages had also their n place in the country and they uld go hand in hand with ndi.

t for gallantry

The Nanded District Class III vernment Employees Associa- n has given a gift of Rs. 101 to adron Leader Travor Keelor as oken of the appreciation of his lantry.

w Branch of Red Cross at Wardha

The Red Cross Society was per- ming a humanitarian job and essential service to mankind over the world and as such it erved all possible help, said S. V. Sonavane, Minister for ibition, while inaugurating a ch of the Red Cross Society at dha on September 17.

e appealed to the medical per- nel and philanthropists to come ard and contribute their might strengthening the defence effort.

sum of Rs. 1,000 was collected he spot. The Minister took the and donated Rs. 51.

medical treatment to jawans' lies

r. Deodhar, a private medical titioner, has assured the Chip- Taluka Citizens' Defence Com- e that he would give free al treatment to the families of jawans' losing their lives in ing the enemy.

Need for qualitative improvement in secondary education

Inaugurating a conference of headmasters of Government and non-Government secondary school in Aurangabad District, at Aurangabad on September 17. Shri M. D. Choudhari, Minister for Education, stressed the need for a qualitative improvement in education at the secondary stage. He said that the secondary stage was very important link in the educational system as at that stage the life of a student was moulded and prepared for the higher education.

Shri Choudhari listed measures adopted by the Government during the last two years to improve education at different stages. He said that the pay-scales of the middle school teacher in the Marathwada region had been revised, benefiting over 4,000 teachers. With a view to bringing about an uniform pattern of secondary education in the entire State the Government had decided to set up an all-State Board for Education. To improve the standard of English, Government had decided to establish an all-State Institute for English with branches at the divisional headquarter. Government had also decided to start all-State institutes for science and mathematics, Shri Choudhari said.

The Minister referred to the Pakistan aggression and said it was a challenge to India's freedom and sovereignty, and to the democratic and secular character of the country.

Shri S. K. Jagtap, Vice-President of the Zilla Parishad, presided.

Boost Production

Addressing the Civil Defence Committee, Palghar on September 11 the Deputy Minister for Health, Shri H. G. Vartak said that while the jawans were fighting bravely on the front the people should take effective action for civil defence and boosting up the production especially of consumer goods.

Shri Pandurangrao Deshmukh, President of Thana Zilla Parishad, presided.

Shri Vartak appealed to the peasants to give all surplus stocks of foodgrains to the Government.

Shri Sadanand Kadam, Vice-President of Palghar Panchayat Samiti, welcomed the Deputy Minister and Shri Vinayakrao Patil, President Palghar Panchayat Samiti, proposed a vote of thanks.

Cultivator's gesture

Shri Ganpatrao Yadaorao Deshmukh, a cultivator, has donated Rs. 250 to the National Defence Fund and handed over the amount to Shri B. R. Satarkar, Collector of Buldana.

Gurudwara offers prayer for victory

An enormous consciousness has been aroused in the minds of the people for the defence of the country against nefarious Pakistani aggression. They are vying with one another to contribute blood, cash and kind for jawans and the people of Kashmir.

Special prayer for India's victory over aggressor is being offered every day in the Huzur Sahib Gurudwara, a Sikh temple at Nanded.

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FROM FAR AND NEAR

Following massive Pakistani aggression against India, President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan declared in a broadcast to the nation, that " India's victory in the struggle forced upon us by Pakistan, is vital not only for the maintenance of national freedom and federal union but also in the interests of democracy in Asia.

" We believe in freedom even for those who think differently from us. The interests of democracy demand our victory. Otherwise the lamp of freedom will go out in Asia " he said.

Higher pension for defence men

As a small token of appreciation of the magnificient work done by our officers and jawans, the Government of India has decided to set up substantially the pensionary benefits for dependents of those killed in action and for those retired from service owing to the high degree of physical or other disability incurred in the war.

The scheme of pension is being worked out by the Government.

Microscope for blood-bank

Mrs. J. S. Rockefeller of United States has donated a microscope for the use of Voluntary Blood Transfusion service in Bombay. It was presented to St. George Hospital and hundreds are being registered for further donations. One of the recent donors was an American and his son.

Blood bank in Delhi

A hundred litres of blood is collected every day at the voluntary blood transfusion centres set up in New Delhi.

Enthusiastic donors who queue up at these centres represent a cross section of the people—Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis and others. Women constitute a sizable section of them.

New Saving Scheme-Proposed

Shri Asoka Mehta, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission has proposed the introduction of a saving scheme under which salary increases in the public and private sectors would be paid in defence savings certificates.

Shri Mehta has suggested that this proposal be examined by the Central and State Governments so that all or even a part of salary increases might be covered. Large business houses and commercial establishments could also be persuaded to join in this effort to mobilise savings.

Indian peace corps

The Indian Peace Corps, a voluntary organisation on the pattern of American peace corps, will begin its social work project in Bombay within a few months.

The volunteers, mostly drawn from city's colleges, will work in co-operation with a batch of 50 American peace corps volunteers in hospitals, slum areas, childrens homes and other institutions requiring their services.

Britishers in India on U. K. stand

The British business commun in the eastern region of India h disassociated itself from the poli of British Government towards th conflict between India and Pakist

The attention of the British Hig Commissioner in New Delhi ha been drawn to the difficulties th British business interests are facin in the eastern region as a result o Pakistani action.

Tea and Jute are the two industri which have suffered most. And both, British interests are consider able.

Women's gesture

The Kamubala Women's Organisa tion at Baroda has decided a novel contribution to the w effort. To help the needy people this juncture when the prices essential commodities are soarin it will sell 100 gm. loaves of bre at five paise each.

A centre will be opened and cus mers will be allowed to buy up a maximum of three loaves each a time.

This women's gesture is be appreciated by the citizens of Bar

Lighter side of war

The Indo-Pak conflicts has lighter side too.

For instance an army officer more amused than irritated wh received a notice from the Inc Tax authorities at his camp at (Pakistani territory now in In possession).

LOK RA

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The officer was in a dilema : whe- to fight the enemy or file income s returns. He told his fellow- cers that to ignore either was to te trouble.

istan uses Napalm Bomb

t is confirmed without any dow of doubt that Pakistan has d napalm bombs, considered man in international conven- s in war, on civilian population India.

The bomb shells found by Indians ried the markings " property of Air Force ". The markings wed the weight of the bomb as lb. and capacity of the shell as gallons. The shell itself were t, weighing 70 lb. the remaining lb. being highly incendiary erial which melts metals and at nge of 100 metres reduces human gs to ashes.

and for Pakhtoonistan

the North-West region of istan there is a strong movement Pakhtoonistan. The movement d by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, ularly known as Frontier Gandhi is at present in Kabul. It is essen- y a movement of the Pathans of istan.

The Pathans claim that they must e the right of self-determination even secession from Pakistan. movement for Pakhtoonistan ased on the incontrovertible fact ethically the Pakhtoons con- te a separate nation and that British hegemony over vast areas Pakhtoonistan was less than inal before 1947. Pakhtoonistan country lying between Afghani- and the Indus river on the side and stretching on the r from Chitral to the Arabian ; it occupies a total area of 190,000 square miles. It became a part of Pakistan in 1946 following a plebiscite stage-managed by Pakistan. Out of the eight million Pakhtoons only 300,000 participated in the plebiscite.

New regime in Norway

The political pattern in Norway has changed as a result of recent election. The Labour Party which had been in power almost uninterruptedly for the last 30 years has been defeated at the polls. The party was able to win only 68 of the 150 seats in the storting (Parliament) compared to 74 in the last elections. Though it was expected that the election would be a close one, even the most optimistic of the non-socialists did not think that the Labour Party would be defeated so heavily.

As a result of the election the four non-socialist parties in the Parliament have the majority of ten, and as declared in the election manifesto, they will form a coalition government.

The Norwegian electoral system has no provision for bye-elections. The present set-up of political parties will therefore continue till the next general elections, which means a non-socialist government for next four years.

It is said that the 200,000 new young voters played a decisive role in changing the government.

Arab solidarity pact

Arab leaders who met at Casablanca in their third summit conference have signed an " Arab Solidarity Pact " including agreement on halting of press and radion campaigns against one another.

The twelve heads of the state instructed their capitals to call a cease-fire in the " war of words ".

Eastern war front

The Kuomingtang Chinese in Formosa have offered themselves to be the " vanguards " in what they have proposed as an " castern war front " aimed at the Chinese mainland in order to stop Peking from creating further troubles in Asia.

They feel that the eastern war front would prevent the Chinese communists' intervention in Indo-Pakistani war. The Kuomingtang Chinese feel also that it would solve the Viet Namese war and relieve the whole South-East Asia of the threat of communist aggression.

Soviet stand on Kashmir

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Shri Andreo Gromyko has once again assured Indian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Shri T. N. Kaul that the Soviet stand on Kashmir that it forms an integral part of India, remains unchanged.

It will be recalled that in recent months Pakistan had been feverishly trying to influence the Soviet Union to change its attitude towards the question of Kashmir.

Shri Gromyko also assured Shri Kaul that the Soviet Union fully understands the compelling reasons that made India take defensive action against Pakistan, that is, to safeguard India's integrity and sovereignty.

The Soviet Union also appreciates India's positive, constructive and peaceful attitude.

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(continued from page 18)

At a time when President Ayub Khan was announcing in a broadcast that Pakistan had agreed to cease-fire, Pakistani planes senselessly bombed the completely civilian areas of Amritsar town killing about 100 persons, injuring several people, destroying several houses and shops. They dropped 1000-lb. bombs. The incident climaxed the bombings on Punjab several times. Pakistani aircraft had dropped 159 bombs in Jodhpur city in 49 sorties. Some of the bombs were of 1,000-lb. calibre. In Jodhpur Pakistani dropped bombs on a jail killing 31 patients and also near Gurdwara Sangrana Sahib. They bombed several villages in Ferozepore and Jullundur districts resulting in inhuman destruction of life and property. They deserve strong condemn for vandalism and inhuman behaviour.

Prayer-places were no exception

Pakistani aircraft, in complete disregard to all international conventions, did not spare even an Anglican church in Ambala Cantonment while choosing the targets in their barbarous bombings on September 19. The enemy dropped one 1,000-pounder right in front of Saint Paul's Cathedral—one of the oldest Anglican churches in India. It created a 20-foot wide and 10-foot deep crater, caused considerable damage to the church building. Other buildings damaged by the blast and splinters include the Convent of Jesus and Mary, the Gandhi Memorial National College and a number of shops.

The chaplain of the Saint Paul's Cathedral, Rev. C. Laul remarked "It is very depressing and deplorable that a place of God should have been made the target of indiscriminate bombing by Pakistan. The church is more than 150 years old and one of the most historic in India".

At Jaurian village in Chhamb sector Pakistanis bombed a mosque where 50 Muslims who were offering prayers were killed.

Pakistani jets also dropped bombs on gurdwaras at Amritsar, Jammu and other areas.

Gujarat Chief Minister's Tragic death

Pakistanis shot down a non-combatant aircraft in which the late Chief Minister of Gujarat, his wife and six others were travelling killing all the eight persons.

One more incident of escalation of War

Pakistanis tried to escalate the war by bombarding the port of Dwarka and initiated the naval attack. Indian naval aircraft noticed the Pakistani fleet surrounded by their scout ships, covering the sea area well away from the Gujarat coast. On spotting the Indian naval craft, the scout ships retreated.

Napalm bombs used

Napalm bombs, considered inhuman in international conventions in war, have been dropped on civilian vehicles on highways by Pakistani aircraft. The bomb shells carry the marking " Property U. S. Air Forces U. S. Government Order No. N. Y.—128 Lot Number : 28 to 41". The marking shows the weight of the bomb as 750 lb. and capacity of the shell as 110 gallons. The shell itself is light weighing 70 lb. the remaining 680 lb. being highly incendiary material which melts metals and at a range of 100 metres reduces human beings to ashes.

Extent of damage

According to the latest casualty figures, 4,802 Pakistani soldiers including 22 officers were killed and 457 including 20 officers captured in this conflict. The number of Indian troops killed was 1,33[illegible] including 80 officers.

In all 471 Pakistani tanks were destroyed including 38 captured. This included 236 Pattons destroyed and 26 captured, 60 Chaffes destroyed and one captured and 26 Sherman destroyed and 11 captured. Another 111 were destroyed but it was not possible to identify them definitely as Pattons, Shermans or Chaffs.

Against this staggering loss sustained by the enemy, India lost only 128 tanks in all these battles. The Indian armoured Units used five types of tanks ranging from the 65 tons Centurions to the light French-made AMX-135. Some of the Indian tank regiments were still managing with pre-war Shermans.

None of the Russian tanks recently acquired by India were used in these battles.

Only half the IAF was used in this conflict with Pakistan. The IAF was organised into three operational Commands—Western, Eastern and Central air Commands—and that the air operations against Pakistan were conducted only from the Western Air Command without withdrawing any aircraft from the other two commands.

The Pakistan Air Force started the War with 104 F-86 Sabre Jets, twelve F-104s and 24 B-57 bombers and lost more than half the total number of these aircraft. Pakistan has lost in all 73 planes as against 35 lost by India.

About 1,000 civilian victims

As per the figures available on September 24, civilian casualties in Pakistan air raids and shelling were estimated to be more than 900 over 400 killed and 500 injured.

LOK RA[illegible]

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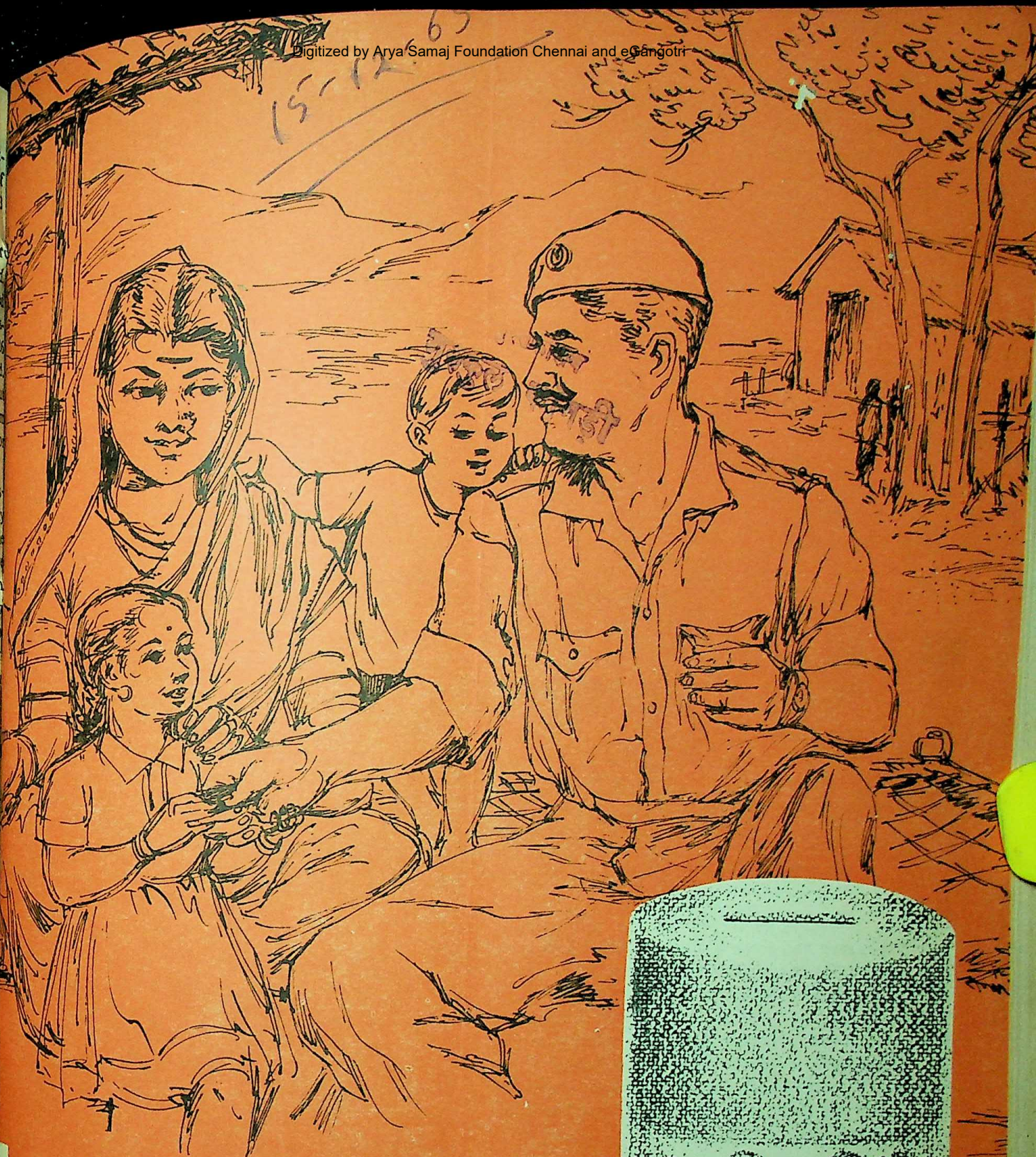

Lok Rajya

DECEMBER 1, 1965

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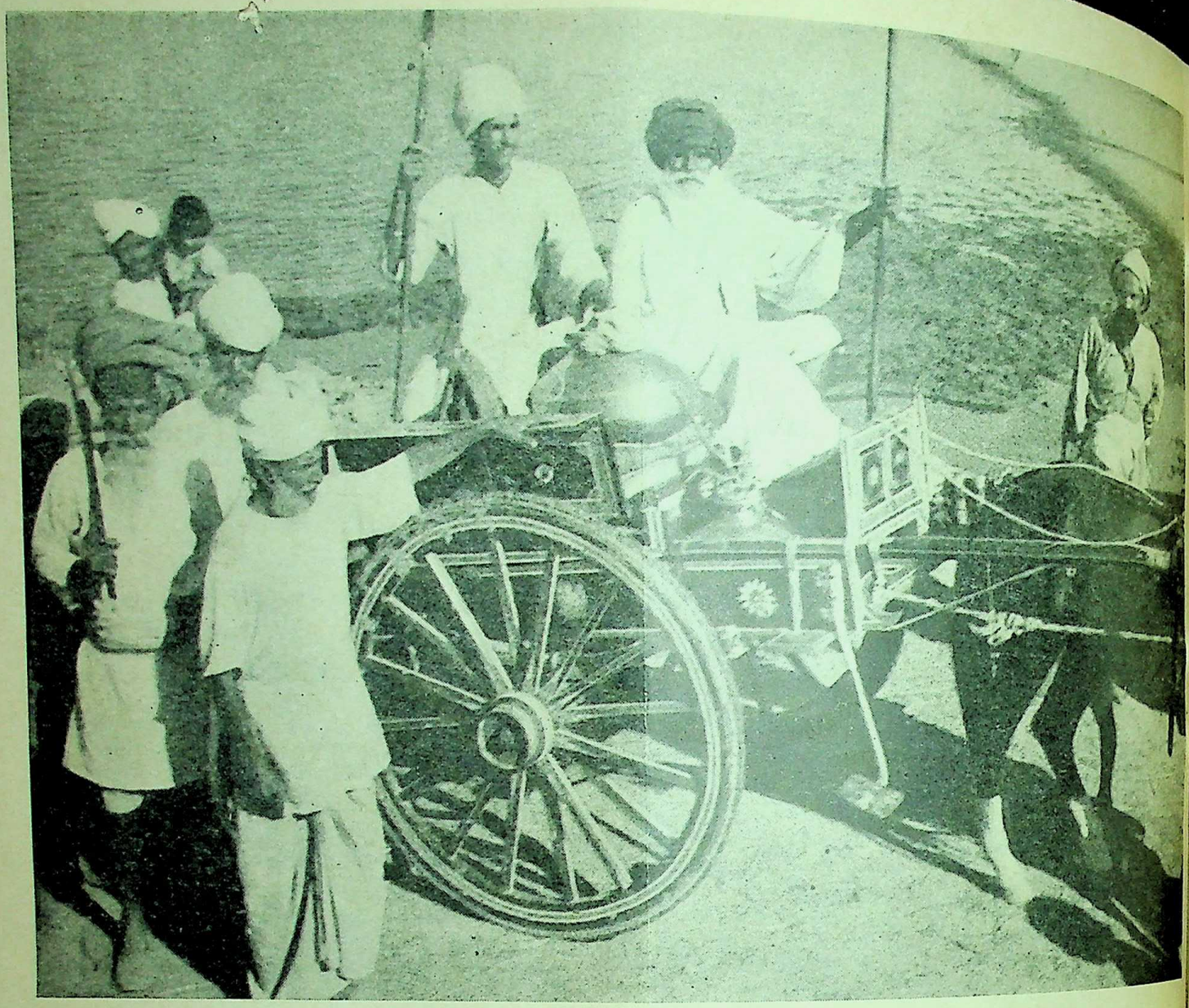

Inspired by the patriotic fervour of the priest, Baba Sohan Singh, men and women alike flocked for prayers for victory to Jawans to the Gurudwara in Sursingh village in the Khalra sector, about 12 miles from the Indo-Pak border in the Punjab. They helped in cooking food and maintaining a daily supply to the front. Unmindful of the hazards, Baba Sohan Singh continued to carry food for Jawans every day in a tonga with the firm belief that the 'Guru' was his protector in this noble cause.

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LOK RAJYA

December 1, 1965

Our Cover

The sacrifice made by the brave soldiers in the defence of our country is indeed great and unforgettable. It would therefore be in the fitness of thing to contribute generously to the Flag Day Fund and redeem the debt we owe them.

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

AROUND BOMBAY CITY

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

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FROM FAR AND NEAR

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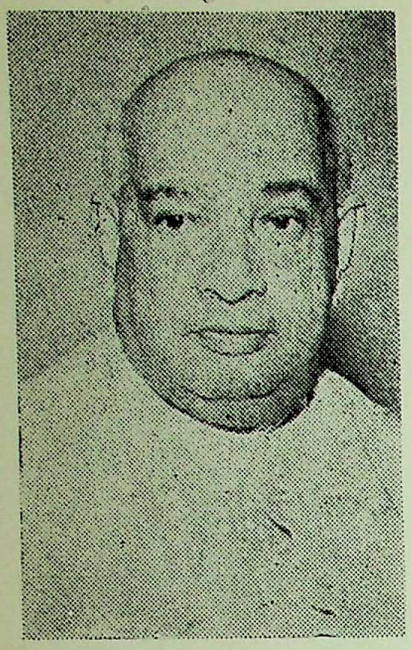

Appeal For Flag Day Contributions

Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, appealed to the people to respond with a generosity that would ensure record Flag Day collections for the year. He said :

A few days ago, our revered President conferred various awards on the members of our armed forces for their exemplary service and acts of gallantry. This was done on behalf of a grateful nation.

All members of the public will have an opportunity on Tuesday, the 7th December, to show their individual appreciation of the valour and services of all the personnel in our armed forces. Flag Day this year is the first occasion after the recent Pakistani attack on our frontiers to show our gratitude for our soldiers, sailors and airmen. I know that our people will respond with a generosity that will ensure record collections this year.

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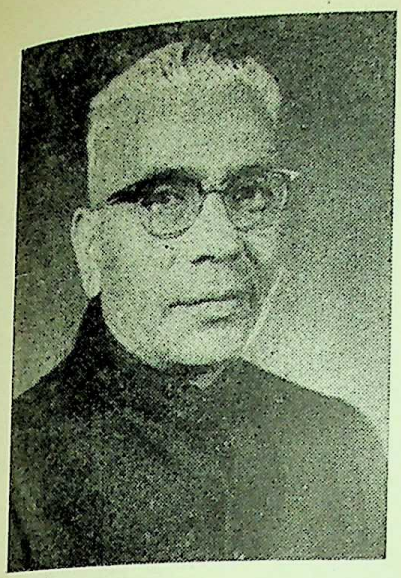

Contribute Liberally For Flag Day Fund

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, in a message on the occasion of Flag Day, appealed to the people to contribute most liberally to the Flag Day Fund. He said :

This year, the Flag Day which is to be celebrated on the 7th of December is of special significance to us in this country. We cannot ever forget the gallantry with which our armed forces met the aggressor and defended our territorial integrity and upheld our national honour. The resoluteness and the sacrifices of our armed forces will go down in history and it is only fitting that we acknowledge our deep debt of gratitude to our armed forces.

I, therefore, appeal to all sections of the people in Maharashtra to contribute most liberally to the Flag Day Fund, which is intended for providing amenities to the members of the armed forces who are today so heroically and gallantly defending our borders. I wish the Flag Day Celebrations Committee all success.

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Flag Day—

Its Purport And Import

FLAG DAY this year has assumed greater significance than ever before. We have watched the gallant resistance our Defence Forces have put up against the Pakistani aggression. Maharashtra along with the rest of India will observe Flag Day on December 7, for collecting funds for the alleviation of the economic conditions of ex-servicemen and their families and for providing amenities to serving members of the armed forces. Committees are formed at the State capital and district places for the purpose.

Flag Day reminds us pointedly of the debt that we owe to those brave men who risk and give their lives. On this day we turn our thoughts more than on any other to our obligation to ex-servicemen and their families, as also to serving members of the Armed Forces.

The welfare of these men is a concern not of theirs alone but of the entire country, which they defend with their blood and toil in the most rigorous conditions. It is our duty to ensure that after the din and dangers of battle, the brave soldier who risked and gave his all, should not find himself in indifferent or strange surroundings. He both needs and deserves everything that we can give him—mental sympathy, moral support, and active help.

Mindful of this debt, the nation has taken a number of measures to alleviate economic distress among ex-servicemen and their dependents and to provide amenities to serving personnel. We in this State have reason to take pride in the fact that the first of the Sainik schools in the country was established in Maharashtra, at Satara.

We must remember that today's Jawan is tomorrow's ex-serviceman. With the expansion of our defence services there will be more ex-servicemen in the coming years than at present. They must be fitted back into civilian life while the disabled and the orphans and the less fortunate, must be cared for. The Flag Day is an occasion to remember this fact and to do whatever is necessary.

Our soldiers, sailors and airmen are second to none in all the world. We are proud of them. Their feats of heroism and valour, of patriotism and gallantry, have set up a new record in the annals of war. In the difficult years that lie ahead, they will no doubt be called upon for even harder work, more difficult tasks and greater sacrifices. More than ever before it is essential that every one of us should give generously to the Flag Day Fund and help the noble cause for which it stands.

We must remember that the Armed services are not a thing apart. They are with us and *of* us—flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood. Among them are our sons and brothers, our near relatives and close friends and real patriots. A common soil binds us together.

The observance of this day once a year gives us an opportunity to redeem the debt of gratitudes which we owe to them.

LOK RAJY

Flag Day In Greater Bombay

This year the Greater Bombay Flag Day Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Smt. Tara Cherian, is organising collection drive on December 7, setting a target of Rs. 2 lakhs for the city. The committee has planned a three-way collection through donations, box-collections and sale of car flags. Special appeals have been sent to charitable institutions and organisations for donations.

The philanthropists and other members of the public are requested to contribute their mite as a token of their high appreciation of the gallantry of our fighting forces. The Flag Day Committee of Greater Bombay has its well established traditions of collections in the past and it is hoped that it will be able to fulfil its target. Last year, the committee collected nearly Rs. 1·9 lakhs in Greater Bombay, while the collections for the whole Maharashtra State amounted to Rs. 4·48 lakhs.

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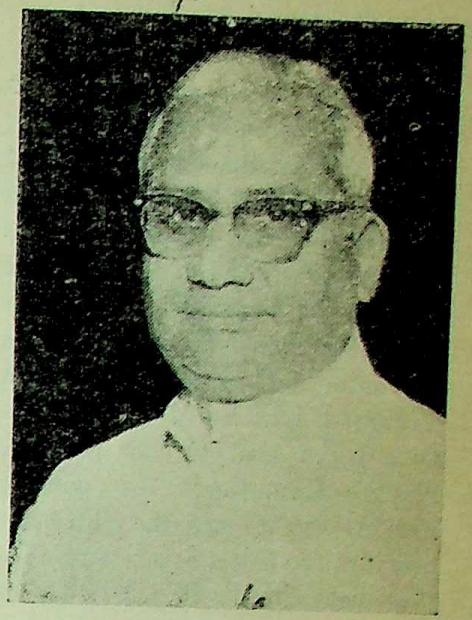
Resources To Finance Fourth Plan, National Emergency And Scarcity

Finance Minister's Statement



Shri S. K. Wankhede

★

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, presented a statement to the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly at Nagpur on the first day of its Session on November 22, 1965, on the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission and the State's Finances. On behalf of the Finance Minister the statement was presented by Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, to the State Legislative Council there on the same day. The text of the statement is given here :

★

Mr SPEAKER, Sir,

I rise to make a statement, which I believe honourable Members must have eagerly awaited, on the recommendations of the Finance Commission and the Government of India's orders on them. I shall briefly assess the overall repercussions on Maharashtra's finances for the next few years, and shall also speak of the measures that will have to be taken by us immediately, to raise further resources for financing the Fourth Plan as well as the evergrowing commitments on account of the National Emergency and Scarcity.

2. Sir, had we been a faint-hearted people, we might long since have succumbed to the successive blows dealt us by treacherous neighbours on our country's borders and, now, by Nature herself. Our armed forces have gained great glory. On the home front, though we could not hope fully to match their courage and sacrifice, I think we have shown some boldness and competence in maintaining conditions in which the wheels of industry could turn with unbroken speed to produce the sinews of War. We may pause now, not to count the cost, but to consider what we must do to collect further resources to meet our pressing obligations. In this hour of trial, we might have hoped to have Nature on our side. Unfortunately, this is not to be so, for large areas of this State now face an almost unprecedented shortage of grain, fodder and even drinking water. We must take measures— indeed we have already embarked on them—to meet these shortages. Our food supply system will have to be further strengthened and procurement will have to be intensified. All this is going to cost a great deal of money, which in easier times, we should have been spending on financing the State's Plan. It is with a somewhat heavy heart that I tell the House that despite our best endeavours our Plan for the next year—the first year of the Fourth Plan—will be much smaller than even that of the current year. I shall later give the House some idea of the sectorwise provisions we intend to make for the next year's Plan.

3. I shall now deal with the Finance Commission's report. The Government of India's decisions on the recommendations of the Fourth Finance Commission relating to Income-tax, Union Excise,

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Additional Duties of Excise, as also, though to a lesser extent, Estate Duty and Grants in lieu of the Tax on Railway Fares will have a major impact on the finances of the State over the years to come. It is gratifying that the Finance Commission has broken new ground in accepting the principle we advocated that a clear distinction should be made between devolution and grants-in-aid. This principle is inherent in the Constitution. I am glad to say that the Finance Commission, in agreeing with us has ignored the budgetary deficit of the States as a criterion for the distribution of the divisible Central taxes and duties. It has evolved rational principles for this part of devolution and suggested corrective action for residual deficits by way of grants-in-aid under Article 275 of the Constitution. The Commission has unfortunately not accepted some of our suggestions and indeed its assessment of our revenue position is almost wholly unacceptable to us. But it is very satisfactory that, in the net result, Maharashtra State will be better off than before as a result of the recommendations of the Commission. In short, even if we view the Government of India's decisions on the Finance Commission's recommendations with somewhat mixed feelings, perhaps satisfaction will be dominant among them.

4. The Third Finance Commission awarded all the States together a total share of the Central Taxes which amounted to Rs. 283·44 crores a year. The Fourth Finance Commission has raised this to Rs. 350·59 crores. Of this, Maharashtra receives 12·1 per cent. In this respect, only Uttar Pradesh, with 14·9 per cent has fared better. But Uttar Pradesh has 17·08 per cent and Maharashtra only 9·16 per cent of the country's population. Clearly therefore, the net gain is proportionately larger in Maharashtra when regarded in terms of extra devolution per head of population. In absolute terms, Uttar Pradesh will now get Rs. 52·38 crores a year against Rs. 39·08 crores available from the Third Finance Commission's recommendations, while Maharashtra gets Rs. 42·49 crores per year now against Rs. 31·62 crores from the Third Finance Commission.

5. As for grants, Maharashtra, with no revenue deficit, did not expect any, and it is no surprise that we are awarded none. Incidentally the other States will get total grants of Rs. 76·86 crores per year more than the total recommended by the Third Finance Commission. The largest sharers in grants are Orissa with 20·7 per cent, Kerala with 19 per cent, Mysore with 18·3 per cent, Assam with 13·7 per cent and U.P. with 12·8 per cent.

6. The Fourth Finance Commission has recommended a total devolution of taxes plus grants which is Rs. 144 crores more than the figure recommended by the Third Finance Commission. Maharashtra's share is Rs. 10·87 crores, or 7·6 per cent of the total. The other beneficiaries are, U. P. 16·1 per cent, Mysore 12 per cent, Orissa 11·5 per cent, Kerala 11·3 per cent and Assam 7·8 per cent of the total.

7. Maharashtra has undoubtedly gained, in terms of absolute amounts, from the Fourth Finance Commission's recommendations, as I have said earlier; but its share of the aggregate sums of devolution plus grants has come down from 9·1 per cent to 8·6 per cent. In this deterioration we have companions, among others, in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujerat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. By contrast, some States have gained considerably in terms of percentage of *total* transference, largely because of the grants recommended by the Commission, as modified by the Government of India. Overall, the greatest gainer in terms of *aggregate* share of taxes and grants is U. P. Maharashtra even though it gets no grants, comes next. But if we view the aggregate gain in terms of percentage of improvement alone, Mysore, Orissa, Kerala and Assam are relatively the best off.

8. Sir, I do not wish to raise controversy on the subject of the surplus of revenue determined by the Commission for Maharashtra. I would plead that the administration be left to persuade the Planning Commission to assume a more realistic figure when calculating our resources for the Fourth Plan Briefly, the Commission has worked out a staggering figure of revenue surplus of Rs. 215·61 crores over the Fourth Plan period, which I am afraid we cannot accept as correct *on any account*. I shall deal with this calculation later: first let me speak of the individual taxes of which we receive a share.

Income Tax.—The Third Finance Commission distributed Income Tax at 66⅔ per cent to the States. The Fourth Commission has adopted 75 per cent. Maharashtra got 13·41 per cent or Rs. 16·46 crores of the total States' share from the Third Commission. I am happy to say that we now shall get 14·28 per cent or Rs. 19·72 crores—a gain of Rs. 3·26 crores a year. Compared to this, the gains of other States are smaller; U. P.'s gain is Rs. 2·46 crores a year, that of Madras Rs. 1·5 crores and Gujerat's Rs. 1·43 crores. As we shall take more than one-fifth of the total gain of all States, we have cause for satisfaction. But it is disappointing that, on the ground that it is desirable not to keep changing principles of distribution, the Fourth

(continued on page 20)

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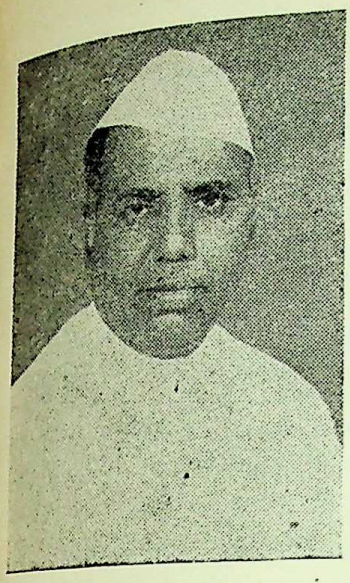

Territorial Army Gave Good Account During Pakistan's Aggression

—Defence Minister's Compliments

★

The Defence Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan, in a broadcast on the eve of the 16th anniversary of the raising of the Territorial Army on November 19, 1965, observed that the Territorial Army gave a good account of itself during the recent emergency, when Pakistan committed aggression on the Indian soil. The air defence regiments were moved at a short notice to defend installations in cities and in vulnerable areas and a full regiment went into battle on the Punjab front in support of the infantry brigade of the regular army. It caused heavy casualties on the enemy. Referring to the role of Territorial Army in guarding vulnerable areas and installations immediately behind the scene of battle, the Defence Minister said that it was to the credit of the Territorial Army that undeterred by the newness of the equipment they fulfilled the task that were given to them. The Defence Minister said :

★

THE people of our country responded magnificently during the recent aggression by Pakistan. There was a remarkable upsurge of patriotism in the country. People vied with each other in trying to find avenues to identify themselves with the defence efforts. Territorial Army is one such avenue through which a citizen can get a very real sense of participation in the country's defence. I would like to talk to you today about this citizens' army which will celebrate its 16th anniversary tomorrow.

President's Message

"I have great pleasure in sending my greetings to officers and men of the Territorial Army, who have done excellent work during the recent operations against Pakistan.

I am sure the Territorial Army will discharge its responsibilities in this manner whenever called upon in the future."

Territorial Army is a voluntary force. Officers and men of this Army are not professional soldiers. They are given part-time training so that they can do the uniform in time of need and come forward to supplement the role of the regular army in defending the country. Any citizen of India between the ages of 18 and 35, except one who has a liability to serve the regular defence services, can join the Territorial Army. The initiative for joining this citizens' army is naturally that of the person who volunteers. But equally important is the co-operation which comes from his employer who has to give him the necessary facilities for this purpose. By and large, employers, whether in the public or in the private sector, have given the needed co-operation. This has enabled a person volunteering for service in the Territorial Army to make his contribution to the country's defence without suffering any handicap in his normal civil career.

The personnel of the Territorial Army are authorised almost the same pay and allowances as the corresponding ranks of the regular

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Prime Minister's Message

"On the occasion of its 16th Anniversary, I send my warm greetings and good wishes to all officers and other ranks of the Territorial Army. They were called upon recently to assist the regular army to meet the Pakistani challenge. In this they have acquitted themselves well.

I would like more and more people in our country to take advantage of the training and opportunity for serving the nation which the Territorial Army provides. We have to be ever ready and vigilant.

A number of Territorial Army units were embodied in support of the regular army to meet the treacherous attack by Pakistan. I am glad to say that its officers and men have rendered excellent service."

army for the periods when they undergo training or are called for service. Certain changes are now being brought about in the Territorial Army procedures in the light of experience gained so far. For example, some types of persons will be given part-time training throughout the year while others will receive a short but continuous training once a year. This is to suit people coming from different walks of life.

Since the Territorial Army came into existence 16 years ago, it has built up a diversified structure. We thus have today units of artillery, air defence, engineers and infantry, besides technical services such as medical, electrical and mechanical. The primary role of these units is to relieve the regular army of a number of duties in times of stress. This enables the regular army to concentrate on the major task of fighting the enemy. But at the same time the Territorial Army can, and does provide units to the regular army.

During the recent emergency, when Pakistan committed aggression on our soil, the Territorial Army gave a good account of itself. Air Defence Regiments were moved at short notice to defend installations in cities and in vulnerable areas. A full regiment went into battle on the Punjab front in support of an Infantry Brigade of the regular army. It caused heavy casualties on the enemy.

Much more widespread was the role of the Territorial Army in guarding vulnerable areas immediately behind the scene of battle. According to the needs of the situation, some of the Territorial Army units were given new roles and had to change over to new equipment. It is to the credit of the Territorial Army that undeterred by the newness of the equipment, they fulfilled the tasks that were given to them. One of the achievements of the Territorial Army units was the rounding up of Pakistani paratroopers, particularly in the vicinity of airfields in the forward areas. Fifty paratroopers, including five officers, were captured by two units in a drive lasting three days. They also recovered large quantities of arms and ammunition. They, with other agencies, were responsible for the successful operations against the paratroopers who were unable to cause any damage worth the name. They thus rendered valuable help to the civil and army authorities in the operations against the paratroopers.

The Territorial Army which has come out successfully in the recent period of the Indo-Pakistan hostilities, has special reasons to celebrate this anniversary. I hope more and more people, who are looking for ways of associating themselves with the defence effort, will join this citizens' army. No country can afford to have a large enough standing army. The Territorial Army provides a way in which we can have, at call, a large volunteer force of citizens. They can continue to do their normal jobs in civil life. But in a time of crisis they can, and do come out, for the defence of the motherland.

As I have said before, there is a widespread realisation amongst the employers in the country, whether Government or private, about the need for backing up the citizens'

(*continued on page 24*)

"On the occasion of 16th anniversary of the raising of Territorial Army, I send my warm greetings to all officers and other ranks. The future organizational pattern of Territorial Army is under review in the light of experience gained. Yet, whatever its shape, the Territorial Army will continue to render valuable support to the regular army in times of national emergency.

I appeal to all able-bodied citizens to come forward and join the ranks of the Territorial Army. I am confident that, in the national interest, employers will afford all possible facilities to their employees to serve the country's defence effort in times of emergency."

— Shri Y. B. Chavan

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N. C. C. Day Celebrations

EIGHT hundred boys and girls of Group 'A' of N.C.C. took part in a ceremonial parade at Azad Maidan in Bombay on November 21 to commemorate the 17th anniversary of the National Cadet Corps.

Dr. R. V. Sathe, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, who took the salute, commended the good work done by N.C.C. He said that after the Chinese aggression, the activities of N.C.C. had increased considerably but it was performing them satisfactorily.

The parade was commanded by Major K. C. Sheriar. The police band was in attendance.

N.C.C. Day was celebrated at the Khalsa College Ground, Matunga. Nearly 2,000 cadets from various high schools and colleges from the Matunga-Parel area participated in the celebrations.

Addressing the cadets, Shri G. D. Parekh, Rector of the University of Bombay, referred to the present emergency and averred that the sinister Sino-Pak alliance had made the country cautious of the defence requirements. He stated that the N.C.C. training had been made compulsory in view of the fact that such training cultivated discipline, patriotic sense, national awareness in the minds of youth. The cadets staged various demonstrations on the occasion.

Earlier, Major Angelo Moses, Officer Commanding of the 27 Maharashtra BN. N.C.C. welcomed the chief guest and 2nd Lt. A. N. Marichami proposed a vote of thanks.

Girl cadets are being given rifle training in a N.C.C. camp at Hingne

Messages were also received from President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan; Shri V. P. Naik, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra; Shri K. R. Damle, Governor of Goa, Daman and Div; Dr. R. V. Sathe, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay and Major-General Virendra Singh, Director-General, N.C.C. on the occasion.

At Amravati

Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, was the chief guest at 17th anniversary celebration of the National Cadet Corps held at Amravati on November 22.

The messages were received from the President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, and Major-General Virendra Singh, Director-General of the N.C.C. for the occasion. Earlier the cadets presented a guard of honour to the Minister.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Khedkar said that the training given to the cadets under the N.C.C. scheme would help them in efficiently shouldering the future responsibilities.

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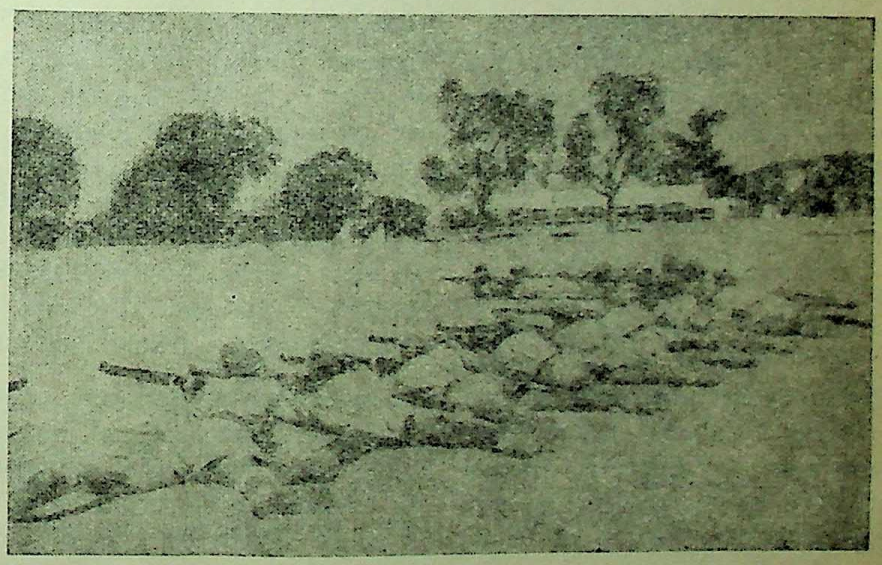

A camp of 8th Maharashtra Battalion of NCC (Jr.) was organised at Amravati from October 22 to 31. 336 School boys participated in the camp. Here they are seen receiving rifle training.

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Need For Family Planning

THE world population during the last 300 years or so has increased from about 470 million (1950) to 2,691 million (1955) and is estimated to be now over 2,900 million.

India has the largest population in the world next to China. In 1891 her population was 236 million, in 1921 it was about 248 million, in 1951 nearly 257 million and in 1961 the same stood at 438 million. This rapid growth in population in India has been mainly influenced by the decline in the death rate brought about by increasing control over the incidence of diseases and deaths. The estimated death rate has declined from 44·4 per thousand in 1891-1900 to nearly 20 per thousand in 1951-1960.

The fall in death rate is likely to be accelerated by the health schemes undertaken during the successive Five-Year Plans. With the expansion of improved medical and sanitary measures in the rural areas, increasing use of antibiotic drugs, nationwise campaigns for control of tuberculosis, malaria and other preventable diseases, the mortality rate of the country may fall to an unexpected low level. While in the West such a reduction in death rate took nearly 100 years, with modern method of disease control, the same results may be achieved within a period of few years. The estimated increase of population per year according to the Registrar General is 2·1 per cent per year.

Large quantities of foodgrains have to be imported to meet the growing domestic demand. The demand for foodgrains has been increasing in recent years mainly on account of the increase in population and the increase in *per capita* consumption resulting from increase in incomes. The demand for foodgrains at the end of the Third Plan (1965-66) has been estimated at 100 million tons.

In an under-developed country where *per capita* national income is low, a rapidly growing population is a drain on the economy of the country. There the control of the size of the family is desirable for providing children better living conditions in the home, including food, clothing and other amenities, for giving them proper education and a reasonably good start in life. This is an objective which every family in the country should place before itself for realization within a measurable period of time. The attainment of this objective will necessitate a stupendous effort.

The population problem is, in the ultimate analysis, a question of adjustment of man's growing numbers to the resources he can make available to himself from Nature in the light of the existing knowledge to exploit such resources. Man has been able to control death from a great variety of causes. He should likewise control births. In the past, whenever the population exceeded the means of subsistence, famine, epidemic, drought, flood and war have acted as counter-balancing factors. Today human intelligence demands the solution of the problem by rational action rather than by such a catastrophe.

Ethical reasons should also not be an impediment to the adoption of family planning. During the past centuries infanticide and neglect of new born children appear to have

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been freely practised by various people in different parts of the world to regulate population growth. Modern techniques for birth control do not involve any such practice. They are directed towards prevention of such practices. The prevention of conception does not imply the killing of life after it has been created and thus no ethical considerations are involved in the use of these methods to promote family planning.

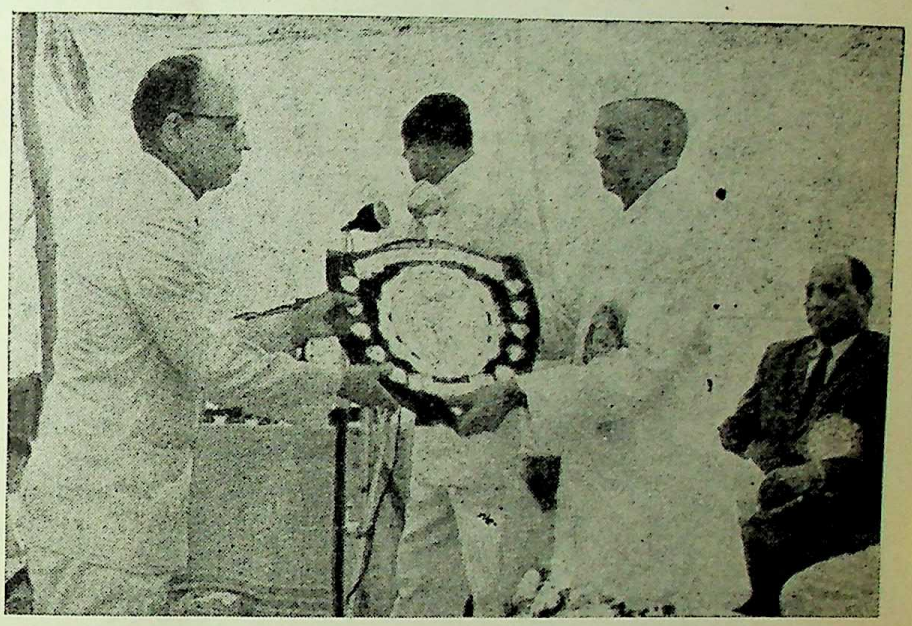
The life of either the mother or the child was endangered by pregnancy, or made miserable thereafter. If the mother is debilitated or suffering from serious illness, acute mental or nervous condition, then pregnancy is fraught with danger. It is unfair to both the mother and the child if women suffering from cardiac lesions, acute pulmonary disease, kidney degeneration, severe anæmia, repeated toxaemias of pregnancy, or repeated puerperal insanity are allowed to become pregnant.

There is a common belief that child-bearing is relatively free from danger in mothers of five or six children. The fact, however, is that the hazards increase steadily after the fourth pregnancy and become almost double after the sixth and with the tenth the danger is almost five times that of the first.

Dangers associated with child-bearing increase with wide prevalence of malnutrition and under-nutrition and with the high incidence of disease. Prospective mothers should be well equipped for the task of pregnancy and child-birth. Lack of ante-natal care and skilled attendance at the time of confinement as well as a whole host of debilitating causes associated with poverty insanitation and inadequacy of medical care throughout the lives of these women have their cumulative effect in making their health deteriorate more and more as they go through a progressive course of child-bearing. Spacing of successive pregnancies provides a strong measure of safety towards preserving the health of the mother.

The desire to maintain a reasonable standard of life for themselves and increasing sense of responsibility towards their children to provide them with optimum conditions as far as possible, constitutes the main motive force for the voluntary acceptance of family limitation. Parents will be able to decide what the size of their family should be taking into account the limitation of socio-economic environments in which they find themselves.

It is difficult to lay down rigidly the number of children each family should have. There seems to be general agreement that three should be average number of children in a family.



The Minister for Public Health, Shri Shantilal H. Shah, seen presenting the Karve Shield won by the Sangli district at the Maharashtra State Family Planning Conference to Dr. V. K. Watve, representative of the district.

Thus family limitation is necessary to banish poverty, to improve the standard of living and to provide environments conducive to health and happiness of the family and the community.

It is necessary to spread the knowledge of family limitation to every social group and to make all potential parents feel a sense of responsibility for the number of their children.

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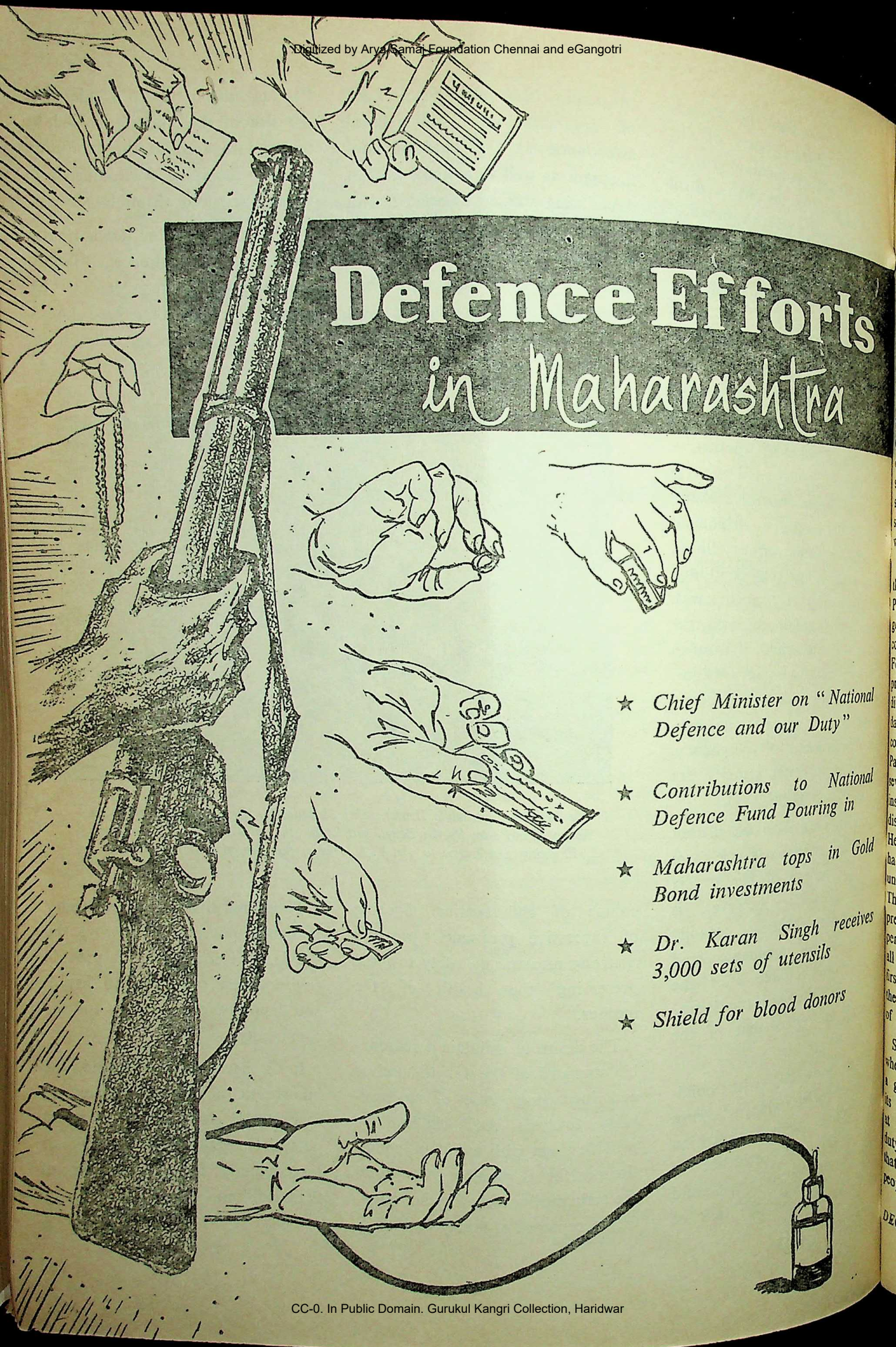
Defence Efforts in Maharashtra



- ★ *Chief Minister on "National Defence and our Duty"*
- ★ *Contributions to National Defence Fund Pouring in*
- ★ *Maharashtra tops in Gold Bond investments*
- ★ *Dr. Karan Singh receives 3,000 sets of utensils*
- ★ *Shield for blood donors*

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It was the duty of every one in the country to do his work sincerely and efficiently in the present emergency and that was the best defence effort and the best way of strengthening the country, said the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, at Bombay on November 4, 1965.

Shri Naik, who was speaking on 'National Defence and Our Duty' at a meeting organised by the Mahim Citizens' Defence Committee, said that the world only recognised and respected the strong and therefore the country should leave no stone unturned to strengthen itself by every possible way.

The Chief Minister pointed out that there was no doubt that Pakistan had been taught a very good lesson during the recent conflict by the Indian Armed Forces for which they deserved all praise, but the main issue was why did a small country like Pakistan dare to attack India which was comparatively stronger. Certainly Pakistan thought that India with several political parties functioning inside and having some internal dissensions could be defeated easily. He said the way the Indian people had reacted to the aggression unitedly was very encouraging. The sense of unity evident in the present emergency should be a permanent feature. The feeling that all the countrymen were Indians first and last should prevail all the time not merely on account of some compelling forces.

Shri Naik said that at a time when the country was facing a grave danger of aggression on its borders and scarcity of food at home it was particularly the duty of every trader to ensure that prices did not rise and the people to see that they did not purchase more than their actual requirements—whatever be the commodity.

The Chief Minister said that there was tremendous enthusiasm among the masses in the rural areas of Maharashtra and they were prepared to make any sacrifice for the country. Paying tributes to the villagers for their enthusiasm, he said that they had certainly done better than those in cities. The agriculturists had promised to do everything to step up food production by utilising every drop of water. The State Government, he said, had distributed about 6,000 pumps to the agriculturists for irrigating farms and added that Maharashtra was the only State in the country to distribute these pumps free of cost.

Shri Naik, who was confident about achieving self-sufficiency in food in the State within next two years, said that they had given strict instructions to Government officials throughout the State to give their utmost co-operation to the farmers and warned them that their work would be judged by the results and not by their explanation for failures.

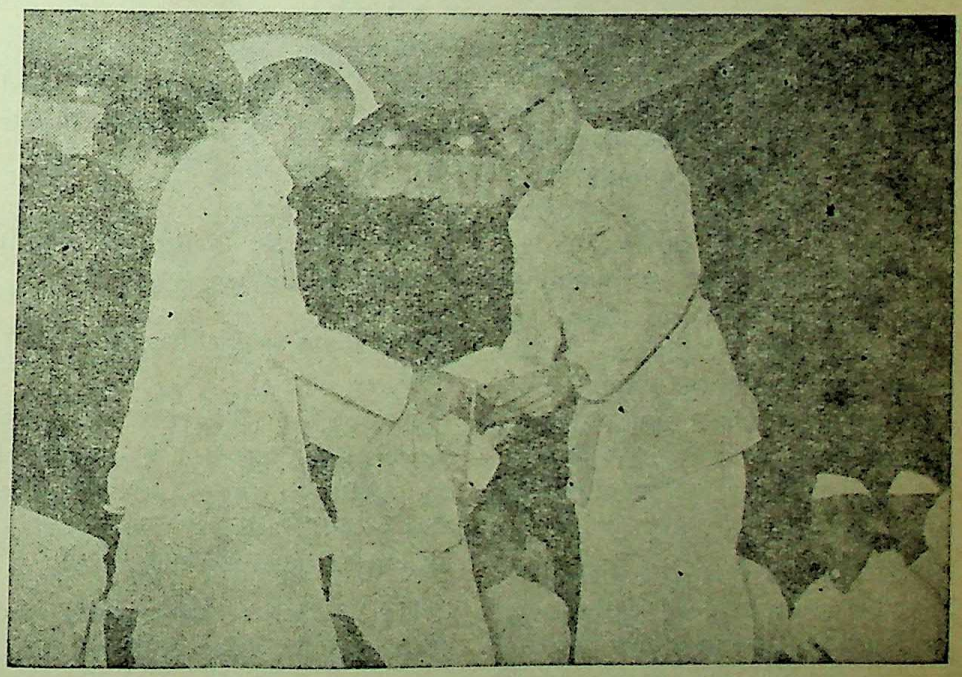
Welcoming, Shri F. M. Pinto, Chairman of the Mahim Citizens' Defence Committee, donated about Rs. 12,300 on behalf of the residents of Mahim and said that over 1,000 blood donors had been registered.

Shri Iqbal Gaya, Secretary of the Committee, proposed a vote of thanks.

At the outset, the meeting paid homage to those who laid down their lives for the defence of the country in the recent conflict.

Rs. 1,71,251 contributed to National Defence Fund

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, on 4th November 1965 received a cheque for Rs. 1,71,251 for the Bombay Timber Merchants' Association as the contribution of the members of the association towards the National Defence Fund.



The Minister for Co-operation, Shri K. S. Sonavane, handed over an amount of Rs. 2,03,501 to the Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik for the N. D. F.

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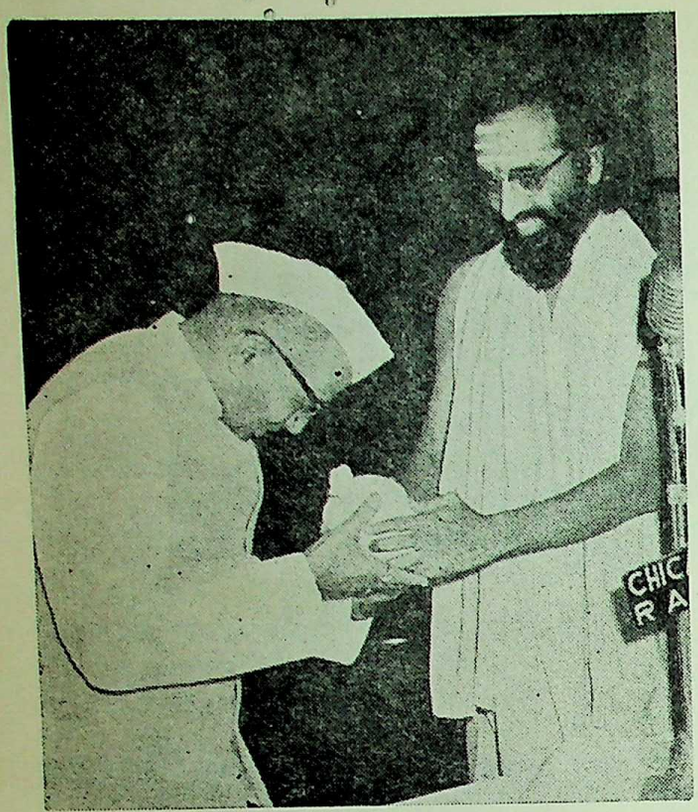

The Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Savant, receiving a token of foodgrains, presented by Swami Chinmayanand, at the K. C. College Hall on November 17. Foodgrains collection was made by the Chinmaya mission.

Shri Pragji Makanji Tejpal, President of the Association, presenting the cheque to the Minister said that the timber merchants would collect Rs. 29,000 more to make up rupees two lakhs as their total contribution towards N. D. F.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Desai said that since the conflict with Pakistan all the communities including Muslim community stood behind the Government for the country's defence. The valour shown by A. Q. H. Abdul Hamid was a warning to Pakistan that Muslims in India were as patriot as other communities and the entire community would fight for national integrity and that Pakistan should not advocate cause of Indian Muslims.

The Minister was glad that there had been tremendous enthusiasm amongst the people to contribute towards the N. D. F. and even small children were coming to him with donations.

The Minister said that he was certain that the people would not grudge to miss a meal on every Monday and in fact many people from the rural areas of Satara district and other areas, which he toured recently, had willingly agreed to forgo a meal in a week.

Welcoming the Minister, Shri Pragji Tejpal, emphasised the need for investing in the Gold Bonds and missing a meal on every Monday.

Shri M. A. Latif Merchant proposed a vote of thanks.

Contributions to National Defence Fund

The Bombay Mercury Traders' Association presented a cheque of Rs. 1,001 to the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, on November 4, for the National Defence Fund.

The workmen, office staff and officers of the May & Baker Ltd., a pharmaceutical company at Bhandup, have contributed Rs. 6,601 to the National Defence Fund. Shri P. D. Medhekar, Chief Engineer and the Chairman of the Defence Committee of the Company, handed over the cheque to Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, at Sachivalaya on November 5.

A Trust's gesture

The Board of Trustees of the Shri Mahalakshmi Temple Charities has decided to donate Rs. 12,000 per year for the education and maintenance of children of ten families of those Jawans who have either died or disabled in the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict. The donation, which will be paid from January next, will be continued for five years in the first instance.

May and Baker Ltd.

The workmen, office staff and officers of the May and Baker Ltd., a pharmaceutical company at Bhandup, have contributed Rs. 6,601 to the National Defence Fund. Shri P. D. Medhekar, Chief Engineer and the Chairman of the Defence Committee of the Company, handed over the cheque to Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, at Sachivalaya, on November 5, 1965.

MAHARASHTRA TOPS

Maharashtra has invested the largest quantity of gold in the new Gold Bonds series in the 21-day period since October 26 last when it was issued.

Out of a total collection of 1,558 kilograms of gold worth more than rupees two crores during that period, Maharashtra's contribution alone amounted to 1,016 kilograms.

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Contributions towards National Defence Fund

The following further contributions have been received by Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, towards the National Defence Fund :

Shri M. A. H. Siddiqui, National Electrical Industries Ltd., Industrial Estate, Lal Baug, Bombay 12 Rs. 4,758, Shri Kisan A. Goli on behalf of residents of Nile-More Nalasopara Station, Tal. Bassein) Rs. 3,001, Park Club Ltd. Rs. 3,001, Shri Shriram Ramniranjan, Makanji and Co., 81, Victoria Road, Bombay-10 Rs. 2,001, Kokanastha Vaishya Dnyati Fund, Shenvi Wadi, Khadilkar Road, Bombay-4 Rs. 1,201, Shri Gopal Sitaram Kothavle, Worli, Bombay-18 Rs. 101, Manahar Sangeet Vidyalaya, Khodad Circle, Bombay Rs. 351, Azad Hind Mahila Mandal, Khodad Circle, Bombay Rs. 401, Shri Shikandarbhai Maniar, Otur, Taluka Junnar, District Poona Rs. 11, Kumari Maya, Geeta, Kumar Pankaj and Bharat Shah, 9, Banganga, Bombay-6 Rs. 51, Shri Dilip Patel, Nigos Niketan, 38-B, Lamington Road, Patel Co., Bombay-8 Rs. 5, Yeshwant Co-op. Housing Society, S. T. Central Office Rs. 101, Shri A. B. Juvekar, Mugbhat Lane, Bombay-4 Rs. 20, H. Ahmed and Co., 5, Marthanda, 34, Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay-18 Rs. 251, M. G. Timber Co., Makanji and Co., 81, Victoria Road, Bombay-10 Rs. 251, Parel Social Service Co-op. Credit Society, Maratha Samaj Griha, Parel, Bombay-12 Rs. 101.

Contributions towards National Defence Fund

The following further contributions have been received in the Chief Minister's Secretariat for the National Defence Fund :

The Bombay Wine Merchants Association, Bombay Rs. 5,000, Shri T. V. Shah, Bombay Rs. 2,501,

The Sarkari Shipai Aikyavardhak Sahakari Grahak Sangh Ltd. presenting a cheque for Rs. 201 to the Chief Minister for assistance to bereaved families of Jawans

National Stores, Bombay Rs. 2,502, India International, Bombay Rs. 2,000, Shri Dorab R. Shroff, Bombay Rs. 2,501, President, Latur Machinery Merchants Association, Latur Rs. 1,501, The Trustees, Hassonali Abdulali Dholkawala, Charities Trusts, Bombay Rs. 1,001, Shri L. N. Chheda, Bombay Rs. 1,500, Shri B. L. Chheda, Bombay Rs. 1,000, Shri A. A. Patel, Bombay Rs. 1,000, Shri H. D. Shroff, Bombay Rs. 1,001, Messrs. Bombay Gem Company Private Limited, Bombay Rs. 1,001, Shri Tejumal Hetchand, Bombay Rs. 1,001, Shri F. D. Mehta and Company, Bombay Rs. 1,000, F. N. Daruwalla and Company, Bombay Rs. 1,150, Suburban Wine Stores, Bombay Rs. 1,401, Maneckjee Jamshedjee, Bombay Rs. 1,752, Shri S. S. Miranda, Bombay Rs. 1,000, Spencer and Company Limited, Bombay Rs. 1,000, Mohan Brothers, Bombay Rs. 1,000, Herbert Sons, Bombay Rs. 1,100, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Company, Bombay Rs. 1,000, Jolley Wines, Bombay Rs. 1,000, T. Motandas and Company, Bombay Rs. 1,001, P. M. Bamjee, Bombay Rs. 1,000, S. Somesh and Company, Bombay Rs. 1,000, Shri N. K. Sapru, Bombay Rs. 1,001, Kolaba District Kumbhar Dnyati Mandal, Bombay Rs. 101, Office and factory staff Electromech, Bombay Rs. 401·92, Prop. Electromech, Bombay Rs. 401·92, Shri I. A. Patel, Bombay Rs. 250, Shri M. S. A. Patel, Bombay Rs. 250, Shri B. R. Shroff, Bombay Rs. 751, Smt. G. D. Shroff, Bombay Rs. 251, Shri B. R. Shroff, Bombay Rs. 501, Shri B. B. Gotlaseth, Bombay Rs. 501, Shri V. A. Mehta, Bombay Rs. 501, Shri B. J. Gandhi, Bombay Rs. 501, Shri M. A. Master, Bombay Rs. 501, Smt. T. M. Master, Bombay Rs. 501, Shri P. M. Shah, Bombay Rs. 501, Shri F. S. Gai, Bombay Rs. 501, Shri R. K. Merchant, Bombay Rs. 501, Shri A. A. Laloni, Bombay Rs. 501, Shri H. C. Mehta, Bombay Rs. 251, Shri N. R. Shah, Bombay Rs. 251, Shri R. A. Mehta,

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Bombay Rs. 151, Shri J. Virji, Bombay Rs. 151, Shri D. R. Wagle, Bombay Rs. 101, Bai Vazirabai Fidahussein, Bombay Rs. 101, Shri S. S. Contractor, Bombay Rs. 101, Shri Laxmichand U. Shah, Bombay Rs. 101, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons, Bombay Rs. 658, Messrs. M. R. Patel and Company, Bombay Rs. 501, Simplex Wine Mart, Bombay Rs. 126, H. Parson, Bombay Rs. 701, Bikay Liquors, Bombay Rs. 551, M. and Company, Bombay Rs. 601, London Wine, Bombay Rs. 501, Shri M. P. Baria, Bombay Rs. 588, Railway Wine Mart, Bombay Rs. 700, D. P. Baria and Sons, Bombay Rs. 667, B. Dadabhoy, Bombay Rs. 570, Sardar Wine and Provision Stores, Bombay Rs. 935, Tardeo Wine Mart, Bombay Rs. 562, Shri M. S. Shaw, Bombay Rs. 510, Dad Shaw Wallace and Company, Bombay Rs. 500, Dadabhoy Baria and Baria, Bombay Rs. 500, Candy Wine Stores, Bombay Rs. 500, Pritam and Company, Bombay Rs. 501, Chifton Wine Mart, Bombay Rs. 500, Ardeshir and Sons, Bombay Rs. 500, Allied Wine Mart, Bombay Rs. 51, M. D'Souza and Sons, Bombay Rs. 401, Pyrkes Wine Stores, Bombay Rs. 845, Shapur Wine Stores, Bombay Rs. 555, Madeera Trading Company, Bombay Rs. 701, Goldwine Shop, Bombay Rs. 515, D. C. Oomrigar and Company, Bombay Rs. 750, P. C. Shroff and Sons, Bombay Rs. 100, and Popular Wine Mart, Bombay Rs. 350.

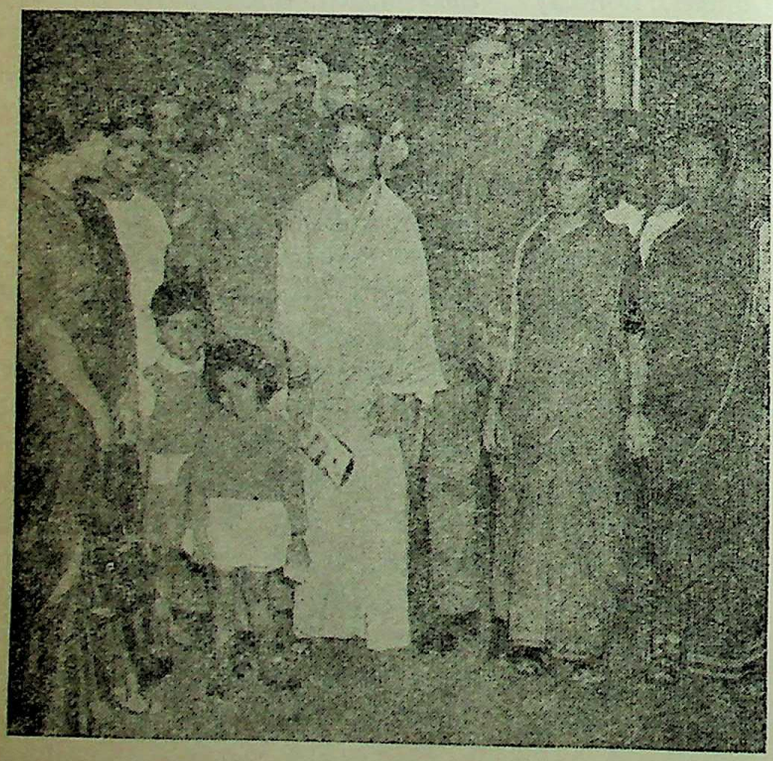
Contributions towards N. D. F.

Contributions to the National Defence Fund continue to pour in. The following are the further donations received in the Chief Minister's Secretariat towards the defence fund and for the welfare of the families of Jawans :

The President, Iranian Zoroastrian Anjuman Rs. 41,524, Nagarik Raksha Samiti, Mahim-Dharavi Matadar Sangh, Mahim, Bombay-16 Rs. 6,280, Bhor Industries Ltd., Bombay Rs. 5,000, Brimo Plastic Machinery Corporation, Bombay Rs. 5,001, Montana Sports (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 5,001, Aryan Brush Co. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 10,001, Podar Plastics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 5,001, Workers and staff members of Victor Gaskets India Ltd., Bombay Rs. 2,174, Staff members of the Directorate of Geology and Mining, M. S., Nagpur Rs. 2,001, Messrs. Chandivali Farm, Chandivali, Bombay-70 Rs. 2,001, Workmen and staff of May and Baker Ltd., factories at Bhandup and Worli, Bombay Rs. 6,601, The Bombay Coal and Coke Merchants Association Ltd., Bombay Rs. 3,001, The Mahalaxmi Co-op. Housing Socy. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 4,500, Merchant and Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 2,100, Tipco the Industries Plastics Corpn. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 2,501, Blow Plast Pvt. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 2,501, Boolani Engineering Corporation Bombay Rs. 2,500, Gujarat Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 2,501, Indian Plastics Ltd., Bombay Rs. 5,001, Jaisingh Plastic Industries Bombay Rs. 5,001, Kosmek Plastic Mfg. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 2,501, Staff members of Nasik Irrigation Division, Nasik Rs. 2,575, Rotary Club of Pandharpur Rs. 351, Management and staff of J. J. Industries Bombay-2 Rs. 151, Workers of Dipika Silk Mills Pvt. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 101, Workers of Sudesh Silk Mills, Bombay Rs. 51, Workers of Adarsh Silk Weaving Factory Bombay Rs. 51, Workers of Rajesh

Shield for Blood Donors

The Government of Maharashtra has accepted the proposal of Dr. Vazifdar, General Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society, who has offered to institute a shield in the name of his father for a factory, mill, business concern or any other establishment, giving the largest number of blood donors in the State.



The second batch of Jawans left for the holiday camp at Matheran. The trip was arranged by the Tourist Forum.

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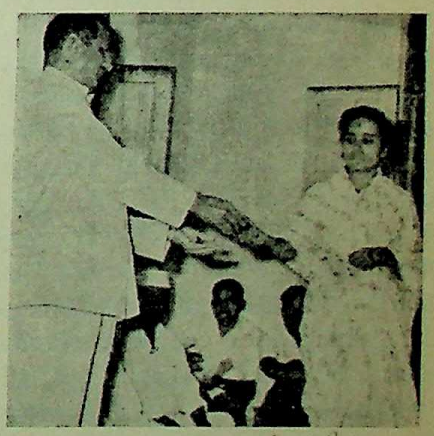
At the 9th convocation held at the Institute of Armament Technology at Kirkee near Poona on November 6, Squadron leader Shri S. K. Sen (right) of the Air Force Technical Armament Branch is seen receiving a trophy from the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, for standing first in the Advanced Air Armament Staff Course.

Silk Mills, Bombay Rs. 51, Shri Merwan K. Irani, Dahanu Road Rs. 1,001, The Bombay Mercury Traders' Association Ltd., Bombay Rs. 1,001, Gadhinglaj Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Gadhinglaj, District Kolhapur Rs. 1,001, Nursing Staff of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Bombay-12 Rs. 701, Shri R. P. Ramkishan Bombay-2 Rs. 51, The workers of the Bhaichand Textile Mills, Agra Road, Bhandup, Bombay-78 Rs. 475·34, Uttar Bharatiya Valmiki Harijan Sangh, Bombay Rs. 1,751, Shri S. K. Kadgaadkai, Kelwa-Mahim, District Thana, Rs. 509, The Principal, Sind Cosmopolitan High School, Ghatkopar, Bombay-77 Rs. 600, The Principal, Sind Cosmopolitan High School, Chembur, Bombay-74, Rs. 1,151, Kumar Ashok Hirani, C/o. Sind Cosmopolitan High School, Bombay-74 Rs. 80, Trustees of Bai Vijibai Panalal Panalal Charity Fund, Bombay Rs. 2,500, Nagarik Raksha Samiti, Mahim, Bombay Rs. 927, Koyna Organisation Staff, Koyna Rs. 1,281, Shri Sriram Raghunathdas Attal, Georai, District Bhir Rs. 500, Shri Nagar Tatta Lohana Mahajan, Bombay Rs. 1,011, Shri Kishansingh S. Sardarji, Khed, District Ratnagiri Rs. 51, Shri Shreepal Upadhyaya, Kurla, Bombay Rs. 25, Shri Lakhraj Bassarmal Kotak, Bombay Rs. 500, Acme Hastic Industries, Bombay Rs. 1,100, Art Pack Industries, Bombay Rs. 1,001, Amar Plastic Industries, Bombay Rs. 501, Bombay Bakelite Co., Bombay Rs. 251, Dhiraj Pen Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 501, Ellora Art Industries, Bombay Rs. 501, Exen Industries, Bombay Rs. 1,001, Glosso Pack Industries, Bombay Rs. 750, H. R. Traders, Bombay Rs. 1,501, Imperial Industrial Co., Bombay Rs. 501, Indo Nippon Chemical Co. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 1,000, Jamna Plastic, Bombay Rs. 101, Jasmin Mills Pvt. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 101, Karnatak Industries, Bombay Rs. 251, Khushaldas Dipchand, Bombay Rs. 1,101, Leather Cloth Processors and Printers, Bombay Rs. 2,500, Lion Pencils Pvt. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 1,001, Manaji Industrial Corporation, Bombay Rs. 101, Metro Bangles, Bombay Rs. 101, National Leather Cloth Mfg. Co. Bombay Rs. 501, New Pack Industries, Bombay Rs. 251, P. Khabardas Electrical Works, Bombay Rs. 551, Plastella, Bombay Rs. 501, Plastic Chemicals Co., Bombay Rs. 501, Plastic Sales Co., Bombay Rs. 501, Polythene and Allied Industries, Bombay Rs. 1,001, R. E. Windsor (India) Ltd., Bombay Rs. 1,001, Rajson Pen Co., Bombay Rs. 251, Redex Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 251, Super Small Industries, Bombay Rs. 101, Watumall Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 501, Well Wishers (Anonymous) Rs. 101, Allied Traders (India), Bombay Rs. 1,001, Balkrishna Pen & Plastic Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 4,101, Billion Plastics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 1,001, Blue Bank Products, Bombay Rs. 251, Cipra Bakelite Co., Bombay Rs. 501, Dilranjan Plastic Corporation, Bombay Rs. 151, Eskay Industries, Bombay Rs. 101, General Traders, Bombay Rs. 501, Harrison and Co., Bombay Rs. 501, Jadhir Desai and Co., Bombay Rs. 501, Kamla Plastics, Bombay Rs. 101, Kersons Mfg. Co. of India Pvt. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 1,001, Luciplex



Mahila Mandal at Chikhli in Buldana district handed over gold ornaments weighing 60 grammes to Dr. M. N. Desai, Divisional Commissioner, Nagpur, for investment in gold bonds.

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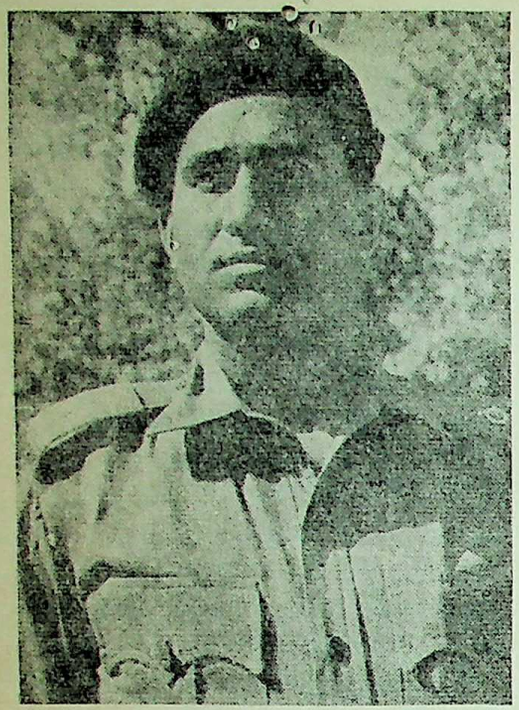

Naib Rasaldar Mohd. Ayub Khan, Armoured Corps, was awarded Vir Chakra for gallantry during operations against Pakistan.

Corporation, Bombay Rs. 501, Maniar Plastic Industries, Bombay Rs. 501, Mercury Plastics, Bombay Rs. 501, Montex Corporation, Bombay Rs. 1,001, National Bakelite Co., Bombay Rs. 250, National Plastics Industries, Bombay Rs. 501, Light Engineering Service, Bombay Rs. 1,000, Overseas Plastics Moulders, Bombay Rs. 1,001, Plastics Industries, Bombay Rs. 501, Plastics Converters, Bombay Rs. 251, Plastics Processors, Bombay Rs. 501, Premier Products, Bombay Rs. 501, Ramniklal C. Kothari & Co., Bombay Rs. 1,001, Rawji Amarsi, Bombay Rs. 1,001, Supreme Industries Ltd., Bombay Rs. 251, Thakkar Industries, Bombay Rs. 200, Vijay Bakelite Trading Co., Bombay Rs. 1,001, Welset Extrutionists, Bombay Rs. 101, Daulatram Thakurdas Jaisingh Rs. 501, Great India Plastic Works, Bombay Rs. 1,111, Jaybee Plastic Works, Bombay Rs. 501, Meera Plastics, Bombay Rs. 251, Sharad Plastics, Bombay Rs. 1,001, Sharada Baby Watch, Bombay Rs. 151, Saurashtra Electrical and Metal Industries, Bombay Rs. 1,001, Tarun Plastics, Bombay Rs. 1,501, Nanavati Plastics Corporation, Bombay Rs. 1,001, Plasto Scrap, Bombay Rs. 101, Shri Sajiv J. Obhrai, Bombay Rs. 51.

Workers' gesture

The workers of the Pratap Mills, Amalner, in Jalgaon district, worked on their weekly off day, and donated their day's earnings amounting to Rs. 11,500 to the National Defence Fund. There are about 2,270 workers in the mill.

Dalit Seva Mandal's contribution

The Mandangarh Taluka Dalit Seva Mandal, Bombay, presented recently an amount of Rs. 827 to the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, as their contribution towards the National Defence Fund. The members of the Mandal have collected this amount by organising a film show.

Contributions to N. D. F.

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra received Rs. 51 from the Second Floor Committee, B.D.D. Chawl No. 5, Delisle Road, Bombay, towards the National Defence Fund.

* * *

Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Agriculture, Food and Civil Supplies, received donations towards the National Defence Fund from Shri N. D. Kadam, President of the Konkanastha Tillori Kunbi Co-operative Credit Society Limited, Parel, Bombay (Rs. 501); Shri G. N. Rane, Trustee of Shree Padmanabhswami Maharaj Shishya Sampradaya, Shri Datta Mandir, Currey Road, Bombay (Rs. 205); and Students' gathering of various educational institutes in Ratnagiri City, on the occasion of Balak Din organised at the Patwardhan High School Ground, Ratnagiri (Rs. 226·12).

* * *

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, received Rs. 19,065 from the Byculla Market associations and individuals at Byculla, at Bombay, on November 18. Out of the total amount, Rs. 14,501 were contributed by the Byculla Vegetable Market Merchants' Association; Rs. 2,784 by the Byculla Market Workers' Union; Rs. 1,001 by Shri Babulal Seth Gupta Mithaiwala; Rs. 551 by the Ganesh Utsav Mandal; Rs. 202 by the President, Bombay Trunk and Steel Workers' Union, Shri Akram Allahabadi; Rs. 25·25 by Kumar Sainath Namdev Tamhane from his pocket money.

The Joint Secretary of the Bombay Local Oil Millers' Association, Shri K. T. Mehta, handed over a cheque for Rs. 1,00,303 to the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, as contribution to the National Defence Fund on behalf of the members of the association. He also handed over to the Chief Minister a cheque for Rs. 7,701 on behalf of the brokers of the association.

Shri K. N. Salgia presented a cheque for Rs. 5,000 to the Chief Minister for National Defence Fund on behalf of the Vanas Engineers (Private) Ltd. A sum of Rs. 2,201 was handed over to the Chief Minister on behalf of the Matunga Premier School.

Shri H. G. Phadnis, President, Government Quarters Residents' Association, handed over Rs. 301 to the Chief Minister on behalf of the members of the Association and its Mahila Mandal Wing.

Government employees' contributions

The staff and officers of the Forest Department of the Government of Maharashtra have donated Rs. 62,726 to the National Defence Fund. To collect this amount, each member of the staff has contributed more than a day's emolument.

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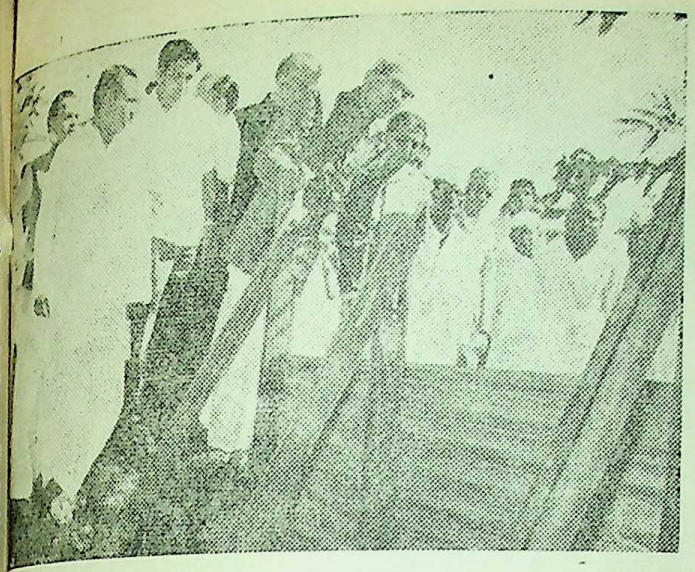


Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, inspecting a bandhara constructed by a farmer at Talegaon near Yeotmal on a nala running near his farm

n behalf of the Department, rest guard, Shri Pawar, presented cheque for Rs. 57,501 to the hief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, at chivalaya, Bombay on November . The balance had already been nded over to the Chief Minister hen he was on a tour of Yeotmal strict sometime ago. The staff the Forest Department is also isting in other defence measures. e department is making intense orts for larger production of mber, firewood and fodder to et the needs of the present ergency.

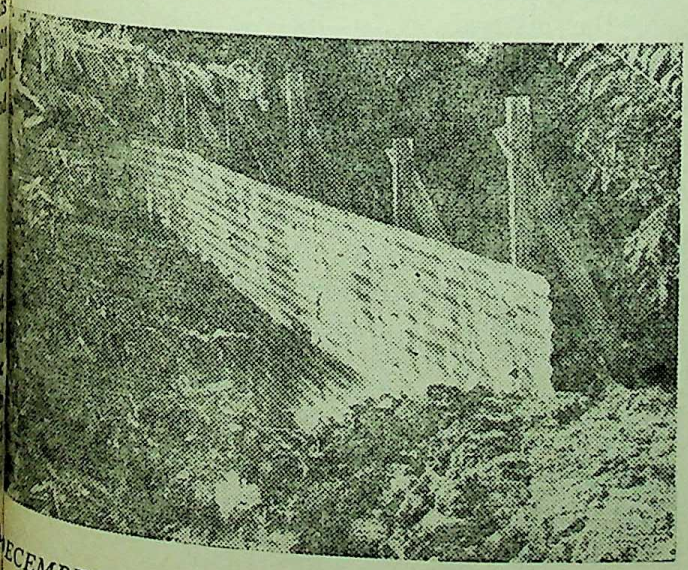
ntribution to N. D. F.

ri Baburao Maroti Metkari and s co-workers employed in his flour mill have contributed Rs. 1,001 to the National Defence Fund. The cheque for the amount was sent to the Minister for Labour, Shri N. M. Tidke.

Investment in gold bonds and defence savings

Three members of the Mahila Mandal, Chikhali, Buldhana district handed over 60 grammes of gold to Dr. M. N. Desai, Commissioner of Nagpur Division, for investment in gold bonds.

The Gajanan Maharaj Sansthan, Shegaon, has donated Rs. 5,000 to the National Defence Fund and handed over Rs. 10,000 to the Commissioner for investing in the Defence Savings.



The bandhara constructed at Talegaon, eight miles from Yeotmal by the farmer

Police contribute to N. D. F.

The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, inaugurated in Bombay on November 17, the Police Operation Room at the office of the Inspector-General of Police and received a cheque for Rs. 2·60 lakhs as the contribution of the entire Police Force from Maharashtra towards the National Defence Fund.

The Operation Room, the first of its kind to be set up in the I. G. P.'s office in the country, will keep itself in constant touch with the police headquarters in the districts to collect quickly and disseminate information in an emergency.

Shri M. D. Chaudhari, Minister for Education, inaugurated a building for the office of Adivasi block at Tryambakeshwar on November 19. The Minister is seen here cutting the tape.

S. T. workers' contribution

The employees of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation contributed Rs. 1,39,411 to the National Defence Fund and the Board of Trustees of the Corporation invested Rs. 2,36,000 in the National Defence Loans from its contributions to the Provident Fund of the Corporation. The cheques for these amounts were handed over

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to Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, by Shri R. G. Saraiya, Chairman of the Corporation, at a function held at the Vahatuk Bhavan in Bombay on November 9. Besides these donations, the S. T. workers of the Dhulia Division have donated 21,000 packets of cigarettes and 100 magazines for the Jawans.

The Home Minister complimented the S. T. employees on their efforts in collecting such a large amount for the noble cause of the national defence. He praised the efforts of the State Transport Organisation for saving foreign exchange by utilising in the construction of vehicles the locally manufactured parts of iron and aluminium instead of using brass parts.

The Home Minister was happy that the workers of the Dapodi Workshop decided to donate over a lakh of rupees towards the National Defence Fund.

The Home Minister was extremely confident about the patriotism of the common man in the country and said that they would not hesitate to sacrifice anything for the country's defence.

The Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, Dr. Karan Singh, received 3,000 sets of utensils at Raj Bhavan on behalf of the Welfare, Amenities and Rehabilitation Committee of the Citizens' Defence Committee Smt. Tara Cherian is also seen here

Expressing concern over the difficult situation which the country was confronting on account of the aggression committed by Pakistan and China on one hand and the difficult food situation within the country on the other, Shri Desai said that the only way of pulling the country out of this danger was to put in hard work for a long time to come. He pointed out that more work in peace meant less bleeding in war. He also cautioned people to beware of the disloyal elements which were functioning in the country at a difficult time like this.

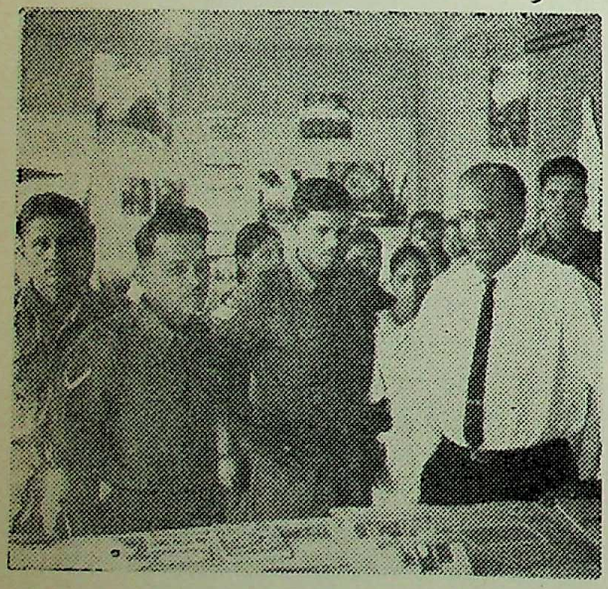
Welcoming the Home Minister, Shri Saraiya pointed out that the spare parts locally manufactured were being used by the State Transport to save foreign exchange. He had stated that in addition to saving foreign exchange a net annual expenditure of Rs. 1·70 lakhs would be saved by purchasing non-brass spare parts. He stated that the officers and the staff of State Transport Corporation have pledged allout support and unstinted loyalty to the nation during the present national emergency.

Shri Saraiya made a particular mention of the extra work, blood donation, participation by the employees in Civil Defence work, contribution to the National Defence Fund and other various national savings schemes, as well as the collection of gifts for the Jawans. The chairman referred in detail to the various measures taken by the Corporation for economy and saving in the expenditure on the operational side to save foreign exchange.

Shri Vasantrao N. Naik, M.L.A., and member of the Corporation proposed a vote of thanks.

Farmers' contribution to N. D. F.

The farmers from Karvir taluka of Kolhapur district handed over a cheque for Rs. 1,11,111 in a silver casket designed in the shape of



The Tourist Forum of the Directorate of Tourism took the Jawans and their families to the Tourist Bureau at Matheran. Shri Francis Ravier, President, Matheran Municipality, is seen with Jawans' families

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a sword to Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, towards their contribution to the National Defence Fund.

At a function held at Ulhasnagar a woman from the town handed over her gold bracelet weighing about two tolas to Shri D. S. Desai, by way of donation to the Defence Fund. * *

The workmen and members of staff of the Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., Bombay, contributed their one day's salary amounting to Rs. 4,165·16 towards the National Defence Fund. They have also volunteered to donate blood for the Jawans.

Contributions to N. D. F.

The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai has received the following donations for the National Defence Defence Fund :

The Apollo Mill Co-operative Credit Society Limited, DeLisle Road, Bombay Rs. 1001.

Smt. Sulochana Padbidri on behalf of Andha Pragati Mandal, Bombay Rs. 101.

Shri D. N. Kale, Patankar Wada, 402, Sadashiv Peth, Poona Rs. 101.

Kumar Chandrakant Parshuram, Jagankar and others, 7 students of Bandra B. P. E. Society's High School, Bazar Road, Bandra Rs. 51.

A GESTURE

Shri K. Ramamurthi, Investigating Officer in the Finance Department of the Government of Maharashtra has made a gesture by surrendering his deputation allowance of Rs. 148 per month to the National Defence Fund. The Government has accepted the gesture with appreciation.

Smt. Indirabai Ranade, 371, Narayan Shindewadi, Near Vijay Talkies Rs. 11.

Contributions to N. D. F.

The following is the further list of donors who have sent their contributions to the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik towards the National Defence Fund and for the welfare of the families of Jawans :

Workers and Staff of M/s. Century Rayons, Bombay Rs. 25,001, Employees' of Sassoon Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Bombay-13 Rs. 18,348, M/s. Raptakos, Brett & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 10,000, M/s. Hardcastle Waud and Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 10,000, M/s. Saleh Abdulla Bassam, Bombay Rs. 10,001, M/s. Mahmood Ali and T. G. Gaokar, Race Horse Owners, Bombay Rs. 6,800, Management and the Employees of the Hindustan Transmission Products, Bombay-70 Rs. 5,000, Nanikram Menghraj Trust, Bombay-2 Rs. 6,000 for Jawans, Smt. Ruki Gurdassmal Mirchandani, Bombay-50 Rs. 5,000, Shri B. G. Potnis, Court Receiver, Shri Sai Baba Sansthan, Shirdi, District Ahmednagar Rs. 5,000, Koyna Organisation Staff, District Satara Rs. 5,000, Raja Furniture Mart, Bombay-62 Rs. 5,000, The Bombay Steel and Tube Organisation, Bombay Rs. 5,000 for Jawans, Workers and Staff of Usha Printers, Bombay-1 Rs. 1,565, Smt. Radha R. Kamath, Bombay-29 Rs. 50, The North Kanara Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Co-op. Bank Ltd., Bombay Rs. 1,001, Staff and students of the Deccan College, Poona Rs. 1,185, Students and teachers of the Central Primary School, Kada, Taluka Ashti, District Bhir Rs. 80 and Rs. 260, Workers of Rajesh Textile Mills, Electrical Department, Bombay Rs. 91, Shri Ishwarlal J. Panchal, Bombay-11 Rs. 20, Sawantwadi Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Sawantwadi, District Ratnagiri Rs. 501, Class IV Servants, Finance Department, Sachivalaya, Bombay-32 Rs. 69, Kalidas D. Shah, Bombay Rs. 1,501, Shri K. K. Jadhav and other Members of G/North Ward Office, Bombay Municipal Office, Drainage and Repairs Section, Bombay Rs. 401, Shri M. J. Busheri, Bombay Rs. 500, Busheri, Bombay Rs. 500, Shri Lalji Pragji and Co., Bombay Rs. 501, The Staff members of Tariff Committee, General Insurance Council, Bombay 1 Rs. 266, Smt. Vijayalaxmi G. Salvekar, Bombay Rs. 5,000, Civil Defence Committee, Sindhu Wadi Panchayat, Through Sarvashri Udhani and Hassanand Teckchandani, Bombay Rs. 1,051, Dharavi Koliwada Sarvajanik Navaratri Utsav, Bombay 17 Rs. 1,840, M/s. Hirji Keshavji Kesharwala, Bombay Rs. 2,500, M/s. Hirji Keshavji Kesharwala, Bombay Rs. 1,001, Haji Aziz and Abdul Shakoor Bros., Bombay Rs. 3,501, M/s. Jugaldas Damodar Mody Co., Bombay Rs. 3,501, M/s. Hiralal Maganlal & Co., Bombay Rs. 3,501, M/s. Ratanshi Khimji, Bombay Rs. 3,501, M/s. Mulji Tulsidas & Co., Bombay Rs. 2,501, M/s. Prataprai & Co., Bombay Rs. 2,501, M/s. Chandrakant Maganlal & Co., Bombay Rs. 2,001, M/s. Dharamshi Lalji, Bombay Rs. 2,001, M/s. J. Haji Aziz and Co., Bombay Rs. 2,001, M/s. Mulchand Chandrabhan, Bombay Rs. 2,001, M/s. V. Babubhai and Co., Bombay Rs. 2,001, M/s. Bharatkumar & Co., Bombay Rs. 1,501, M/s. Mulji Shamji & Co., Bombay Rs. 1,501, M/s. Rughnath Devji & Co., Bombay Rs. 1,501, M/s. Visonji Chintamani & Co., Bombay Rs. 1,501, M/s. Jethanand Manek Chand, Bombay Rs. 1,500, M/s. Gurmukhdas Shamlal, Bombay Rs. 1,251, M/s. Thakurdas Lalchand, Bombay, Rs. 1,250.

(to be continued) * * *

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(*continued from page 6*)

Commission has adhered to the Third Commission's formula—80 per cent according to population and 20 per cent for collection.

Union Excise.—Here we have cause for even greater satisfaction. We suggested a distribution of 20 per cent on the basis of population on *all* items on which excise is levied, and not a restricted number, as hitherto. We also suggested a weightage for urban population, where the consumption of excisable articles is highest. The Commission has accepted our 20 per cent figure on *all* items now taxed or taxed in the future. Population will be the major criterion—though unfortunately, urban population gets no special weightage. Unhappily too, the Fourth Commission follows its predecessor in adopting what I may, with due respect, call erroneous weightages to criteria like social and economic backwardness. Again with respect, I must say I am not convinced by the attempt to give this recommendation a rational basis by evolving norms of 'backwardness'.

The distribution of basic Excise Duties will work out as follows, in a few cases taken for illustration :

Andhra Pradesh 8·23 per cent of the total share from the Third Commission and 7·77 per cent from the Fourth, Bihar 11·56 per cent against 10·03 per cent from the Fourth Commission, Gujerat 6·45 per cent from the Third and 4·80 per cent from the Fourth, Madras 6·08 per cent against 7·18 per cent, Maharashtra 5·73 per cent from the Third Commission and 8·23 per cent from the Fourth, Orissa 7·07 per cent from the Third and 4·82 per cent from the Fourth, Uttar Pradesh 10·68 per cent against 14·98 per cent from the Fourth Commission and West Bengal 5·07 per cent against 7·51 per cent.

U. P.'s large gain percentagewise is obviously due to its large population.

Additional Excise.—We had suggested distribution on the basis of the present income as determined for 1956-57. The Fourth Finance Commission has, however, adopted the guaranteed "present income" as worked by the Second Finance Commission and adjusted by the Third Commission. The balance over the total guaranteed distribution is, however, now to be distributed in a manner a little more advantageous to Maharashtra. Against 10·60 per cent fixed by the Third Commission we shall now receive 19·87 per cent of the total distributable surplus. This is only just and fair, considering our large urban consumption. Thus, for 1965-66 alone, Maharashtra will be a gainer by Rs. 1·19 crores. Incidentally, the House will be glad to take note of the fact that the Fourth Finance Commission has not made any recommendation on the term of reference to it regarding a possible ceiling on Sales Tax to control the combined incidence of State Sales Taxation and the Union Excises.

9. Sir, I have spoken of the main levies. In respect of the loss or gain in other items, which in neither case is significant, I shall not go into details. The net result for Maharashtra is, as I have mentioned earlier that we shall gain an extra sum of Rs. 10·87 crores annually, worked out on the assumption that the normal growth rate of Central taxation will be maintained. If the Centre raises its taxes particularly its principal ones, we shall be correspondingly better off. But even if the normal growth rate of Central taxes is maintained, Maharashtra will have gained from the Fourth Finance Commission's recommendations Rs. 70 to 75 crores over the entire Fourth Plan period.

10. The Government of India's decisions on the Commission's recommendations will certainly strengthen our finances quite considerably. But as I said earlier the Finance Commission has made a grave over-estimation of our revenue surplus. To make matters worse it has suggested that the Planning Commission should take these findings as to the State's surpluses into account while making recommendations for Central assistance. Briefly the Finance Commission has,—I submit, erroneously,—omitted to take into account our subsidy to the Maharashtra State Housing Board and unavoidable losses in departmental enterprises, which we have consciously accepted as a matter of policy. Worse still, the Commission has failed to allow any provision —though this was proposed by us— for revision of pay scales which might be necessary as a result of the Pay Commission's recommendations. On the receipts side, the Commission has over-estimated the growth rates of major State taxes like the Sales Tax. Here, I feel, it has relied on the trend of growth visible some time ago, when money was flowing freely. Obviously, these trends will not be maintained in the present period of financial stringency and enforced austerity.

11. Oddly enough, the Finance Commission has assumed a far smaller borrowing programme for this State than we believe we can safely adopt. On the credit side, I may mention by way of contrast, the Commission has included provisions suggested by us for relief from natural calamities and (something that we have not succeeded in getting recognised in the past) transfers to Reserve Funds, and more particularly, the State Road Fund. As before, Maharashtra and—this time other States as well—have been allowed amortisation of public loans.

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12. Our memorandum of the Finance Commission showed a deficit of Rs. 327·43 crores over the Fourth Plan period. This figure has been erroneously reduced by the Commission to as little as Rs. 44·72 crores. Against this, it has placed devolution of Central taxes to Maharashtra, probably correctly, at Rs. 70·38 crores and therefore finds us with a revenue surplus of Rs. 215·66 crores over the Fourth Plan. Many States like us have failed to carry the Finance Commission with them in computing their revenue deficits. But the difference between the State's estimates and the Commission's is far the greatest in our case, the discrepancy being as high as Rs. 283 crores if we adopt the original estimate of deficit of Rs. 327·43 crores. Perhaps, after a reassessment of our revenue position on the basis of the latest actuals the gap between our figures and the Commission's may be narrowed; but even so, it will be imprudent on our part to adopt the optimistic estimates of surplus arrived at by the Finance Commission, looking, as we must, to the huge commitments we have on hand not only for the Plan but for the more immediately urgent items like maintenance of law and order and civil supplies and measures for civil defence and against scarcity.

13. Sir, even the drastic economies we have already effected since the Pakistani aggression, will not be enough. We have still to look forward to some further large outlays forced upon us by the relatively unsatisfactory rainfall throughout the State. Large sums have had to be placed at the disposal of the district authorities and the Zilla Parishads for the maintenance of scarcity works and for emergency schemes for raising a second crop including hot weather crops. Very large orders have been placed for pumps and boring equipment as well as air compressors. We may have to undertake costly measures for the preservation of the most valuable of our cattle. In addition, we shall have to find considerable resources for next year's Plan. Sir, I can already imagine the dismay that will be felt generally when I refer to the small size of next year's Development Plan, Rs. 115·8 crores. This is to be made up principally as follows :

	(Rs. in crores)
Agricultural Production ..	26·32
Co-operation and Community Development.	8·3
Major and Medium Irrigation and Hydro-Electric and Thermal power projects.	47·15
Industry and Mining ..	4·28
Transport and Communication.	11·40
General Education ..	5·45
Technical Education ..	1·70
Medical	0·64
Public Health ..	2·43
Water Supply ..	2·17
Housing	2·70
Urban Development ..	0·52
Backward Class and Social Welfare.	0·95
Labour and Labour Welfare.	1·76

14. As a result of the needs of the Defence forces and other Central commitments of the highest priority, the Planning Commission has expressed its inability to find for us Central assistance of more than Rs. 23 crores for next year's Plan. This again, is very much smaller than what we are to receive even during the current year, viz. Rs. 50·3 crores. Sir, in this hour of national peril, no single State should hope to claim so large a share of Central assistance as to reduce the Centre's capacity to do all that is needed for the defence of the Nation and maintenance of Civil Supplies. Most other States, also, are to be allotted comparatively smaller Central assistance for next year. But I do feel that Maharashtra should have been given some special consideration looking to the fact that Maharashtra's Central assistance in the Third Plan was considerably smaller than its needs and was, even then, disproportionately small when contrasted with assistance given to most of the other States. Sir, we shall soon be having discussions with the Planning Commission on the next year's Plan. While we shall avoid adding to the embarrassment of the Centre, we shall make it clear to the Planning Commission that short-provisioning in Central assistance for Maharashtra next year *must not be the pattern for the remaining four years of the Fourth Plan, and must be made good well before the end of the Fourth Plan.*

15. The visible resources available to us, including Central assistance of Rs. 23 crores, are likely to be of the order of Rs. 89 crores for next year's Plan. Even with a Plan as small as Rs. 115·8 crores, this leaves a gap of Rs. 26·8 crores. By the exercise of further economy in administration, the intensification of Small Savings drives and collection of other capital receipts and greater mobilisation of all resources now available from development schemes included in the Plan, we can reduce this gap of Rs. 26·8 crores to Rs. 15·3 crores. Sir, in this year's Budget speech, I indicated that there would be no new taxation. Circumstances compel me to a little rethinking. Immediate taxation has now become inevitable. The other States too have found it so, as the Honourable Members well know. Madras has come out with a taxation programme of more than Rs. 11 crores, as Presss reports show, and we are told that other States have comparable measures in hand. I shall shortly be moving a Bill which

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will provide for the levy of additional taxes, which I estimate will amount to about Rs. 11 crores and 13 lakhs in a full year. This will be a composite Bill which will make changes, providing for such additional levies, under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Rs. 4 crores 38 lakhs), The Education Cess Act (Rs. 1 crore 31 lakhs), The Entertainment Duty Act (Rs. 50 lakhs), The Electricity Duty Act (Rs. 1 crore 25 lakhs) and the Maharashtra Tax on Sale of Electricity Act, 1963 (Rs. 1 crore). In addition, the Bill will provide for the increase in the maximum rates of taxation leviable under the Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, the Motor Vehicle Taxation Act and the Bombay Motor Vehicle (Taxation of Passengers) Act. Notifications will be issued under these Acts in due course increasing the levies so as to bring in an additional Rs. 30 lakhs under the Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, Rs 79 lakhs under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and Rs. 1 crore 60 lakhs under the Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers) Act. If the House approves the Bill we shall be able to close a good part of the gap between our resources and the proposed Plan of Rs. 115.8 crores. In selecting the items for taxation, this Government has been at pains to avoid unduly increasing the burden on the smaller people, though, to a greater or lesser degree, people in all walks of life will feel it. But even though the taxation I have proposed is heavy, the burden will not be found at all unbearable by any person or by any organisation in the private or public sector.

16. Sir, these are sacrifices which we must all make. Government has already called upon its employees to make a sacrifice. Cuts in expenditure and the retrenchment of ministerial personnel must, I know, have caused some hardship, though I hope this will only be temporary. The public at large, also, will have to bear bravely and ungrudgingly its increased burden of taxes and the inconvenience brought about by shortages. If any one of us feels that Government is calling upon the citizens and the administration to make too great sacrifices, let him recollect that our people in the Defence forces have made far greater sacrifices and stand firmly on our frontiers ready to make further sacrifices still. Maharashtra must not fail them.

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(*continued from page 8*)

Territorial Army Gave Good Account During Pakistan's Aggression

army. Unless the country's defence is secure, there is no security for the trade, commerce or industry in the country. It is therefore in the self-interest of Government, trade, commerce and industry to encourage their employees to join the Territorial Army. Much is being done already in this direction. What little remains, is receiving attention of Government. There is a Central Advisory Committee for the Territorial Army in which representatives of the major employers are associated. This committee periodically reviews the working of the Territorial Army and finds ways to strengthen the organisation.

As our great leader, late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has said 'There is no greater honour for an Indian than to be a soldier of free India.' It is not given to all of us to take up arms as a vacation. But by joining the Territorial Army, any citizen can get the thrill and honour of being a soldier of free India. I congratulate the Territorial Army on the success which it has already achieved. I wish it ever greater successes in the years to come."

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JAI JAWAN : JAI KISAN

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

THE Maharashtra Legislative Assembly condemned the blatant and unprovoked invasion of India by the Pakistani infiltrators and the Armed Forces and respectfully paid homage to all those who laid down their lives in defending our country's borders on the first day of its winter session which commenced at Nagpur on November 22, 1965. The Assembly affirmed its full and firm determination to drive out the Pakistani intruders and pledged the whole-hearted support of Maharashtra State in all measures which the Government of India might find necessary to adopt.

Moving a resolution condemning the Pakistani aggression, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, said the Armed Forces of India had taught a good lesson to Pakistan and thereby proved that although India was a peace-loving country, she was not a weak country and any misunderstanding about the nation's strength arising from our tolerant and peaceful actions in the past had been removed then.

The Chief Minister paid glowing tributes to the people in the border States of Punjab, Rajasthan and Kashmir for their courage in facing the hard times. The entire country stood as one man in the wake of Pakistani aggression. He said that efforts were being made to collect funds in the State for rehabilitation of the disabled and war-affected people.

The following is the text of the motion moved by the Chief Minister:

"This House condemns the blatant and unprovoked invasion of India by the Pakistani infiltrators and Armed Forces and while paying its respectful homage to all those who have laid down their lives in defending our country's borders, affirms its full and firm determination to drive out the Pakistani intruders from the Indian soil, and pledges the whole-hearted support of this State in all measures which the Government of India may find necessary to adopt for the purpose. This House also places on record its high sense of appreciation and gratitude for the gallantry shown by our Armed Forces in inflicting a crushing defeat on the Pakistani intruders while defending the sovereignty and integrity of our soil. While this House has full sympathy for the people in the border areas, who have suffered as a result of the aggression by Pakistani infiltrators and Armed Forces, it places on record its high praise for the active, unperturbed and determined manner in which they have met and are meeting the challenge. This House further places on record its high sense of appreciation of the spontaneous and unceasing response of the people of our State and our country to the Nation's call in its present hour of crisis and emergency."

Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, fully supporting the motion, complimented the Jawans on their valour and said that the will to resist the aggressors, of both the Jawans and the people, was intense and unparallel. The saga of the valour shown by the Jawans on the battle-field would be written in golden letters in the Indian history, he observed.

Shri Dhulup, however, emphasised the need for providing nutritive food to wouldbe recruits in the districts which were known to be martial. As the economic condition of the people was not good, those who desired to join the Army could not be selected as they were underweight. He also stressed that capitalists should not be allowed to minimise production by discontinuing shifts as that would lead to unemployment of workers and the resultant discontent among the people.

Among those who spoke on the motion were Sarvashri P. K. Atre (D.F.), Dr. P. V. Mandlik (P.S.P.), A. M. Mamdani (Cong.), S. G. Patkar (Com.), S. K. Athale (S.S.P.), Farooq Pasha (Cong.), M. A. Pathan (Cong.) and M. J. Chandelwal (D. F.).

The Speaker, Shri T. S. Bharde, associated himself with the feelings expressed in the House and said that India was essentially a humanitarian country. The conflict brought out to the fore the strong sense of unity among the people. He highly praised the Indian Jawans for their gallantry.

The House stood in silence for a few minutes to pay homage to the Jawans who laid down their lives in defending the country.

Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Agriculture, said that cut in the milk supply to card-holders in Greater Bombay under the Government Milk Scheme was necessitated on account of shortage of milk supply. There was also the demand for

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a large quantity of milk for the Armed Forces by the Central Government. There was also shortage of skim milk on account of stiff foreign exchange position.

Shri Savant who was replying to a discussion raised by Dr. P. V. Mandlik (P.S.P.) on the subject, said Government was endeavouring to improve the supply position of milk to the city by encouraging the agriculturists in rural areas to take up dairy industry as a subsidiary industry.

Earlier, the Chief Minister made condolatory references to the sad demises of Sarvashri B. D. Lala, R. G. Bhatankar, T. G. Gaikwad and B. D. Jagtap, Ex-M.L.A.s.

Sarvashri Dhulup, Mandlik, Patkar, Atre and Shantilal Shah, Minister for Law and Judiciary, spoke expressing their sorrow for the deceased. The Speaker, Shri T. S. Bharde, associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the Members. The House stood in silence for a while to pay respect to the deceased.

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, rejected the plea for judicial enquiry into the firing by the Police on workers of the Mohta Mills at Hinganghat on November 19, 1965 which resulted in the death of one person and injuries to several others, while replying to a discussion raised on the subject by Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, and Sarvashri F. M. Pinto (Ind.), G. A. Deshmukh (S.M.S.—P. & W.), Dr. P. V. Mandlik (P.S.P.), and Dr. Sushila Balraj (Cong.), on November 23.

The Home Minister said that magisterial enquiry had already been ordered and was in progress.

Shri Desai emphasised that it was not the Government policy to resort to firing particularly on the workers and peasants whose problems were always sympathetically considered by it. The police personnel had been instructed to avoid firing on people who were economically weak, whenever possible, and the police of Maharashtra had tactfully handled, without resorting to firing, very grave situations in the past although they were injured on many occasions.

In the case of firing at the Mohta Mills, Shri Desai said, the police resorted to firing only when the workers, who were not guided or controlled by their leaders at that time, became violent causing destruction to life and property. Although it was the Government's policy to avoid firing to the maximum extent, it had also to see that law and order position was maintained to protect life and property.

Since the magisterial enquiry was on, he would not be able to throw much light on the unfortunate incident, Shri Desai said.

The House discussed the working of the Maharashtra State Labour Welfare Board for the year 1963-64.

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Revenue, in a statement made in the House on November 24, said that the State Government was acutely feeling the dearth of accommodation for their offices, shops and godowns, as the development activities of the Government throughout the State are steadily increasing.

The Minister said that it was not possible to secure accommodation for such offices on hire.

The situation had now so developed that it had become necessary again for Government to resort to requisitioning non-residential premises, required by the State Government offices throughout the State. He, however assured the House on behalf of Government, that such a requisitioning would be done only when it becomes absolutely necessary and would be restricted to only non-residential premises.

The Ambernath Interim Municipality (Constitution and Actions) Validation Bill, 1965 was passed by the House on November 24. The Bill was piloted by Shri D. S. Jagtap, Deputy Minister for Urban Development.

Maharashtra Legislative Council

THE winter session of the Maharashtra Legislative Council commenced at Nagpur on November 22.

The Council, condoled the death of Shri B. D. Lala, Ex-Chairman of the Council, popularly known as Lala Kaka. Shri M. D. Choudhari, Minister for Education, Shri R. F. Choudhari (Jan Sangh) and Shri D. B. Agarwal (S.M.S.—Ind.) paid tributes to the good work done by him. The Chairman, Shri V. S. Page, also paid tributes to the late Shri Lala and announced that the condolences would be conveyed to the bereaved family of the deceased.

The House unanimously adopted a resolution moved by the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, condemning the blatant Pakistani aggression.

The House paid glowing tributes to the memory of the brave Jawans who

(continued on page 32)

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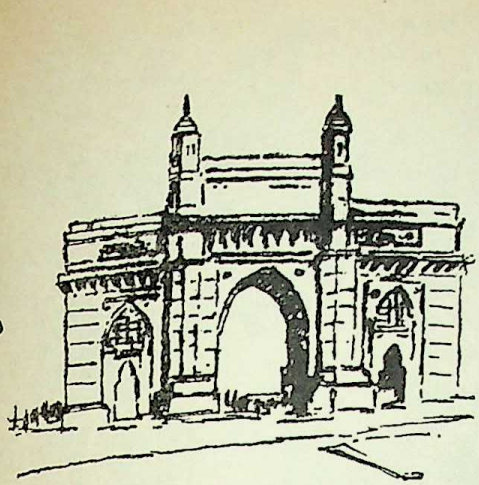

AROUND BOMBAY CITY

★ *Agriculture be given top priority*

★ *Miss a meal on Monday*

★ *Children's Day Celebrations in Bombay*

★ *Pathans pledge sacrifice for attaining Pakhtoonistan*

★ *Cheap tenement scheme*

★

THE Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, emphasised the need for political and social workers to join hands with the people and agriculturists to overcome the most difficult food situation confronting the State.

Inaugurating in Bombay on November 12 a four-day seminar on 'defence orientation-*cum*-plan publicity', organised by the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Maharashtra Pradesh, for workers in the western Maharashtra region, Shri Naik expressed concern that a new class of political and social workers was coming up in the country which was good at only tendering advice as to what people should do without themselves doing anything.

The Chief Minister pointed out that in a democracy the people were more powerful than the Government and therefore the enormous man-power available in the country should be utilised for planned development, and in the present context of food shortage, it should be utilised for the agricultural programme on priority basis. The financial strength of the State being limited, Shri Naik emphasised that people should not become 'Subsidy minded' but make efforts on their own.

The Chief Minister advised the B. S. S. workers to give proper guidance to the people in the rural areas and actually work with them. The farmers in the State were very enthusiastic about stepping up the food production and what they needed was constructive guidance. The food situation was a challenge to the workers in the various fields and the officials in the Agriculture and Administrative departments, he added.

Presiding over the function, Lt. Gen. S. P. P. Thorat, emphasised the need for maintaining morale of the people by training them in civil defence measures.

Welcoming, Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly and Pradesh Chairman of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, said that the seminar would draw a programme of action for the B. S. S. workers in respect of the four important fronts, namely, food situation, civil defence, secular character of the country and inculcation of a sense of sacrifice among the people, in the present emergency.

Holding price line vital

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, underlined the need for a self-imposed code of conduct to be evolved and implemented by the members of the business community and reminded them of their responsibility towards community and the country in the matter of maintaining the price line, especially in respect of commodities of daily requirements.

Speaking at a meeting of merchants, traders and businessmen at Sachivalaya, the Chief Minister on November 12, said that even though the trading community was doing its best to implement its promises of maintaining the price line and devote its attention to this problem, there has been cases of rising prices in commodities at some places. He, therefore, wanted them to come together and find out ways and means to remedy the situation. He thought that if the people

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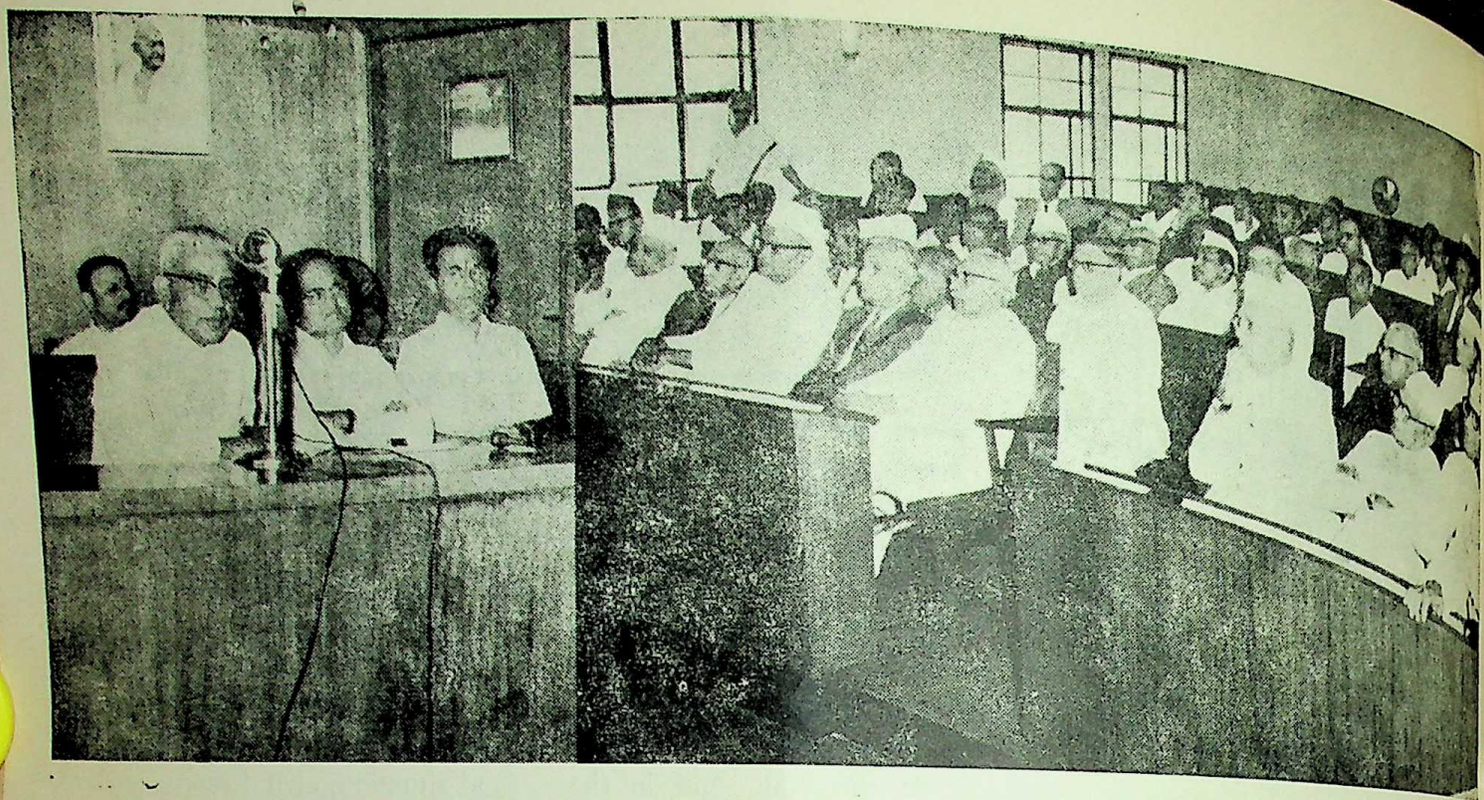

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, addressing the meeting of the representatives of trades and industries at Sachivalaya, on November 12

suffered from the feeling of frustration, that would result in retardation in the defence effort. He appealed to the traders and industrialists to generate proper atmosphere for maintaining price line and create confidence amongst the consumers.

A number of representatives of the trade and industry representing both wholesalers and retailers made a number of suggestions for keeping down prices of various commodities. These suggestions included austerity measures, developing kitchen gardens, export promotion in order to earning foreign exchange for importing law materials which are not available in the country, etc.

In the concluding remarks, the Chief Minister expressed appreciation of general awareness on the part of trade and industry of the need to make various commodities available to consumers at reasonable prices. He asked the associations concerning various communities to thrash out the difficulties they were experiencing in maintaining the prices and gave an assurance that if they approached the Government for any help in solving their problems the same would be readily given.

Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, Shri G. D. Patil, Deputy Minister for Industries, and Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Civil Supplies, attended the meeting.

Priority for fisheries with agriculture

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, in a message wishing success to the fifth meeting of the Central Fisheries Board held in Bombay says that it is a very important juncture for holding the meeting of the Board as fish as a supplementary food can play a vital part today when we are short of foodgrain supplies and facing crop failures due to scarcity of rains.

'Fish production', the Chief Minister says, "had a very good season last year and I hope this year's will be equally bumper. We are doing our best in Maharashtra to boost up the catch of fish. We are also trying to give impetus to inland fisheries through fisheries co-operatives in particular.

"With the long coast line we have in our country, fisheries have a very bright future in serving both the internal consumption needs of the fish-eating population of the country as well as promoting exports and thereby earning handsome foreign exchange.

"If the lot of the fishermen, who are extremely poor, is to be improved and the fisheries production to be substantially increased, together with the other necessary appendages like those of cold storage, ice factories, transport and marketing, it is quite essential that at least in the Fourth Plan fisheries should be given the same bias as agriculture."

Miss a meal on Monday

At the suggestion of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P.

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Naik, the slogan 'Miss a Meal Every Monday' given by the Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, was unanimously endorsed by a meeting of hoteliers and hostel-managements of Greater Bombay, held at Sachivalaya on November 12. However, it was simultaneously suggested that exemption should be given to foreign tourists.

At the meeting which was largely attended, representatives of the various hotel-organisations, who expressed their views in the matter, said that in view of the legal implications involved, Government order to this effect was necessary.

The Chief Minister said that though he himself did not believe so much in issuing Government orders, yet in view of the difficulty pointed out by the hoteliers, the Government after due consultations, would issue such an order shortly.

Tracing the background for such a move, the Chief Minister said that the people all over had already started missing their meals on every Monday evening and the Madras Government had already issued such an order. Therefore, Maharashtra State which was a deficit State at present, was anxious but not so much due to feeling the pinch of the shortage, but due to its anxiety to fall in line with national discipline.

Shri Naik pointed out that Maharashtra, along with the rest of the country, would have to face some difficult times due to the food-shortage in the coming months but he thought that with the implementation of the various measures for increased production the State would not have to face such difficulty.

He appealed to the people to avoid scrupulously the food wastage by all possible methods and try to conserve food as far as possible.

Food Minister's appeal

The Minister for Agriculture, Food and Civil Supplies, Shri P. K. Savant, made an appeal to the people of Maharashtra on November 16 to co-operate with Government in the observance of austerity measures. He pointed out that, as it is, in Greater Bombay, not more than 10 guests can be entertained for service of rice and rice preparations and not more than 50 for service of wheat and wheat preparations ; in other parts of the State, not more than 50 guests can be entertained for service of rice and wheat and their preparations. Though, legally, therefore, he says, it is possible to entertain a larger number of people if these preparations are avoided, in diference to the Prime Minister's appeal to the good sense of the people to observe austerity to the maximum possible extent, it would be advisable for persons who have the occasion to entertain people to restrict the number to the minimum, whatever the occasion and whatever the commodities that will be used for such entertainment. Not only cereals but things such as milk, sugar and other subsidiary foods needs to be conserved.

Stating that this is a matter of national discipline which can best be achieved by the people themselves resolving not to entertain larger number of persons, the Minister said that a similar resolve not to participate in such feasts can also be of great help. So also, caterers can co-operate by agreeing not to take up contracts for feeding larger number of people even though it may mean monetary loss to them.

Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, is seen offering 'address' in a silver casket to Prof. V. G. Rao, on the occasion of his having completed fifty years in the educational and social service spheres, at Patkar's Hall (S.N.D.T.) on November 10 last

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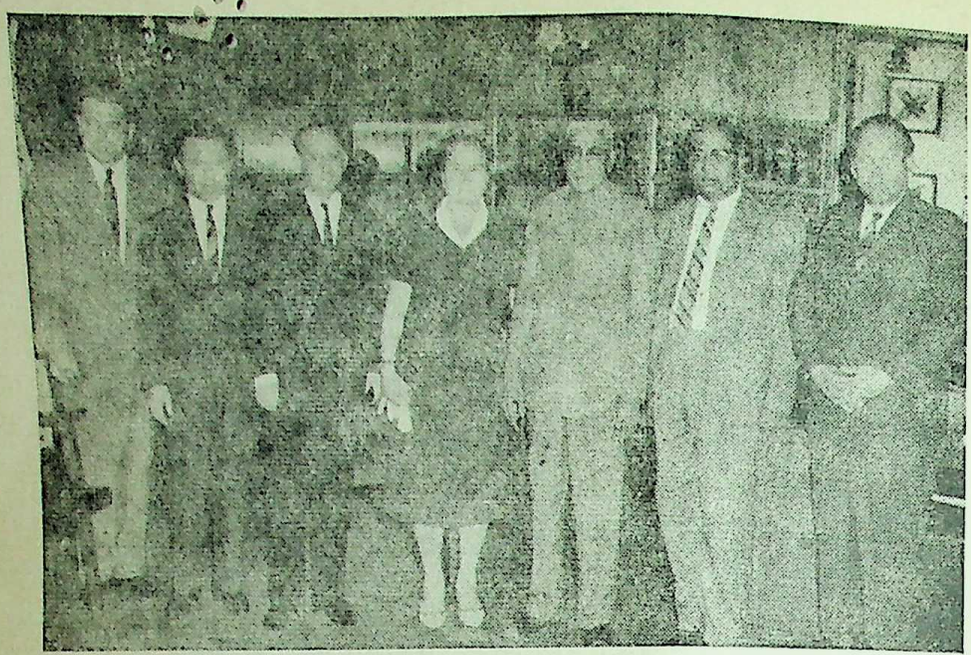

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, is seen along with Madame Jozsef Nagy, Minister for Light Industries, Hungarian People's Republic and other members of the Hungarian Trade Delegation when the members of the Delegation called on the Chief Minister at Sachivalaya on November 11 last

In this national emergency, the Minister said, it is the duty of every citizen to co-operate with Government in austerity measures. It will be a special duty of national-minded citizens who would come to know in advance of such possible feasts being held, to persuade the persons concerned to desist from the feasts. The Minister also said that the trustees and managements of temples are expected to observe these restrictions even though they may be serving food as 'bhoga' or 'prasad' or serving free food as a matter of charity, as such service leads to wastage and wastage at all costs has to be avoided.

Planning plays a vital role

Inaugurating the Social Science Seminar on Fourth Five-Year Plan of the State held at the Siddharth College under the 'Plan Week of the Planning Forum', on November 15, the Minister for Finance, Shri S. K. Wankhede, emphasised the importance of planning in the economic development. He said one could not imagine development without planning.

The Minister said that it was illusion that Maharashtra State as a whole was the most industrialised State because industries in the State were concentrated in Bombay-Poona area and the vast tract of hinterland was underdeveloped to a great extent. He therefore stressed the need for decentralisation of industries in the State and making available the technical know how to the countryside.

The Minister explained the various projects and schemes proposed to be undertaken in the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the State.

Earlier, Shri S. V. Deshpande Principal of the College, welcomed

THEY ALSO SERVE

Udyogini, a league of working women in the city, has devised a novel method of serving the valiant Jawans by entertaining them at the canteen specially run by them at the Bombay Central Railway Station of the Western Railway. The Jawans who visit that station either on their way to the front or back are served there with sumptuous quantity of snacks, tea and coffee.

The canteen that remains open from 6-00 to 9-30 in the morning and again from 4-30 to 10-30 in the evening, started functioning on September 20 when Smt. Tara Cherian, Chairman of the Welfare, Amenities and Rehabilitation Committee, served the first cup of tea to a Jawan.

Along with snacks and tea, gift parcels containing cigarettes, bidis, match boxes, greeting cards, books and magazines and various other useful articles are also presented to the Jawans. Special attention is given at this canteen to the wounded Jawans who arrive at the railway station in the very early hours of the day.

The endeavour has drawn tremendous response from the general public, particularly from women's institutions. There has been a continuous flow of gifts in the form of raw materials and various other articles. The Institutions like the R. K. Studios and the Western Railways have extended their fullest support and co-operation to Udyogini. The R. K. Studios have helped in decorating the canteen, free of charge, and the Western Railways have provided free place and furniture for the canteen.

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the Minister. Shri L. D. Shetty proposed a vote of thanks.

T.B. a socio-economic problem

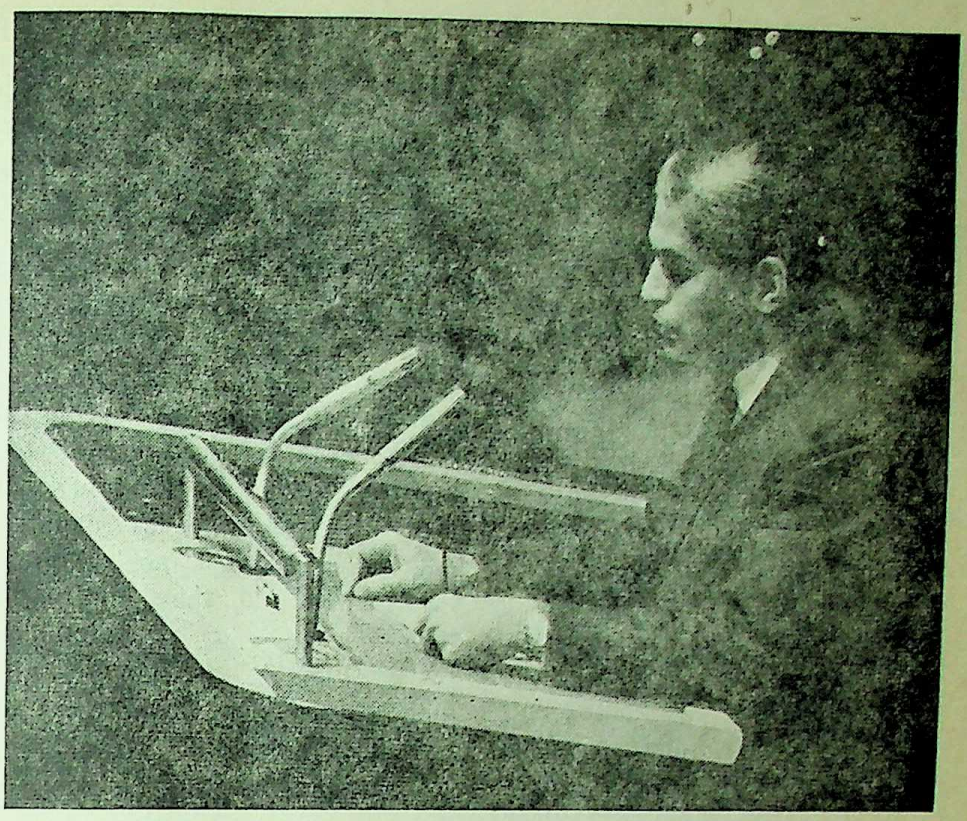
The Minister for Housing, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, said that tuberculosis was not only a medical problem but a socio-economic also as it was rampant at the place where there were problems of nutrition and housing.

Shri Taleyarkhan was inaugurating the Anti-T.B. campaign launched by the Citizens' Welfare Committee, Parel, in collaboration with the Maharashtra State Anti-T.B. Association and the Bharatiya Arogya Nidhi on the auspicious day of the birth anniversary of the late Pandit Nehru. The Minister said that Pandit Nehru was keenly interested in eradication of T.B. and made frequent enquiries with him when he was the Minister for Public Health, as regards the measures taken by the State Government against the disease.

The Minister said that like malaria, tuberculosis could be eradicated from the country provided proper precautions were taken in time. He pointed out that the tuberculosis problem could not be solved by the Governmental efforts alone but private organisations had to come forward to help the Government. He stressed the need for organising B. C. G. and mass miniature radiography campaigns. Hospitalisation of all the T.B. patients was neither possible nor necessary, Shri Taleyarkhan said and stressed the need for home treatment.

Shri Taleyarkhan complimented the Association on organising the Anti-T.B. drive in the labour area.

The Association donated two radio sets to the Wadia Children's Hospital and ten cement mosaic benches to Kamgar Maidan where the function was held.



Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Urban Development, addressed the United Nations General Assembly on October 15 as a member of the Special Indian Delegation to the historic session of the General Assembly

Dr. M. D. Deshmukh, Hon. General Secretary of the Maharashtra State Anti-T.B. Association, welcomed the Minister. Dr. R. M. Nadkarni also spoke on the occasion on the role of Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

Messages received from the President of India, the Prime Minister, the Governor, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, and several other leaders wishing the campaign a success were read out by Shri Vijay Raj, Hon. General Secretary of the Welfare Association.

Realise responsibility towards society

The Minister for Social Welfare, Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhonsale, broadcasting her talk on the eve of the Children's Day from the Bombay Station of the All India Radio asked the children to discharge their responsibilities they owed to society.

The Social Welfare Minister said that the Late Prime Minister Shri Nehru had an instense love for the children. November 14—the birthday of Pandit Nehru—was being celebrated as the Children's Day all over the country. He was no more with us but nobody could forget his services as he was the architect of the modern India.

The children who had an important role to play in future would have to work hard for the preservation of freedom and prosperity of the country. The students should well realise their responsibility towards the society right from the school days, she added.

Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhonsale, reminding the children to cultivate

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three things viz. study, sound physique and disciplined behaviour. She advised them to join to the National Cadet Core for receiving military training in large numbers.

Inculcate patriotism amongst students

In the light of the present Chinese and Pakistani aggression, there was a need for discipline in the country and therefore a sense of partiotism and discipline should be inculcated amongst the students on whose shoulders rested the future of the country, said Smt. Nirmala Raje Bhonsale, Minister for Social Welfare.

The Minister was addressing a Children's Day rally organised by the State Education Department at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Grounds, Parel.

The children presented various items of drill and cultural programmes on the occasion.

Shri K. C. Mohile, Education Inspector, Greater Bombay, welcomed the Minister and also proposed a vote of thanks.

Children's Day celebrations in Bombay

A huge children's rally was held at the Brabourne Stadium to celebrate the 'Children's Day' on November 14—the birth anniversary of the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru—under the auspices of the Citizens' Defence Committee of Dhobi Talao.

Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Union Minister for Law and Social Security, who was the chief guest, inspected the parade and took the salute at the march past. Kumar Vilas Shivram Gurav, a VI standard boy of the Worli Police Camp Upper Primary School, commanded the parade.

The school children of primary and secondary schools in the city also presented folk dances and chorus war songs on the occasion. Sweets were distributed to the children.

Addressing the rally, Shri Hajarnavis paid tributes to late Shri Nehru and said that he had great affection for the children and took keen interest in the child welfare even when he was in the midst of difficult political and other problems facing the country. Although Nehru was a great leader who led the country to independence and later moulded the destiny of the country, he had a mind as pure as that of a child.

The Union Minister exhorted the children to learn from Nehru's life as the future of the country lay in their hands.

Shri Bhanushankar Yagnik presided over the function.

Dr. N. N. Kailas, Deputy Minister for Education and Chairman of the Dhobi Talao Citizens' Defence Committee, and Shri Genda Singh, Uttar Pradesh Minister for Agriculture, also spoke on the occasion.

Shri Dhirubhai Parikh, Municipal Corporator, welcomed the chief guest and Smt. Madhuriben Shah, Education Officer of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, proposed a vote of thanks.

Several programmes in celebration of the Children's Day were organised in Bombay on November 14, the birthday anniversary of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, whose special-interest in child welfare is well-known. On the same day, the Education and Social Welfare Department organised two free shows of documentary films at Birla Kreeda Kendra, Chowpatty, for the students of primary classes only.

In the evening the ballet 'Chhatrapati Shivaji' was presented by Sachin Shankar Group at Rang Bhavan, Dhobitalao, Bombay for the benefit of the children.

Tanzanian Parliamentary Delegation

A four-member parliamentary delegation from Tanzania, headed by Hon. Mr. Lusinde, Minister for Communications and Transport, was received at Santacruz airport by Shri V. S. Page, Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council, Shri V. N. Desai, Deputy Chairman, Legislative Council and Shri S. H. Belavadi, Secretary to the Legislature and Smt. Alhaide, M.L.C. on November 16.

The other members of the delegation were: Mr. M. Ponda, Mr. M. Sekwa and Mr. Bakanpenja, Secretary. The delegation during its brief stay visited the Aarey Milk Colony, the Handloom House and the Council Hall. The delegation left Bombay for Delhi in the evening.

Governor expresses grief

Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, has expressed his heart-felt condolences at the sad demise of His Holiness Dr. Saifuddin Saheb, spiritual head of the Bohra community.

In a letter addressed to Mazoon Saheb M. Burhanuddin Saheb, the successor of Dr. Saifuddin, the Governor says, "My wife and I were greatly grieved to hear of the death in Matheran of Syedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb yesterday. We have lost a profound scholar and a man of God. We send you our sincere condolences.

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May the Syedna's soul rest in peace."

Loss—irrepairable

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, has said in his condolence message on the death of His Holiness Dr. Saifuddin, Spiritual Head of Dawoodi Bohra Community, that the loss to the community was irreparable. The Chief Minister Says, "I am deeply pained to hear the sad news of the demise of His Holiness Dr. Saifuddin. I knew His Holiness personally for many years. He was a fine friend and a highly enlightened religious leader. The loss to the Community is irreparable. I send my deepest condolences to the members of the community."

Pathans pledge sacrifice for attaining Pakhtoonistan

The Pathans in the city pledged to sacrifice everything for the attainment of Pakhtoonistan at a meeting organised to celebrate Pakhtoon Day by the Pakhtoon Jirga-I-Hind, at Bombay, recently.

Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, who was the chief guest on the occasion, assured them of full support of India for the cause of Pakhtoonistan. He said that all the people in this country held Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in high esteem and had a great deal of affection towards him.

An amount of Rs. 3,000 was donated towards the National Defence Fund as the contribution of the members of the Pakhtoon Jirga-I-Hind, as their first instalment, on the occasion.

Shri Patil emphasised that all the Pakhtoon organisations in the city should come together and make united efforts for the cause of Pakhtoonistan. Shri Patil said that Pakistan was a country which had no scruples and sooner the Pakhtoons were freed from the yoke of Pakistan better it would be for them.

Prizes awarded to children

In an inter-school elocution competition, in Marathi held for the award of Lajpatrai Memorial Trophy at the R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel, Bombay, on November 17, Master Deepak Kaikini of the St. Andrew's High School, Bandra, was awarded the first prize ; Miss Shakuntala Dikshit of G. E. I. Institute's Girls' School, Dadar, the second prize and Master Ashok Sapre of the Maratha High School, Girgaum, the third prize.

The competition was sponsored by the Maharashtra State Lajpatrai Centenary Committee and was arranged by the Association of Heads of Secondary Schools, Bombay, to observe the death anniversary of Lala Lajpatrai.

Foodgrains donated

Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Agriculture and Civil Supplies, said at Bombay, on November 17, that Government propose to issue shortly cards which would be filled up by the persons who would miss a meal on Monday. On the basis of these cards, it would be possible for the Government to issue less quota on household cards, he added. Shri Savant appealed to social organisations to help Government in this drive.

The Minister was receiving about 20,000 kilograms of foodgrains from the Chinmaya Mission at the K. C. College. Swami Chinmayanandji handed over to the Minister a small bag of foodgrains as a token of the consignment.

Shri Savant expressed his gratitude to the Swamiji under whose inspiration the members of the mission had collected foodgrains in the city. The foodgrains would be utilised in running canteens for Jawans and meeting the deficit.

Small Savings an important item of defence programme

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Small Savings, stated in Bombay on November 15, that in view of the recent increase in defence expenditure small savings had become an important item of defence programme. It has to be given a priority among the school and college activities by applying the yard- stick of patriotic priority of purpose.

Addressing a meeting of the principals of different colleges of Greater Bombay at the Convocation Hall, the Minister said that in Maharashtra there were over 44,000 educational institutions with over 65 lakh students studying in them. If every student decided to contribute a rupee per month it would be possible to collect annually about Rs. 8 crores.

Shri Taleyarkhan said that University of Bombay had kept up its high traditions and would not lag behind in the savings field. He thanked the university and college authorities for having taken keen interest in the promotion of small savings scheme. He hoped that with their help and support it would be possible to infuse an excellent enthusiasm among the students of the colleges and achieve a tremendous success.

Dr. R. V. Sathe, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, welcomed the Minister.

Dr. G. D. Parikh, Rector of the University, proposed a vote of thanks. He said that the educational institutions would do their best in intensification of the small

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savings campaign, considering it as one of the important channels through which they could contribute their mite to the defence of the country.

Savings drive launched

Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Small Savings and Housing, inaugurated a Defence Savings drive in the Maharashtra Housing Board Colony, Bandra (East) at the Samaj Mandir Hall in Bombay, on November 14.

Paying tributes to the memory of the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Taleyarkhan said that the Maharashtra Housing Board had not only undertaken a task of providing shelter to the people but also started welfare activities which were near to the heart of our beloved leader Pandit Nehru.

The Minister stressed the importance of defence savings and said that efforts should be made to save more for strengthening the defence of the country. There was a strong urge among the people to serve the country, but the way should be shown to them.

Shri Taleyarkhan appealed to the people to contribute their mite for the defence of the nation. He also announced that as a part of defence effort, six centres had been started in the housing board colonies to impart training in civil defence.

Referring to the slum clearance scheme in the city, he said, that under the seheme, 50,000 families would be provided shelter within a period of one year. He also advised the people to take maximum advantage of the T.B. eradication scheme.

On this occasion, the Chairman of the Maharashtra Housing Board, Shri N. S. Patil, presented an amount of Rs. 15,000 towards the National Defence Fund on behalf of the employees of the Board which included the donation of contractors also.

Bon voyage to Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan

On the eve of his departure abroad, on November 20, Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Maharashtra's Minister of Housing and Member of the Government of India Delegation to West Asian countries described the mission as of great importance and a challenging assignment. The Minister was addressing a reception meeting of the Walkeshwar-Mahalaxmi Group of Social Welfare Committees under the chairmanship of Shri Heredia, Sheriff of Bombay, at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Shri Taleyarkhan hoped that as a result of the judicious policy followed by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India, it may be possible to remove some of the prejudices about India from the countries the delegation was visiting — prejudices arising from either lack of knowledge or dissemination of false propaganda.

Shri Taleyarkhan hoped that by impressing upon these countries that India was anxious to live in a spirit of peaceful co-existence with her neighbours and that it had shown inexhaustible patience and tolerance in trying to find solutions by peaceful mission, it may be possible to find a favourable reaction to the stand India had taken.

Furthermore, Shri Taleyarkhan added, that the important fact that India has the third largest population of Muslims for any one country of the World and how well treated they are, how they have equality of opportunity in every respect and how loyal they are to the Indian Union, also requires to be brought home in these countries.

Yet another point of great significance, Shri Taleyarkhan said, would be to show the emergence of China as a dangerous force and the collusion between Pakistan and China. As for Kashmir it will be stressed how it became irrevocably a part of India way back in October 1947 and how the issue of plebiscite which has been hammered upon times out of number has been out of all context from the condition that it could have been only considered at the time of the U. N. Resolution of 1948, if Pakistan had completely vacated the aggression in Kashmir then and that self-determination cannot be considered in only a part of any State because that would lead to breaking up most of the States especially the newly constituted Nations.

Shri Heredia presided over the meeting and wished the delegation bon voyage and Smt. Dholekar, Vice-President of the Group, proposed a vote of thanks.

Cheap Tenement Scheme

Further to the declaration of the Scheme for the construction of 25,000 tenements for slum-dwellers declared by Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Housing, a few days ago, there has been quick sanction obtained for proceeding with the implementation of the Scheme and the first instalment of 1,000 tenements will shortly start construction in Manavali to be followed up by similar instalments on the completion of those sanctioned earlier.

The Maharashtra Housing Board has already invited the tenders and the work will commence soon and the first 1,000 tenements are expected to be completed within a month or two. Every tenement will

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comprise of a carpet area of 320 sq. ft. and will accommodate two families with all amenities including a separate entrance, nahni, lavatory and cooking place provided for each portion of the tenement.

When the Scheme, which is taken up in co-ordination with the Municipal Corporation, is ultimately completed, 50,000 slum dweller families or three lakhs of persons will have been accommodated at the rental of only Rs. 11 per tenement, which will be the cheapest housing scheme ever undertaken by any Government in the country, and which will also have a durability of well over 30 to 40 years in spite of the fact that only 9½ per cent cement will be utilised on the construction of the tenement, the rest of which will be built from lime, mortar and asbestos sheets for roofing.

Guru Nanak birthday celebration

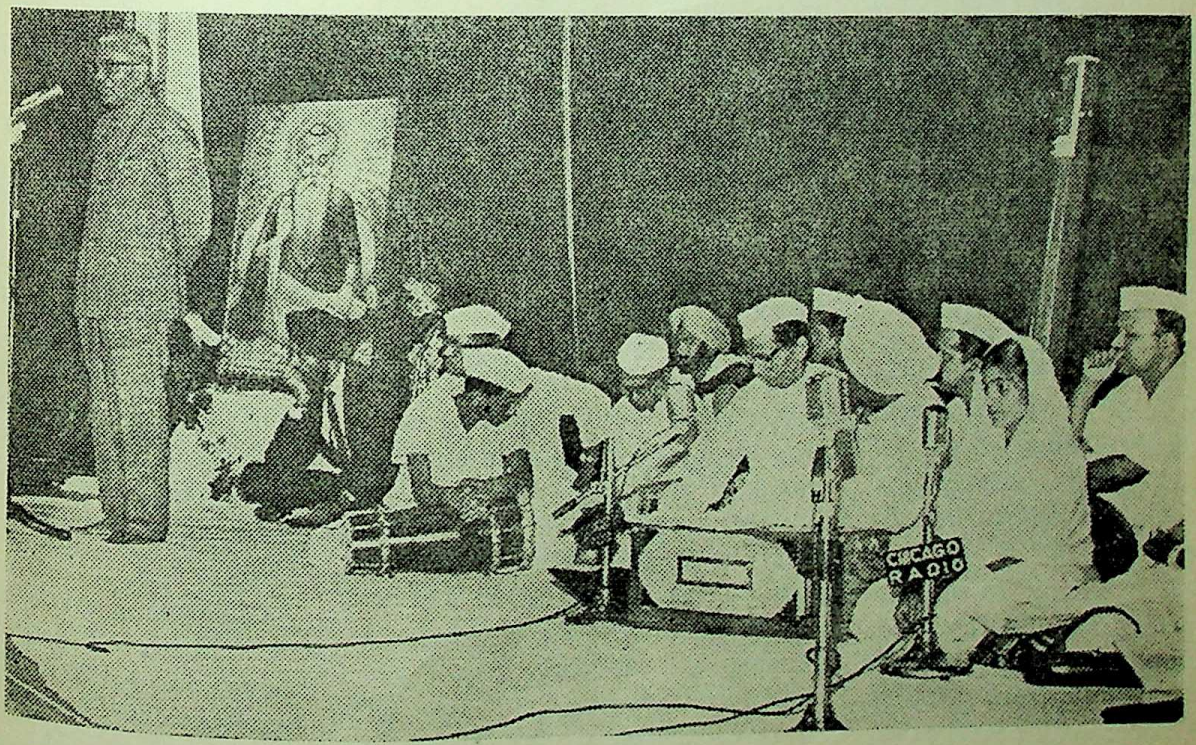
Guru Nanak's birthday was celebrated by the management of Ranjit Daily and Weekly publications at Bhulabhai Desai Auditorium. The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, presided over the function.

Bhajans of Guru Nanak were sung by famous Maharashtrian Artistes, Shri Dasharath Pujari and party. Shri Ranjit Singh Johar in his welcome speech said that Sikhs and Maharashtrians have been in close friendship and relations from the last five hundred years. Both of them have stood together for Bhakhti and Shakti. In the 15th Century Guru Nanak Devji from Punjab visited Maharashtra and Saint Namdev, a great saint of Maharashtra, went to Punjab and stayed there for 18 years. Next was the visit of Shri Guru Gobind Singh to Nanded (Maharashtra). He fought many battles against the Moghul Emperor Aurangzeb against whom Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was also fighting. Later on, many battles were fought by the Sikhs and Mahrathas against the foreign aggressors, namely Ahmed Shah Abdali. It is said that Ahmed Shah Abdali dynamited the sacred Hari Mandir of Amritsar (Golden Temple) and the Maratha Chief Shri Holkar and Raghunath Rao donated Rs. 1,25,000 to rebuild it.

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, praised the teachings of Guru Nanak which unite the people. He said Punjab has suffered a lot during the Pakistan invasion and the people of Punjab have fought well and taught a good lesson to Pakistan.

Freedom From Hunger Committee

Addressing a meeting of the State Level Committee of Freedom From Hunger Campaign held to chalk out the future programme of the work at Sachivalaya, Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Agriculture, Food and Civil Supplies, who is also chairman of the Committee, said that a definite change had taken place in the attitude of the people in the country during the past some weeks towards the problem of food and nutrition and agricultural production.



The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, addressing a gathering on the occasion of Guru Nanak's birthday celebration. Shri Dasharath Pujari and his party who sang bhajans are seen near the portrait of Guru Nanak.

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Chief Justice H. K. Chainani

Shri H. K. Chainani, Chief Justice of Maharashtra, passed away at 8-30 p.m. on November 28, 1965, at the Hurkisondas Hospital in Bombay. He had been admitted to the hospital in an unconscious condition with multiple injuries sustained when he was knocked down by a car on the night of November 14. He was 61.

The meeting of the committee, was attended by the Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Shri Y. J. Mohite, Shri H. G. Patil, Shri Ramkrishna Bajaj, Shri N. K. Tirpude, Shri R. C. Joshi, Additional Development Commissioner to Government and Shri Y. H. Pitke, Director of Publicity and Secretary to the Committee.

The Minister referred to the new appeal launched by the F. A. O. from October 16, under the auspices of the Freedom From Hunger Campaign, appealing the young men and the women of the world to devote 21 hours of their time for a period of 21 weeks in the programme undertaken under the campaign. He said that the appeal, called as the Young World Mobilization Appeal, had been launched to commemorate the event of the completion of 21st year of existence of the U. N. O. and F. A. O. He said that a separate committee for launching a programme in the State had been formed under the chairmanship of Smt. Kusumtai Wankhede.

Shri Savant said that the appeal launched by the world body was expected to general a perennial enthusiasm in the young people for growing more food for meeting the hunger. The programme launched under the appeal he said involved implementation of action projects of formation of youth clubs which would take up some definite scheme of land development, poultry, kitchen, gardening, compost making, fumigation of crops, drainage of water logged areas and some such projects.

Reviewing the progress of the work done by the committee in the last 5 years, the Minister said that two more schemes—one for setting up of a model piggery unit at the Aarey Colony and another that of an agricultural and social welfare project at Yarla, near Nagpur—had been recommended by the State Committee. He said that a scheme for the water supply to eight villages in Ratnagiri district which were affected by the cyclone in 1961, was also under consideration and a cash grant of about 82,000 dollars has been sanctioned. The Finish Committee for Freedom From Hunger Campaign was giving the aid for the purpose. The well water scheme at Tamboli, Kanal and Galel, were nearing completion and work on the piped water scheme at Ginbi, Mond and Baparde would be taken up after the monsoon.

Various suggestions, pertaining to the programme of work undertaken by the Committee, came from the members. Shri N. K. Tirpude, suggested that the projects should be preferably taken up on the block level. He emphasised the need for strengthening the villagers and block level organisations for undertaking projects. Shri Ramkrishna Bajaj suggested for enlisting more and more youth organisations in the work.

Utilise emergency for technological development

Inaugurating a seminar on substitution of scarce materials in small scale industries and defence production, organised by the All India Manufacturers' Organisation, the Minister for Finance, Shri S. K. Wankhede, said at Bombay on October 31, that the present emergency was a blessing in disguise and it would bring into full play the latent talent in the country for meeting the difficulties in the industrial field.

The Finance Minister said that the present foreign exchange position prevented imports of scarce material. The emergency should therefore be utilised for technological development, finding out substitutes for the scarce material. Concerted efforts should be made to earn the foreign exchange through export promotion and also for indigenous manufacture of the scarce material and development of substitutes from locally available mineral ores.

Shri Murarji Vaidya, well-known industrialist, proposed a vote of thanks.

Among those who participated in the seminar, were Shri Prabhu V. Mehta, Shri R. Ganesan, Shri Ram Agrawal, Shri B. D. Toshniwal and Shri H. K. Ghose.

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GENERAL JAYANTO NATH CHAUDHURI, Chief of the Army Staff, has recently been awarded Padma Vibhushan by the President for his exceptional and distinguished service to the country.

Gen. Chaudhuri was born on June 10, 1908 and received his early education in Calcutta and the Highgate School, London. He obtained a nomination to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and was commissioned in February 1928. He joined the 7th Light Cavalry.

Gen. Chaudhuri attended a course at Staff College, Quetta, in 1940 and immediately after, went overseas with the famous 5th Indian Division with whom he saw service in the Sudan, Eritrea, Abyssinia and the Western Desert. His last appointment in the Middle East was as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in his Division. He was awarded the OBE and was three times mentioned in Despatches.

On return to India, Gen. Chaudhuri was posted as senior instructor at the Staff College, Quetta. In August 1944, he took over command of the 16th Light Cavalry, the seniormost regiment of the Indian Armoured Corps. This was the first armoured regiment to be led into battle by an Indian Commanding Officer. Under his command, it moved from Quetta to Meiktila, a 3,000-mile march to join in the fighting in Burma. Under his command, the regiment, which was later in the lead of our march on Rangoon, won great renown for its part in the fighting in Central Burma. At the end of the Burma campaign, he saw service in French Indo-China with his regiment and in Java.

With his appointment in January 1946 as Brigadier-in-Charge, Administration, Malaya Command, Gen. Chaudhuri was the third Indian Brigadier in the Indian Army. In 1946, he was selected to command the Indian Victory Contingent to London. Again a year later, he went to England to attend a course at the Imperial Defence College, one of the first two Indian officers to attend it. On his return to India in November 1947, he became Brigadier (Plans) and later Director of Military Operations and Intelligence at Army HQ. In February 1948, he was promoted Major General and became officiating Chief of the General Staff.

In May 1948, Gen. Chaudhuri took over command of the 1st Armoured Division which played a major role in the Hyderabad Operations. At the successful and of the 'Police Action' in Hyderabad, Gen. Chaudhuri was appointed Military Governor of the State in September 1948, in which office he continued till December 1949. He commanded the

1st Armoured Division until he became Adjutant General, Army HQ, in January 1952. In January 1953, he again took over as Chief of the General Staff, Army HQ. In December 1955, he left Army HQ and took over command of a Corps in the rank of Lieut-General. In 1956, he headed a military delegation to China.

Gen. J. N. Chaudhuri took over as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, on May 25, 1959 at Poona. As GOC-in-C, Southern Command, he was in overall command of the operations in Goa in December 1961.

General Chaudhuri took over as Chief of the Army Staff on November 20, 1962.

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AIR MARSHAL ARJAN SINGH, DFC, Chief of the Air Staff, has been recently awarded Padma Vibhushan by the President for his exceptional and distinguished service during the Indo-Pak conflict.

Air Marshal Arjan Singh, DFC, who took over as Chief of the Air Staff on August 1, 1964 brings to his job the experience of a keen operational flyer, a trusted commander and an able administrator.

In his Air Force career which started in 1939 Air Marshal Arjan Singh has flown no less than 60 different types of single and multiengined aircraft ranging, from pre-war Harts to modern Gnats and Super Constellations. Even during the Chinese aggression in 1962, he availed himself of the opportunity offered during his inspection visits to do a number of air dropping sorties in the operational areas.

Recognition of Air Marshal Arjan Singh's merit first came when he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross in 1944 for being a " fearless and exceptional pilot with a perfect knowledge of his specialised branch of tactical reconnaissance and as an inspiring squadron commander". In 1945 he was given command of the IAF display flight which toured round India giving demonstrations at various cities.

Another historic occasion in the Chief of Air Staff's flying career was his leading the formation flypast over the Red Fort in New Delhi on August 16, 1947, when the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, unfurled the Indian National Flag for the first time at the historic Fort. Air Marshal Arjan Singh also has the distinction of having led the Republic Day flypast for seven years. In one of these, 110 piston and jet aircraft participated, the largest number up-to-date.

Air Marshal Arjan Singh was born on April 15, 1919, at Lyalpur. He was educated at Montgomery, now in West Pakistan, and later at the Government College, Lahore. He left the college in 1938 on being selected for pilots' training at Cranwell, U.K., which he joined in August of the same year. He was commissioned in the Indian Air Force in December 1939 and saw action in the North-West Frontier, where he began his service with the No. 1 IAF Squadron.

After a short spell of service with the No. 2 IAF Squadron he rejoined the No. 1 Squadron in 1942 a Flying Officer. He remained with the Squadron to command it as a Squadron Leader in the Arakan and Burma Operations in 1944.

He led his Squadron on a number of straffing and reconnaissance sorties in that area.

He was promoted as Wing Commander in 1945. The same year he attended a course at the Staff College, Bracknell, U. K.

Immediately after partition in August 1947, he was promoted Group Captain and given command of the Air Force Station, Ambala. He was posted to Air HQ as Director of Training in August 1948. In the succeeding year he was selected to attend the course at the Joint Services Staff College, Latimore, England. Soon after his return from the United Kingdom he was promoted Air Commodore and appointed Air Officer Commanding Operational Command. In 1952 he was appointed Air Officer-in-Charge, Personnel and Organisation at Air HQ. He was reposted to Operational Command as its Air Officer Commanding and promoted Air Vice-Marshal in June 1960. His appointment was upgraded and re-designated as Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief Operational Command, which he held till 1961. He was thus perhaps the only officer to have held the overall command of the operational squadrons of the Indian Air Force for almost seven years. After a term in Air HQ as Air Officer-in-Charge, Administration from 1961 to the end of 1962, he was appointed Deputy Chief of the Air Staff on January 1, 1963. He took over as the Vice-Chief of the Air Staff on August 5 the same year.

He is a graduate of the Imperial Defence College in the United Kingdom having successfully completed the course in 1960.

Air Marshal Arjan Singh was the overall commander of the joint air training exercises ' Shiksha ' held in India in November 1963 with the United States Air Force, the Royal Air Force and the Royal Australian Air Force.

Air Marshal Arjan Singh was a member of the Indian Defence team which visited Washington for talks with the United States Defence officials earlier this year.

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

- *Public Holidays during 1966*
- *Concessions to freedom fighters*
- *Mankar Prize for bravery*
- *Water Courses Construction Campaign*
- *Thermal Power Station at Nasik*

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THE Government of Maharashtra has declared the following days as public holidays during the year 1966 :

New Year's Day (January 1—Pausa 11) ; Ramzan-Id (Id-ul-Fitr) (1st Shawwal) (January 24—Magha 1) ; Republic Day (January 26—Magha 6) ; Holi Vasantotsava (Holi—Second Day) (March 7—Phalguna 16); Gudi Padva (Chaitra Pakladi) (March 23—Chaitra 2) ; Bakrid (Idu'z Zuha) (April 2—Chaitra 12) ; Good Friday (April 8—Chaitra 18) ; Ambedkar Jayanti (April 14—Chaitra 24) ; Shivaji Jayanti (April 22—Vaisakha 2) ; Muharram (May 2—Vaisakha 12) ; Tilak Commemoration Day (August 1—Sravana 10) ; Independence Day (August 15—Sravana 24) and Parsi New Year's Day (August 31—Bhadra 8).

No days have been notified as holidays on Mahavir Jayanti (April 1—Chaitra 13) ; Maharashtra Day (May 1—Vaisakha 11) ; Ganesh Chaturthi (September 18—Bhadra 27) ; Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday (October 2—Asvina 10) ; Dasara (October 23—Kartika 1) ; Diwali (New Year's Day) (November 13—Kartika 22) and Christmas (December 25—Pausa 4), as these holidays fall on Sundays. Bakrid (Idu'z Zuha) and Good Friday have been declared as public holidays in 1966 in view of the fact that many other holidays have fallen on Sundays.

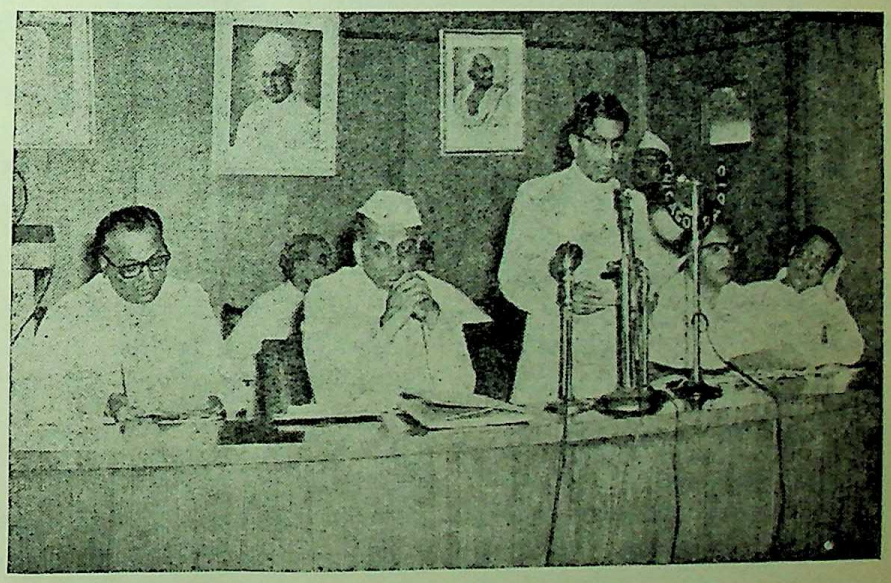
Concessions to freedom fighters

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to grant the following concessions to freedom fighters in the matter of distribution of Government waste lands, house sites, etc.

The freedom fighters who agree to cultivate the land personally will be included in the second priority for the purpose of distribution of Government waste land both in non-scheduled and scheduled areas, by relaxing the condition requiring their residence within five miles of such lands.

They will be allotted lands from out of the lands reserved for army personnel and goldsmiths affected by Gold Control Order and will also be treated on par with goldsmiths and given house sites and land for business without auction on payment of market value. In cases where the lands and houses of freedom fighters have been auctioned, alternate house sites and lands will be granted.

The term 'Freedom Fighter' means a person who has suffered imprisonment or detention of not less than one month or who was fined Rs. 100 or more, or who died or was killed in action or in detention, or was awarded capital punishment or became permanently incapacitated due to firing or lathi



Shri C. Subramaniyam, Union Minister for Food, inaugurating the fifth meeting of the Central Board of Fisheries at Sachivalaya, on November 13. Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Fisheries and Shri H. G. Vartak, Deputy Minister are also seen in the picture.

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charges, or lost his job or means of livelihood, or part or whole of his property on account of his participation in the national movement for the emancipation of India.

Mankar Prize for bravery

Any person, other than a member of the fighting services, the Police Force or the Municipal Fire Brigade, who as at personal risk saved human life on land, sea or in air within the Greater Bombay area, during the period from September 1, 1964 to August 31, 1965 will be eligible for a prize of Rs. 125. The prize, known as the Mankar Prize for bravery will be awarded by the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay and Administrator of the Pilot Officer Chandrakant K. Mankar Prize Fund.

Members of the public, who might have performed such a brave act, are requested to send their applications for the prize, together with details of the incidents and some authentic proof in support of their claim, so as to reach the Commissioner of Police at his office opposite Crawford Market before December 11, 1965.

The prize will be awarded to the person who, in the opinion of the Administrator, has performed the best deed during the year. In case the person concerned has died in the performance of the act or due to any injury sustained by him during the course of performing the act, the prize will be given posthumously to the legal heir of that person.

Restriction Order extended

The Government of Maharashtra has extended the duration of the Maharashtra Poha and Kurmura (Restriction on Manufacture) Order 1964 up to November 14, 1966.

The Maharashtra Poha and Kurmura (Restriction on Manufacture) (Amendment) Order, 1965, which provides for the extension of the order, has been published in Part IV-A of the *Maharashtra Government Gazette* Extraordinary, of November 13, 1965. The order imposes certain restrictions on the manufacture of poha and kurmura.

Ad-hoc Hindi Examination Board

The Ad-hoc Hindi Examination Board, conducting Hindi examinations for, Government servants, has been reconstituted by the State Government.

The reconstituted board consists of the Chief Secretary to Government (Chairman) ; Shri G. P. Nene, Secretary, Akhil Bharatiya Hindi Sanstha Sangh, Poona and the Deputy Secretary to Government, General Administration Department (Services) as members ; and the Deputy Secretary to Government and Director of Languages as member-secretary.

Award for International Co-operation essay

Shri J. W. Pandharipande, of the Government College of Science, Nagpur, and Kumari Kalika Ranganekar, of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University, have been given the first and second State award of Rs. 250 and Rs. 150, respectively for the essay competition held by the State Government in connection with the celebration of the International Co-operation Year. They were given the prize for their essays on 'the Need for International Co-operation'.

Urdu daily 'Alfazl' forfeited

The Government of Orissa has prohibited the sale or distribution of the issues from August 12, 1965 of the Urdu daily 'Alfazl' edited by Raushan Din Tanwir and published by Maswood Ahemad and printed at Rabwah, West Pakistan, as it contains prejudicial reports under Defence of India Rule 35(7). These issues as also translation thereof or any extract therefrom or of any translation thereof have also been declared forfeited. The person possessing any copies of these issues should deliver them to the State Government.

Water Courses Construction Campaign

In pursuance of the Prime Minister's appeal to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains in the context of the present emergency and the Chief Minister's firm resolve to make the State self-sufficient within a period of two years, the Government of Maharashtra has decided to construct water courses up to ½ to ⅓rd cusec discharge to irrigate blocks of 25 to 30 acres within the command of all major, medium and minor irrigation schemes. In order to bring home to the cultivators the distinct advantages of the measure in increasing production, the officers of Agricultural Department, the Parishad Agricultural Development Officers, the Block Development Officers and the Extension Officers will play an active role by organising agricultural demonstration, propagating improved practices, use of fertilisers and manures, use of pesticides and plant protection measures.

The construction costs borne, in the first instance, by the Government, will be recovered from the beneficiaries in 15 annual instalments as in the case of soil conservation works. Before starting the work of construction of water courses, the beneficiaries will be required to give written undertakings to that effect.

Non-Co-operative and recalcitrant cultivators, failing persuasions, will be dealt with under the Land

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mprovement Schemes Act and the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act. The Mamlatdars are instructed to dispose of such cases on top priority basis so that the construction work will not stagnate.

The Chief Executive officers and other Zilla Parishad officers are instructed to enlist co-operation of all concerned and obtain undertakings from the beneficiaries. They should ensure that when the water courses are constructed, field channels are dug by the cultivators and water discharges if fully utilised. The Government desires to organise the programme on war footing and seeks co-operation of all agriculturists in making the programme a great success.

Thermal Power Station at Nasik

An agreement was signed recently between the Maharashtra State Electricity Board and the French companies Messrs. Compagnie Electro-Mechanique and Messrs. Societe Francaise des Constructions Babcock et Wilcox, jointly for the supply of the main power station equipment for the new 280 MW Thermal Station at Nasik. The project will be financed through credit facilities made available by the Government of France specially for this project, extending over 13 years. A number of other French companies are also collaborating with the main suppliers, especially Messrs. Alsthom and Messrs. Rhein et Roubaix, for the supply of a part of the equipment. The value of the contract for the equipment from France is about Rupees ten crores. The price of the equipment compares very favourably with the plant and equipment supplied for similar thermal power stations in India.

The Power Station will be located south of the Godavari river, at a distance of about five kilometres from the Nasik Railway Station and the preliminary work in connection with the acquisition of land and the layout of the Power Station and the ancillary works is already in progress.

The project will be the largest single project to be executed with French Credit and French technical collaboration, and will be a landmark in the development of closer relations between India and France. The Government of France through their diplomatic representatives in India have shown considerable enthusiasm in sponsoring the project and the French suppliers have been very co-operative and helpful in finalising the contract.

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MAHATMA JYOTIBA PHULE

Maharashtra paid homage to the memory of the late Mahatma Jyotiba Phule on his death anniversary on November 27. The great reformist of Maharashtra had worked throughout his life for the uplift of the downtrodden. He held the view that unless illiteracy, particularly among womenfolk was removed, and untouchability eradicated, there could be no real prosperity for the society.

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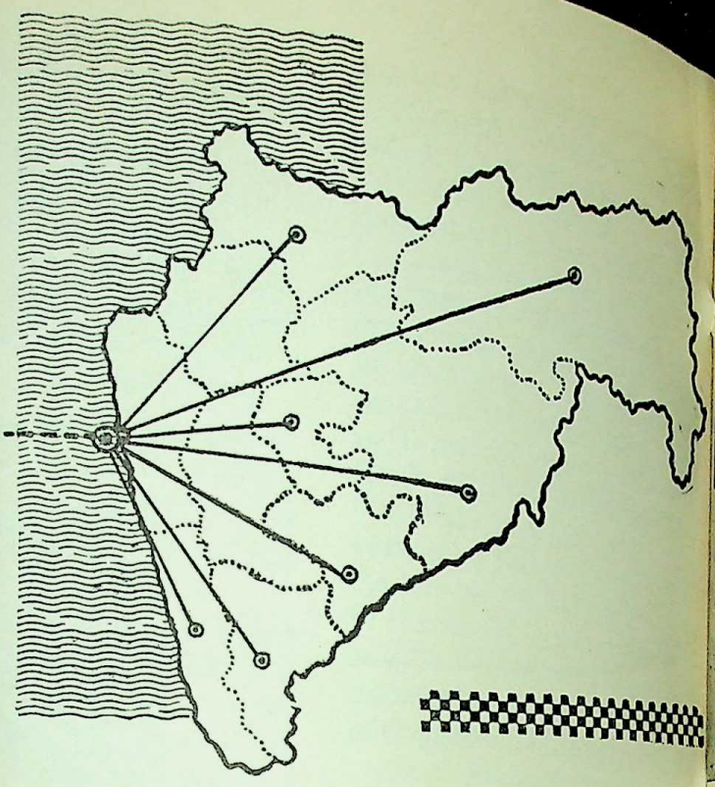
NEWS FROM DISTRICTS



★ *Make the State Self-sufficient in food*

★ *Prize distribution at Wrestling Conference*

★ *Strengthen defence efforts*

★ *Agricultural schemes reviewed*

★ *Water Reservoir at Basmat*

★ *All-time record production of sugar*

★

THE Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, reiterated the firm resolve of Government to make the State self-sufficient in foodgrains within a period of two years. Addressing a public meeting at Bhir on November 15, he exhorted the farmers to tighten their belts in order to win on the food front. He said that Government had extended several concessions to them and they must make their full use.

The Chief Minister was given 1,120 grams of gold for investment in gold bonds on the occasion. Thanking the investors for their investment, Shri Naik urged the womenfolk to come forward with their gold and prove that they did not lag behind in making sacrifice for the country. Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home, presided.

The Chief Minister also inaugurated the first stage of the Bhir Water Supply Scheme, completed at a cost of Rs. 21 lakhs.

Addressing the district officers, the Chief Minister underlined the need for close co-ordination between the various departments in order to implement effectively the policies of Government.

Enthuse children with valiant spirit

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, stated that the educational institutions should change the pattern of their education according to times and imbibe a spirit of valour and sacrifice among the children to produce heroes like Abdul Hamid, Gupte and Ramchandani. The Minister was addressing a gathering of students of the Vivekanand Mahavidyalaya, at Kolhapur on November 13.

The Home Minister said that it was because of the valiant and courageous fight given by our young Jawans, falling between age of 20 to 25 years from all communities, and supreme sacrifices made by them that the country could defeat the sinister design of Pakistan. Shri Desai also said that a large number of youths from the State should join the army.

Water supply by diesel engine

Shri H. G. Vartak, Deputy Minister for Public Health, Khar Lands and Fisheries, performed puja of a diesel engine by switching on the button for supplying water to the rabi crop in five acres of land at Ukshi in Ratnagiri taluka on November 10. The land will produce summer paddy, vegetables and cereals.

Speaking on the occasion, the Deputy Minister called on local institutions and gram panchayats

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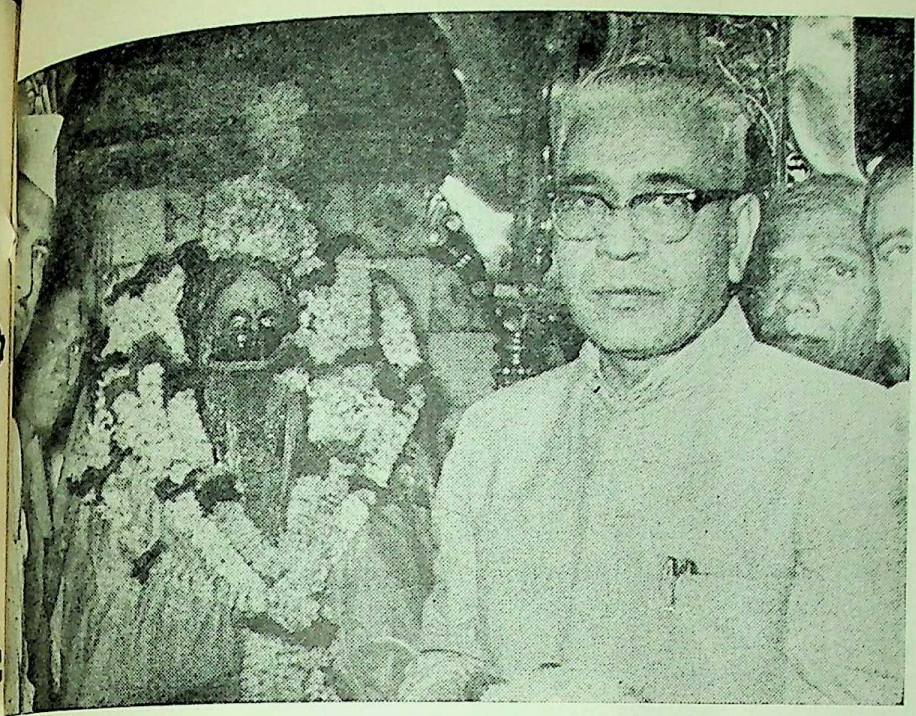

The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, had a darshan of Goddess Tuljabhavani at Tuljapur on November 15

to initiate the summer crops in the days of food shortage.

The Deputy Minister personally ploughed some land and participated in the construction of bandhara work in the village. The Deputy Minister visited M/s. D. A. Naik and Company, fish exporters and the Government cold storage.

Prize distribution at Wrestling Conference

Presiding over the prize distribution ceremony of the tenth session of the Maharashtra State Wrestling Conference at Nasik on November 12, Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, commended the conference on its encouraging the youth to participate in athletic contests. The conference was attended by wrestlers from all over the State.

The Minister said that he was happy to note that the conference spent Rs. 1,65,000 on milk for the wrestlers out of the amount of Rs. 1,76,000 given as assistance to the conference by the State Government.

Shri Desai made special mention of Ratnagiri district for not participating on large scale in the conference and appealed to the organisers to pay more attention to that district as it was advanced in giving more Jawans for the country's defence.

Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, distributed prizes to Shri Ganpat Khedkar of Kolhapur, who earned the name of Maharashtra Kesari, and other winners. He also declared publication of a book in Marathi entitled, 'Bharatiya Mallavidya—Uday Va Vikas' on the occasion.

Co-operate to tide over food situation

The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, exhorted the people to co-operate with each other to tide over the present difficult food situation.

Inaugurating a branch of the Satara District Central Co-operative Bank, at Nagthana recently, the Home Minister said that the co-operative movement had relieved the farmers from the clutches of the money-lenders, now it should steer the State out of the food scarcity.

Shri D. S. Jagtap, Deputy Minister for Rural Development, presided.

Strengthen the defence effort

Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, said at Poona recently that industrial peace was vital to strengthen defence effort.

Speaking at the Industrial Relations Sub-Committee meeting of the Poona City Civil Defence Committee, Shri Tidke hailed Poona City for creating a healthy atmosphere to maintain industrial peace.

Shri B. D. Killedar, Mayor of Poona, presided.

Referring to the paucity of raw materials in the engineering and copper, brass utensils manufacturing industry, Shri Tidke said that the State Government would take up the issue to the Central Government.

The Minister said that it was the policy of the Government to encourage quick settlement of the employer and employee problems on non-official level.

Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home and Labour, was present.

In the evening, the Labour Minister visited the Maratha Chamber of Commerce and Industry where he discussed with the representatives of employers the question of giving to the workers a part of their salary in kind. These articles could be distributed through co-operative societies. In view of the present soaring prices of essential articles, Shri Tidke told them to give a serious thought to his suggestion.

Shri S. L. Kirloskar welcomed the Minister.

Agricultural schemes reviewed

A conference of the officers was held at Ratnagiri recently under

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the chairmanship of Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Agriculture and Civil Supplies, to take a review of agricultural and related schemes on the State and local levels.

Prominent among those who attended the conference were Dr. M. B. Ghatage, Director of Agriculture; Shri Abdul Rehman, Director of Animal Husbandry; Shri Shaikh, Superintending Agricultural Officer, Dairy Development Commissioner; Shri K. V. Rane, President, Zilla Parishad and Shri D. N. Capoor, Collector, Ratnagiri district.

On this occasion cheques for Rs. 2,066 and Rs. 101 in cash were presented to the Minister, on behalf of the Soil Conservation Division and students of Agricultural School, Shirgaon, respectively, towards the National Defence Fund.

Development work in Yeotmal

Shri Madhusudan Vairale, Deputy Minister for Irrigation, has complimented Yeotmal district on the utilisation of 88 per cent of the plan provision for various development schemes.

Shri Vairale was speaking recently at a meeting of the members of Legislature from Yeotmal district, Zilla Parishad members and officers convened to discuss the plan progress. Shri Vairale said out of the total outlay of Rs. 478 lakhs, expenditure till September end was Rs. 420 lakhs. He called on the officers and non-officials to continue concerted efforts for complete utilisation of plan allotments.

Shri Vairale especially complimented the minor irrigation division of the district for completing the plan provision for minor irrigation which was the need of the hour.

Addressing another meeting, Shri Vairale called for all round efforts to attain self-sufficiency to combat the food crisis aggravated by the inadequate rainfall in the region. He announced that the Yeotmal district would get Rs. 15 lakhs to start scarcity works and to provide employment. He also announced that five compressor units would be given to the Zilla Parishad for deepening the wells.

Miss a meal move

In response to the 'miss a meal move' sponsored by the Prime Minister, the Hotel Owners' Association, Nanded, has resolved not to serve any preparations of rice and wheat or their products in the hotels and completely close the serving of meals in the hotels and restaurants as well as through tiffin carriers on Mondays (evening), during the month of November.

Construction of kutchha bandharas

The Minister for Irrigation, Power, Buildings and Communications, Shri S. B. Chavan, inspected 175 kutchha bandharas at Deglur, 60 miles from Nanded, constructed by the villagers within three weeks, during his tour of Nanded district, recently.

Commending the efforts of the villagers, Shri Chavan said that more such bandharas should be constructed to enable the farmers to take three crops in one year. The Sarpanch presented to the Minister an amount of Rs. 101 towards the National Defence Fund.

Addressing a public meeting at Deglur, Shri Chavan said that ceaseless efforts should be made to make the country self-sufficient in all respects. The Deglur Taluka Citizens' Defence Committee handed over an amount of Rs. 2,928 to the Minister, towards the National Defence Fund.

At Mudkhed, Shri Chavan received a sum of Rs. 5,001 for the National Defence Fund. Addressing the villagers, Shri Chavan stated that a programme of installing 500 pumping sets up to January 26, 1966, had been taken in hand in Nanded district.

Water reservoir at Basmat

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation, Power, Buildings and

The Minister for Home, Shri D. S. Desai, inaugurated the Jambhli-Takawade Water Supply Scheme on Panchganga river on November 13. The Rs. 4½ lakh scheme will irrigate about 900 acres of land.

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Finance Minister, Shri S. K. Wankhede, was the Chief guest for the children's programme, organised by the Education and Social Welfare Board at the Birla Krida Kendra on November 14 last. Also seen in the group are State Ministers Shri N. M. Tidke and Dr. N. N. Kailas.

ommunications, performed the oomi puja of the water reservoir Basmat, near Parbhani, recently.

Speaking on the occasion, he mplimented the Basmat Municility on the good work it had been oing in meeting the primary needs f the people.

The Irrigation Minister remarked at among the Marathwada districts arbhani was much ahead in the atter of water supply and irrigaon schemes. He thought that if aximum utilisation of water was ade in all districts of the State ere would be no shortage of odgrains.

ll-out defence efforts needed

ddressing the members of the hir District Citizens' Defence ommittee, at Bhir on November 15, e Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, plained various aspects of defence fort and laid special emphasis on vestment in Gold Bonds and osting food production. Old ideas gold as a sign of social prestige and dignity did not hold good in the present context and therefore, deserved to be discarded. He appealed to the women to give their ornaments for defence of the nation and said that defence of the country was a continuous process without end and massive efforts by entire population of the country.

The Chief Minister said that augmenting food production and other necessities was an important part of defence effort, and the zilla parishads had to play a vital role in that sphere. He appealed to the farmers to emulate the example of Japan by utilising every inch of land and adopting improved methods of cultivation.

Shri Naik warned the people against complecency and slackening of defence efforts.

Shri Kalyanrao Patil, Deputy Home Minister was present on the occasion.

Equitable distribution of scarce goods

Addressing a meeting of the District Defence Committee at Parbhani on November 13, the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, appealed to the people to subordinate personal interest to national interest and face the challenge posed by nature with the same zeal and courage with which they faced the Chinese and Pakistan aggression. He underlined

Shri D. S. Jagtap, Deputy Minister for Rural and Urban Development addressing the rally of Army personnel held at Satara

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the vital need of boosting up production and equitable distribution of scarce goods among all sections to tide over the present difficulties.

Emphasising the need of effecting economy in expenditure and avoidance of waste, Shri Naik said that if demand for goods was not cut down, the price rise and consequent hardships were inevitable. He said that creating artificial scarcity by cornering goods was in no way less dangerous than the Pak or Chinese invasion.

The Chief Minister made a fervent appeal to women to eschew their love for gold and pomp and invest in gold bonds. This, he said, was most important part of the defence effort since it would enable the country to tide over foreign exchange difficulties and make possible purchase of machinery and raw material so vitally needed in the present situation.

Refferring to concessions given to farmers to raise second crop, Shri Naik said farmers would rise to the occasion and do their duty. He visualised a picture in which each village would work with new enthusiasm and farmers would vie with one another in stepping up production.

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, urged the mercantile community to hold the price line and avoid hoarding and profiteering.

Chief Minister's call to defence committees

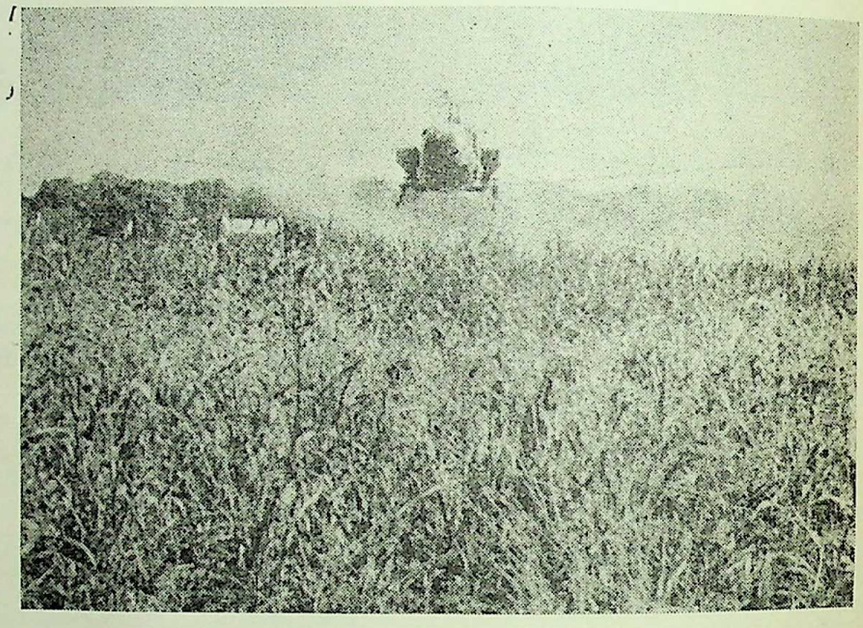
Addressing a meeting of the District Defence Committee at Osmanabad on November 15, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, called en the defence committees to harness and channelise the available human energy and material for boosting up defence efforts. He said masses must be enthused and climate of confidence and responsibility must be created.

The Chief Minister said that the country was faced with a number of problems at present and food was a formidable one which could be met by pooling all resources in men, money and material. He expressed his confidence that every patriotic persons, be he a farmer, trader, wage-earner or housewife, would realise its responsibility towards the country and discharge it honestly, sincerely and courageously.

lent recruitment work in defence forces and suggested starting of feeding centres for prospective recruits.

Shri M. B. Panse, Collector, welcomed the Chief Minister and Shri Sangramrao Maknikar, President, Zilla Parishad, gave an account of the defence efforts in the district.

Shri K. S. Sonavane, Minister for Co-operation, was present on the occasion.



Picture shows aerial spraying operations of pesticides for crop protection started at the hands of the Chairman, Rahuri Sugar Factory, Shri Baburao Tanpure

Referring to the question of inflation, Shri Naik said that hard times were lying ahead and there would be short supply of many goods. He appealed to the people to cut down their demand and avoid unproductive expenditure and thus help check the price line. He warned merchants and traders against hoarding, blackmarketing and profiteering as that would be regarded as disservice to the people and the nation.

The Chief Minister complimented the Osmanabad district on its excel-

Full utilisation of resources

The timely installations of three lift irrigation pumps on Waingangar river in Tumsar Panchayat Samiti have saved paddy crop worth about Rs. 50,000 from withering.

Due to very poor rainfall of about 22 inches during the season, only ⅓rd of the paddy area covering 15,000 acres could be brought under the crop. The crop showed signs of drying during the long dry spell in August and September last. In October no rainfall was received and the paddy crop started withering

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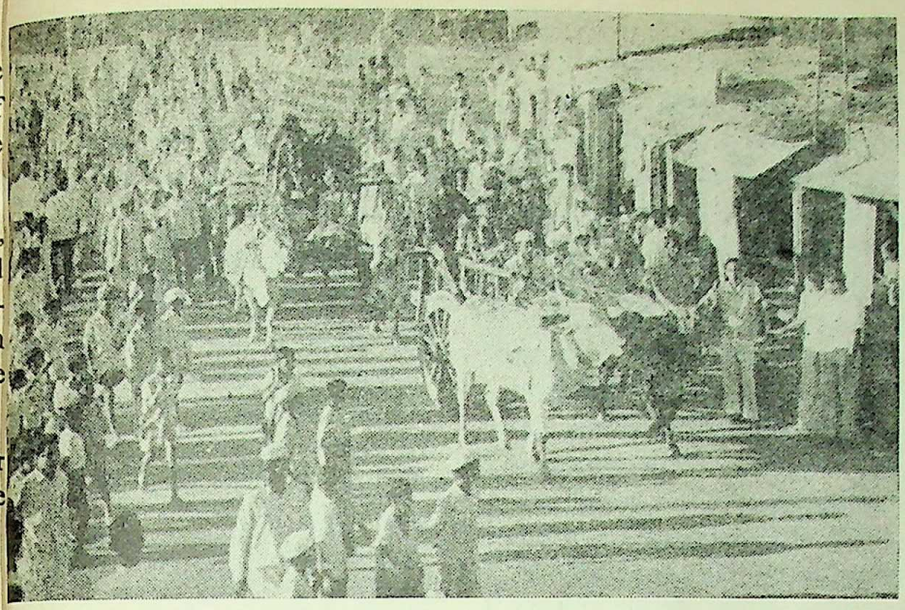


Ten Jawans on leave at Khindwadi were taken in procession by the people of Satara and Wadi

save the standing crops, various asures including temporary lift gation installation on Wainganga er, were undertaken by Tumsar nchayat Samiti.

The successful experiment of lift gation carried out at villages hadgi, Bapera and Kostti on inganga river during the last nth has encouraged the cultiva- s to grow rabi wheat and helped em to take second crop valued Rs. 50,000, besides saving the thering paddy crop worth about 50,000 in Tumsar.

The Municipal Committee, Tum- spared 1250 feet long 9-inch I. pipes a Mhadgi and 9,000 feet nch C. I. pipes at Bapera for the ing main.

Messrs. Khare and Tarkunde, ntractors spared 15 HP electrical tor pump sets at Mhadgi, 40 HP oil engine pump set was rowed from the Executive Engi- er, Bagh Irrigation Division, for pera and two 10 HP electrical mp sets were installed at village stti for this purpose.

er Rs. 70 lakhs as loan

oan of rupees seventy lakhs and fifteen thousand four hundred and seventy, has been advanced for construction of new wells, repairs to old wells and installation of pumping sets, to the cultivators in Buldana district under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme from January 1963 to September 1965.

Mechanised farming near Bor Project

Land comprising of 140 acres at Manoli, 186 acres at Pardi, 49 acres at Godeghat, 82 acres at Korgondi and 190 acres at Goga villages in the vicinity of the Bor Project in Wardha district is being brought under cultivation by machanised farming to boost up crop production.

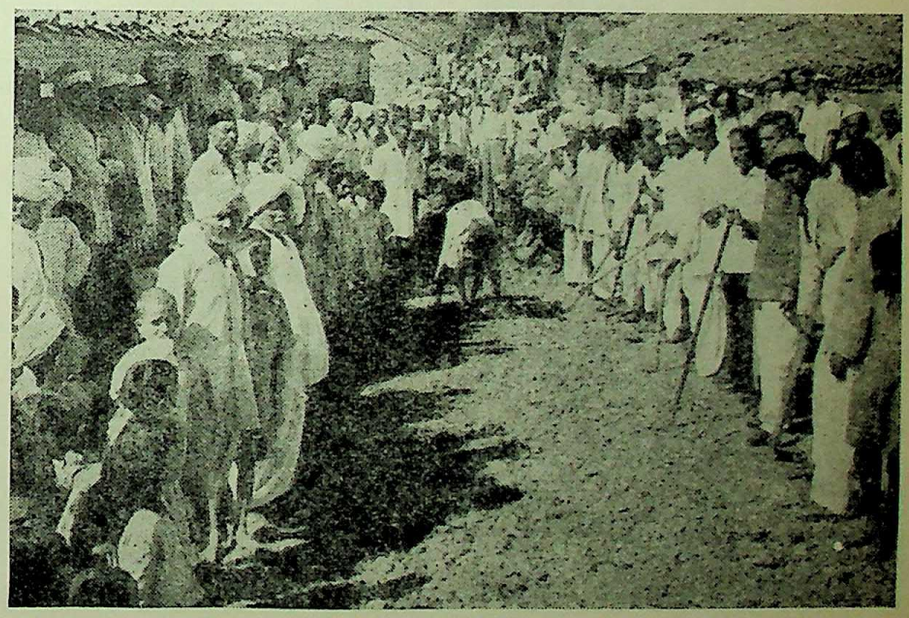
Sowing of wheat on 20 acres of land by broadcasting system has also been completed around Bor Project area.

The Minister for Prohibition, Shri S. V. Sonavane, who has been himself supervising the work recently visited the spot and had discussions with the officials and non-officials.

Oil engines have been set up on the bank of the river bed and water lifted with the help of pumps is collected in a reservoir specially constructed and then distributed through different distributaries to irrigate the crop under the machanised farming.

Progress of Plan Schemes in Marathwada

Rs. 54·69 crores have so far been spent in Marathwada on various schemes included in the Third Five-Year Plan, total allocation being



Villagers of Dinderly in Kolhapur district have constructed two-mile road through shramdan and contributed Rs. 3,000 to the N. D. F.

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Rs. 56·68 crores. Percentage of expenditure to allocation thus works out to 82. This was revealed at the quarterly meeting of the regional officers held at Aurangabad to review progress of plan schemes.

Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Irrigation and Power, who presided, said it was necessary to accelerate the pace of development in order to fulfil the targets set in the plan.

Shri K. S. Sonavane, Minister for Co-operation, Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Home Minister, Shri L. N. Bongirwar, Divisional Commissioner, presidents of Zilla Parishads, Collectors and Chief Executive Officers attended the meeting.

Agriculture has exceeded target by registering Rs. 838 lakhs. Agricultural programme include soil conservation, minor irrigation, animal husbandry and dairy development, forests, fisheries and marketing. Next comes co-operation and community development with 96 per cent achievement. Figures of allocation and expenditure being Rs. 703 lakhs and 674 lakhs, respectively.

Irrigation and Power, which account for a little less than half of the allocation, have registered 86 per cent expenditure which is Rs. 26·18 crores, against the allocation of Rs. 30·93 crores. Rs. 931 lakhs as against the allocation of Rs. 1,464 lakhs were spent on social services which include general, technical and medical education, public health, housing and social welfare.

Transport and communication have allocation of Rs. 512 lakhs, the expenditure on this is Rs. 363 lakhs giving percentage of 70.

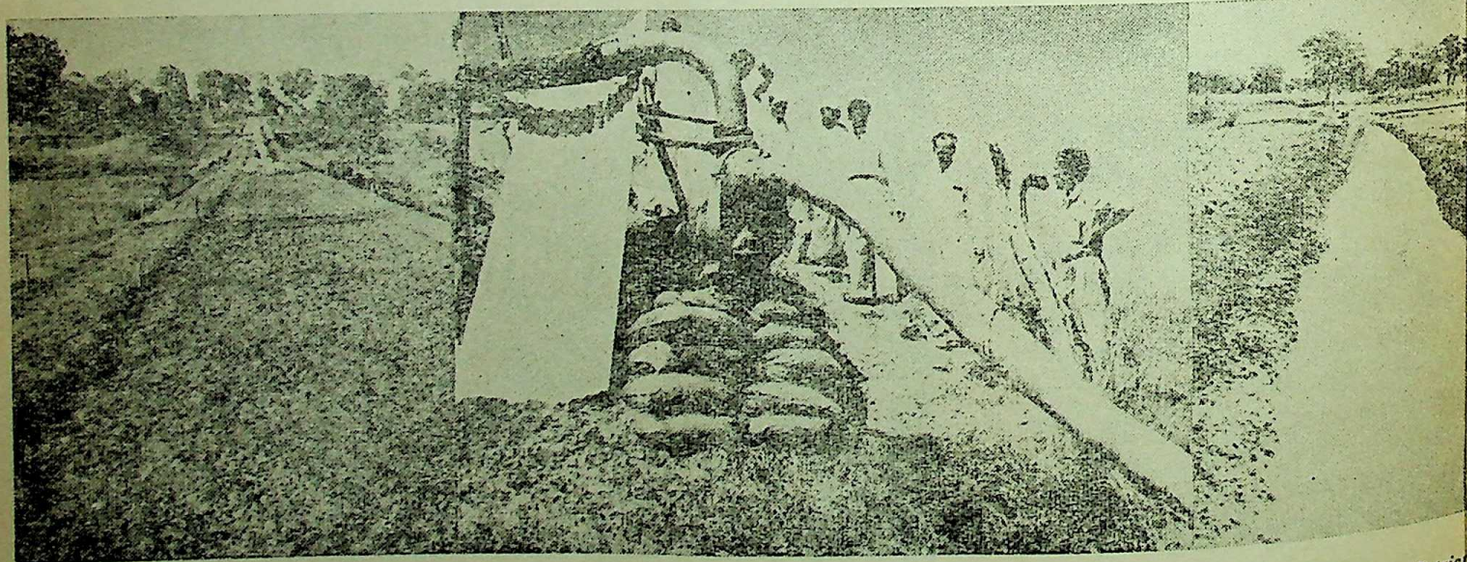
All-Time Record Production Of Sugar

The Sugar Year 1964-65 ending 31st October 1965 closed with an all time record production of 32·60 lakh tonnes. This is higher than the last year's production of 25·69 lakh tonnes by 6·91 lakh tonnes. The previous highest production recorded was in 1960-61 when a quantity of 30·29 lakh tonnes was produced. Increase in production was achieved in almost all States, but the major contribution was by Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States which between themselves contributed an increase of 6·16 lakh tonnes.

Death anniversary of Shri Kannamwar celebrated

Educating masses was a key to social progress. Realising this fully well the late Shri M. S. *alias* Dadasaheb Kannamwar had made it a mission of his life to help open more and more schools and educational institutions in the State, observed Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Shri Naik was speaking at a function organised at Nagpur at the Rural Development Centre on Katol Road on November 24, on the eve of the second death anniversary of the late Shri Kannamwar, erstwhile Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

While giving an account of the life and work of Shri Kannamwar the Chief Minister said that though born in a family of the commercial stock, Shri Kannamwar had throughout his life strived hard to accomplish something great, something outstanding. However, of all the



Left : A view of the road from Pavnarkhari to Bagheda constructed through shramdan by Tumsar Panchayat Samiti in Bhandara district
Right : Water from Wainganga river is being supplied to paddy crops through a 1250 ft. pipeline in scarcity areas of Bhandara district

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suits of his life the one that he rished most was the cause of cation. He was instrumental to ning of a number of educational itutions, he added.

he Chief Minister further said Shri Kannamwar had profound ect for great personalities, living dead. The Jijamata Memorial Sindkhed, his own creation, a shining example of it.

hri Kannamwar had a unique anising capacity. He had organed a band of social workers of nense integrity and outstanding lity. Shri Naik recalled that the Shri Kannamwar firmly believed constructive work rather than anything else. Without it, he intained, no branch of social would flourish and progress. less service was his watchword d he himself was an embodiment selfless service. The task left finished by him was to be comted by all of us, the Chief Minister d. It was our bounden duty d that alone would be the fittest y of paying our homage to the parted soul.

Earlier, Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister Labour, paid tributes to the late ri Kannamwar.

Smt. Tai Kannamwar, wife of the late Shri Kannamwar and also the chief of the organisation, welcomed the guests. Shri Wasudeorao Gundewar proposed a vote of thanks.

Women's National Hockey Championship

General J. N. Chaudhuri, Chief of the Army Staff, inaugurated the nineteenth Women's National Hockey Championship at the stadium of the Army School of Physical Training, Poona on October 29, 1965. Teams from the various States and the Railways participated. The entire proceeds of the championship will be donated to the National Defence Fund.

In the opening match the Railways scored 13 goals to nothing against Himachal Pradesh.

Achievements of Yeotmal district

A review of the Third Five-Year Plan schemes now under implementation in Yeotmal district, has revealed that in the district there are as many as 8 schemes in respect of which the expenditure so far with 4 more months to spare, has been above 100 per cent and in some cases even above 150 per cent. In the case of the Social Welfare Scheme the progress of expenditure is 224 per cent; while in the case of forest it is 161 per cent. Next in order is Animal Husbandry 151 per cent, Co-operation 148 per cent, Soil Conservation 140 per cent, Community Development 138 per cent and Labour and Welfare 106 per cent.

The district has also gone significantly ahead in respect of the Rabi Campaign and particularly minor irrigation works. Only during the past one and half months, the people of the district have constructed about 300 bandharas at their own cost and with their own labour. Under the minor irrigation scheme, the district has achieved unique success having spent Rs. 45·67 lakhs as against the total provision of Rs. 75·44 lakhs.

The total outlay of the Third Five-Year Plan of the district is of the order of Rs. 4·78 crores while the total expenditure up to September 30 last, was Rs. 420·77 lakhs; indicating as high a percentage as 88 and with the present tempo of work and the speedy execution, the district hopes to fulfil the financial target before the end of the plan.

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JAI JAWAN : JAI KISAN

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FROM FAR AND NEAR

THE Chandrapura thermal power station, the biggest of its kind in the country, has been dedicated to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru by the Chairman of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Shri Sivasankar.

Shri Sivasankar said DVC had succeeded in converting the 'Valley of death and destruction' into a valley of prosperity.

The Rs. 42·4-crore power station, built with assistance from the U. S. Agency for International Development generates 480 million kw. of power daily.

India and Rhodesia

India has decided not to recognise the new Rhodesian regime, which has emerged after the unilateral declaration of independence by Shri Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Rhodesia.

India is also servering all economic relations with Rhodesia with immediate effect.

India will respect Rhodesia only when the representative government of the Rhodesian people is established in that country.

Flood control

An expert team from Ford Foundation is expected to reach Assam next year to investigate and prepare a blue-print for controlling floods in the Brahmaputra, recommend anti-erosion measures and suggest how to make the river navigable on a large scale.

It is expected that this will lead to flood-control in other areas.

India's disapproval

India has made it known to the British Government that she was not in favour of the establishment of an Anglo-American base in the Chagos Archipelago and the islands of Aldabra and Farquhar in the western Indian ocean.

It is understood that the Indian disapproval was made known during the stage of investigations preceding the establishment of the base when the British Government had kept the Commonwealth Governments informed of its intentions.

Pakhtoon offer

Khan Gazi Kabuli, President of the Azad Pakhtoon Jargah-i-Hind has offered, on behalf of Pakhtoon Pathans, living in India all-out support to Frontier Gandhi, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, if he decides "to carry on the Azad Pakhtoonistan movement from India".

It will be recalled that India has showed a friendly gesture towards the Azad Pakhtoonistan movement in the Pakistan by "inviting the Frontier Gandhi to India".

The Pakhtoon leader stated "we are sure that he will accept the invitation and come to India shortly".

Awards to teachers

The President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, has honoured 90 teachers by awarding them national awards for their meritorious services in the teaching profession. The teachers belonged to both secondary and primary side. Two awards were given posthumously.

Addressing the teachers, the President said "It is essential for you to regard yourselves as the spearhead of the rapid changes which are taking place in the world..... The awards given to

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★ *Thermal Station dedicated to Nehru*

★ *National awards to teachers*

★ *India and Atom Bomb*

★ *Indians win prizes*

★ *Nehru Memorial Trust in London*

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hers were to express our d-feelings and our respect for whole teaching profession."

s sink differences

three main Jain sects—etambar, Digambar and nakvasi—have decided to end differences. They have pted a five-point common gramme in order to bring ut a larger Jain unity.

he programme includes the nation of a single organisation Jain community, common bration of Chaturmas Parva, if ible on one day of Bhadrapada ng the rainy season, joint commoration of the 25th centenary Lord Mahavir, collective propaga- of the principles of Jainism, eschewing of ways which are y to create disunity and con- on among Jains.

his decision is described as ndmark in the history of ism, which has created great usiasm among Jains.

a and atom bomb

ording to the statistics given the seventh annual report of Institute for Strategic Studies, ndon, the Canada-India Reactor Trombay, near Bombay, with power rating of 40 thermal gawatts has the potentiality to e two atom bombs a year.

he experts of the Institute t out that for an ordinary average atomic bomb it has n calculated that five kilograms plutonium was needed and four thermal megawatts had capacity to yield one kilogram plutonium.

n the basis of this calculation experts of the Institute estimate India's present atomic reactor, witched over to the production uclear weapons, could produce at rate of two atomic bombs a year.

Referring to the reactors India is planning elsewhere in the country, the report said that India can develop substantial nuclear capacity.

Shri Shatri Buys Gold Bonds

Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri has contributed 15 tolas of gold to the Gold Bond Scheme on behalf of his wife and two daughters.

The contribution by the Prime Minister to the Gold Bonds has inspired many Members of Parliament to contribute to the Scheme, which at that time totalled 70 kilograms.

Indians win prizes

Three Indians have won prizes in a children's story competition for Asian writers organised by Women's Council in London. The winners were announced at the recent 'Children of Asia Exhibition' which was opened by Princess Alexandra.

The Indian winners were Shri N. Gangadharan of Kerala, Shri Hariprasad Vyas of Gujerat and Shri V. K. Joglekar of Maharashtra.

In all, 430 entries were received. Those from India were 11 in Indian languages as well as in English.

Nehru Memorial Trust in London

A Nehru Memorial Trust has been formed in London. This has been made public exactly a year after an appeal to fund the trust was launched by Britain's Admiral of the Fleet, Earl Mountbatten of Burma, in his capacity as the last and the only living former Viceroys of India and one of Nehru's closest personal friends.

The sum so far raised amounts to nearly 85,000 sterling with an ultimate goal of 100,000 sterling.

Queen Elizabeth and Duke of Edinburgh have personally contributed to the fund. There has also been a generous contribution by the British Government.

Funds of the trust would be utilised for giving scholarships to post-graduate Indian students to come to Britain for advanced studies and also to hold annual Nehru Memorial Lecture at his old college in Cambridge University.

Guiana's Independence

According to the official announcement in London, British Guiana will become independent on May 22, 1966.

The Colonial Secretary, Shri Anthony Greenwood, stated that Guiana would remain in the Commonwealth and that Britain would sponsor her entry into the United Nations.

With this announcement the Guiana Constitutional Conference which opened in London on November 2, came to an end.

The new constitution provides for a sovereign democratic State with a Governor-General appointed by the Queen. The country would revert to its former name of Guyana.

The present electoral system of proportional representation will be retained with the possibility of changes being made eventually. Minority rights would be fully guaranteed by the constitution.

Talkativeness and disease

UAR scientists after 22 months of research at the Alexandria University have discovered that talkativeness is mainly responsible for stomach upset and indigestion. They have recommended that people should talk less during meals.

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The average number of words spoken by any individual ranges from 150 to 200 per minute. A man could utter 9,000 words per hour and in a day about 18,000 to 45,000 words. According to this calculation of the UAR scientists, a man talks necessarily for three hours a day.

A number of words uttered by a man in an year comes to about 18 million.

Abolition of death penalty

In Britain, the Queen has given assent to a Bill abolishing hanging as the penalty for murder. Thus, one of the most controversial issues in recent British history was finally placed on the statute book.

The campaign for the abolition of the death penalty in England began with all its intensity about 20 years ago. A Royal Commission on the capital punishment was also set up. For many years the issue remained only of academic interest for death penalty in England was rarely used. For instance, in 1962 and 1963, only four were condemned to death, although 275 murders took place in those years. Yet abolitionists continued their campaign unabated. They argued that in those countries who have abolished the death penalty, murders are not on the increase and secondly, there is always a risk of a innocent man being condemned in case capital punishment is retained.

● ● ●

(*continued from page 26*)

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

had laid down their lives in defending the integrity of the motherland. The House pledged support to the measures the Government of India might take to throw out the intruders from our soil. The Chief Minister also paid warm tributes to the people of the border areas for their bravery, courage and sacrifice. Sarvashri V. B. Gogate (S.M.S.—H.M.S.), R. F. Choudhari (Jana Sangh), D. B. Agarwal (S.M.S.—Ind.), and R. S. Gavai (Republican) also spoke on the resolution.

The Deputy Minister for Revenue laid on the table of the House (1) Maharashtra Ordinance No. IV of 1965—the Ambernath Interim Municipality (Constitution and Actions) Validation Ordinance, 1965 and (2) Maharashtra Ordinance No. V of 1965—the Land Revenue Code, Village Panchayats and Zilla Parishads (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965.

On November 23, the Chief Minister presented to the House the Maharashtra Public Service Commission for the year 1963-64.

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, stated in the Council on November 23 that the police firing in Hinganghat on November 19 was resorted only to protect life and property.

Replying to a discussion raised by the opposition members on the indiscriminate firing resorted to by the police at Hinganghat on November 19, 1965 which resulted in the death of a worker and serious injuries to two others, the Home Minister reiterated the assurance given by him to the House earlier that Government would not allow firing on peasants and workers unless it was absolutely necessary and added that the police had already been instructed in this connection. The Home Minister said that the Labour Minister made frantic efforts to persuade the management of Mohta Mills not to close the third shift and had successed in getting the closure postponed twice. He said that there was an unrest among the workers because of the meetings conducted by the labour leaders in protest of the closure of the third shift. The other mill in the town was already closed. Under these circumstances, the workers must have lost their patience and became violent. Ironically enough, when the incident took place none of the labour leaders was present to control them, he said and added that had they been present the unfortunate incident could not have taken place.

Initiating the discussion, Shri V. B. Gogate, Leader of the Opposition, blamed the police for not showing restraint in dealing with the workers.

Shri R. F. Choudhari (Jan Sangh) said that police did not take adequate measures to avert the situation and they did not show foresight.

Dr. V. R. Pandit (Jan Sangh) said that the Government failed to take precautionary measures though they knew the decision of the management to close the third shift. The police officers posted at Hinganghat were inexperienced, he said. Sarvashri B. N. Rajhan (S.M.S.—S.S.), N. D. Patil (S.M.S.—P.W.P.) and M. V. Gavandi (Jan Sangh), all from opposition group also spoke.

Shri Saqui Niazi (Cong.) blamed the opposition for presenting the twisted picture of the whole episode. He said that a joint action committee was formed which provoked the workers that resulted into the unfortunate incident.

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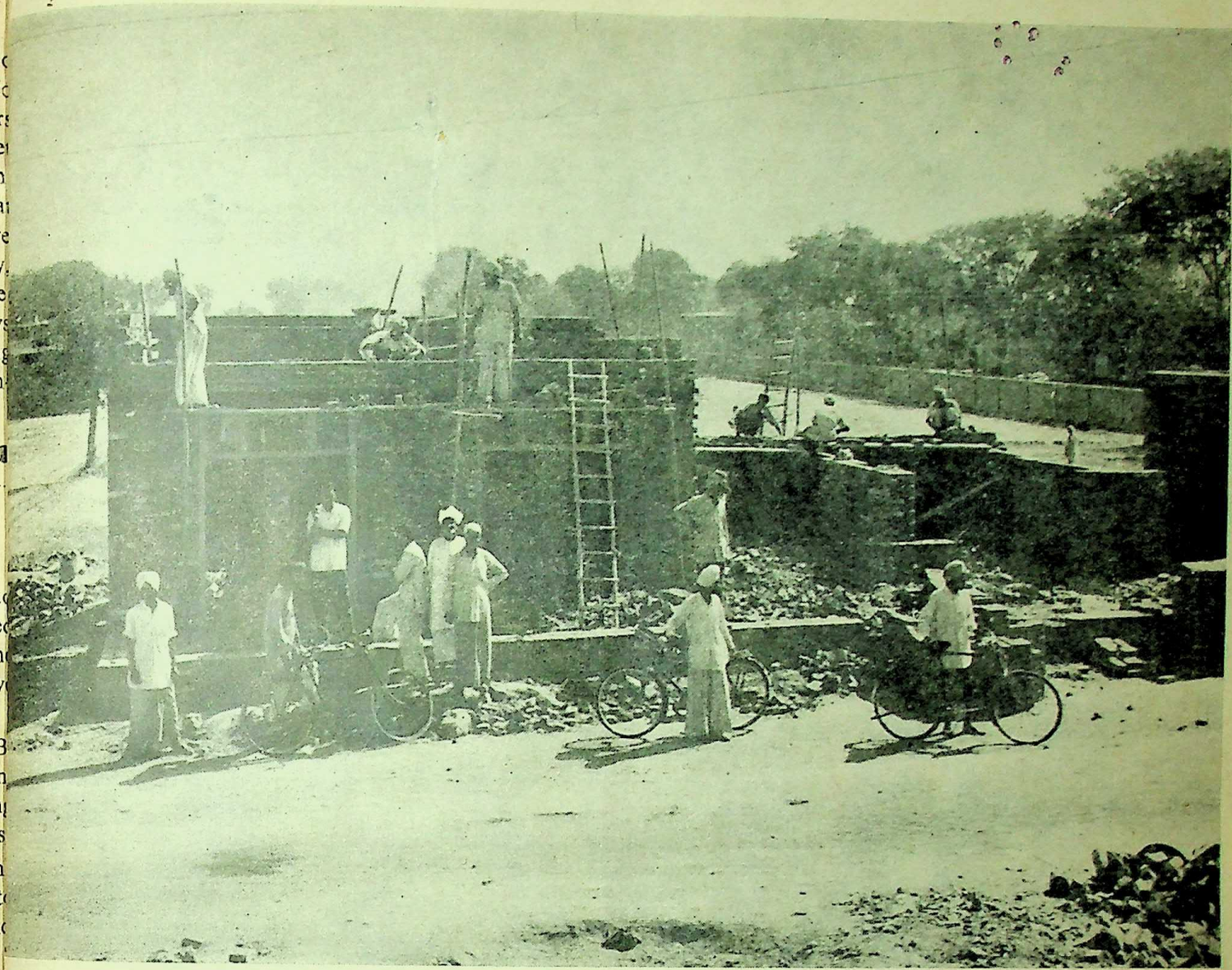

A view of Chhehartta Bazaar, a part of Amritsar city devastated by the treacherous bombings by Pakistan's air force after declaration of ceasefire. The houses are being rebuilt with renewed vigour.

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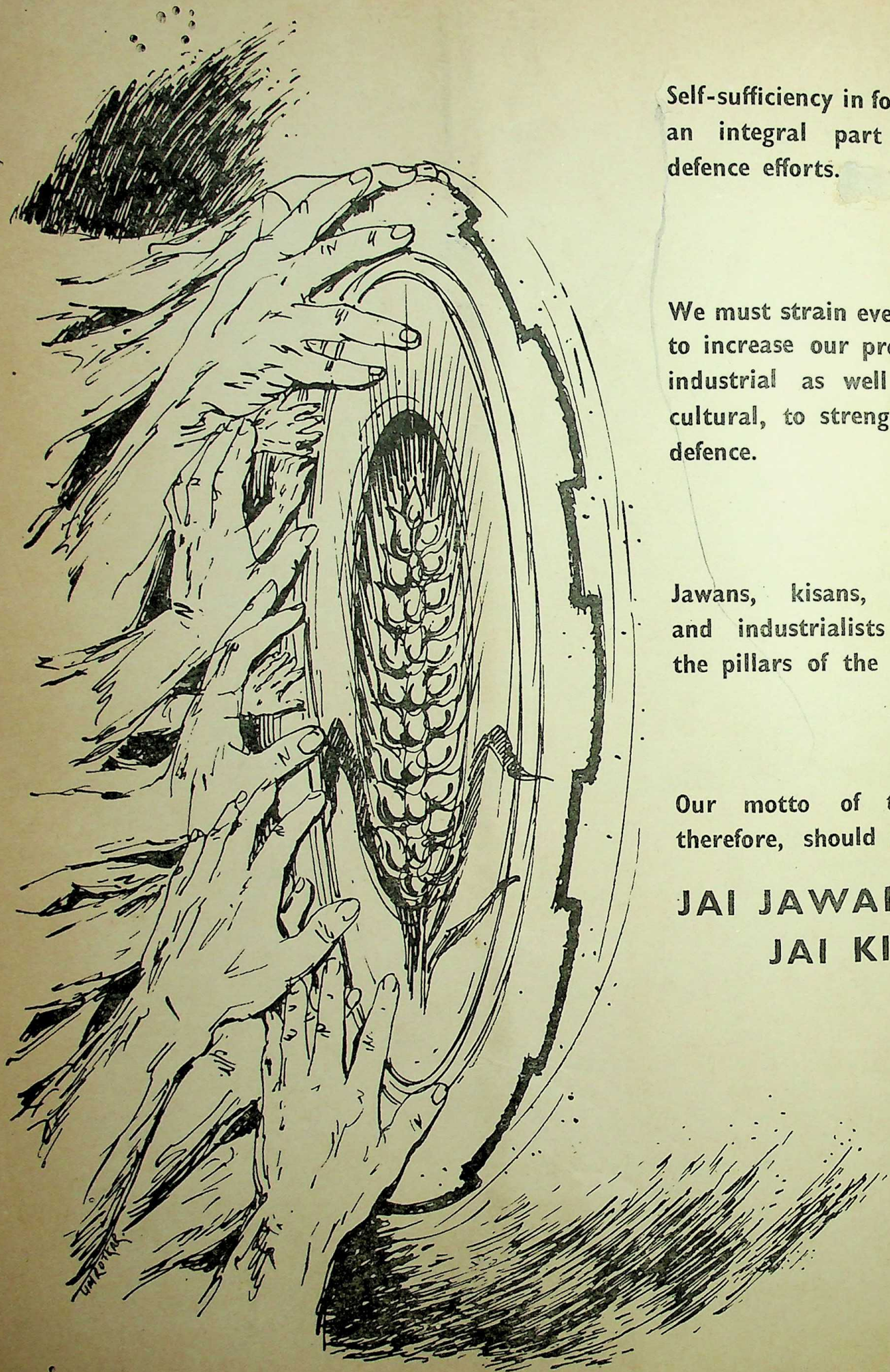

Self-sufficiency in food forms an integral part of our defence efforts.

We must strain every nerve to increase our production, industrial as well as agricultural, to strengthen our defence.

Jawans, kisans, workers and industrialists are all the pillars of the nation.

Our motto of the day, therefore, should be

JAI JAWAN!
JAI KISAN!!

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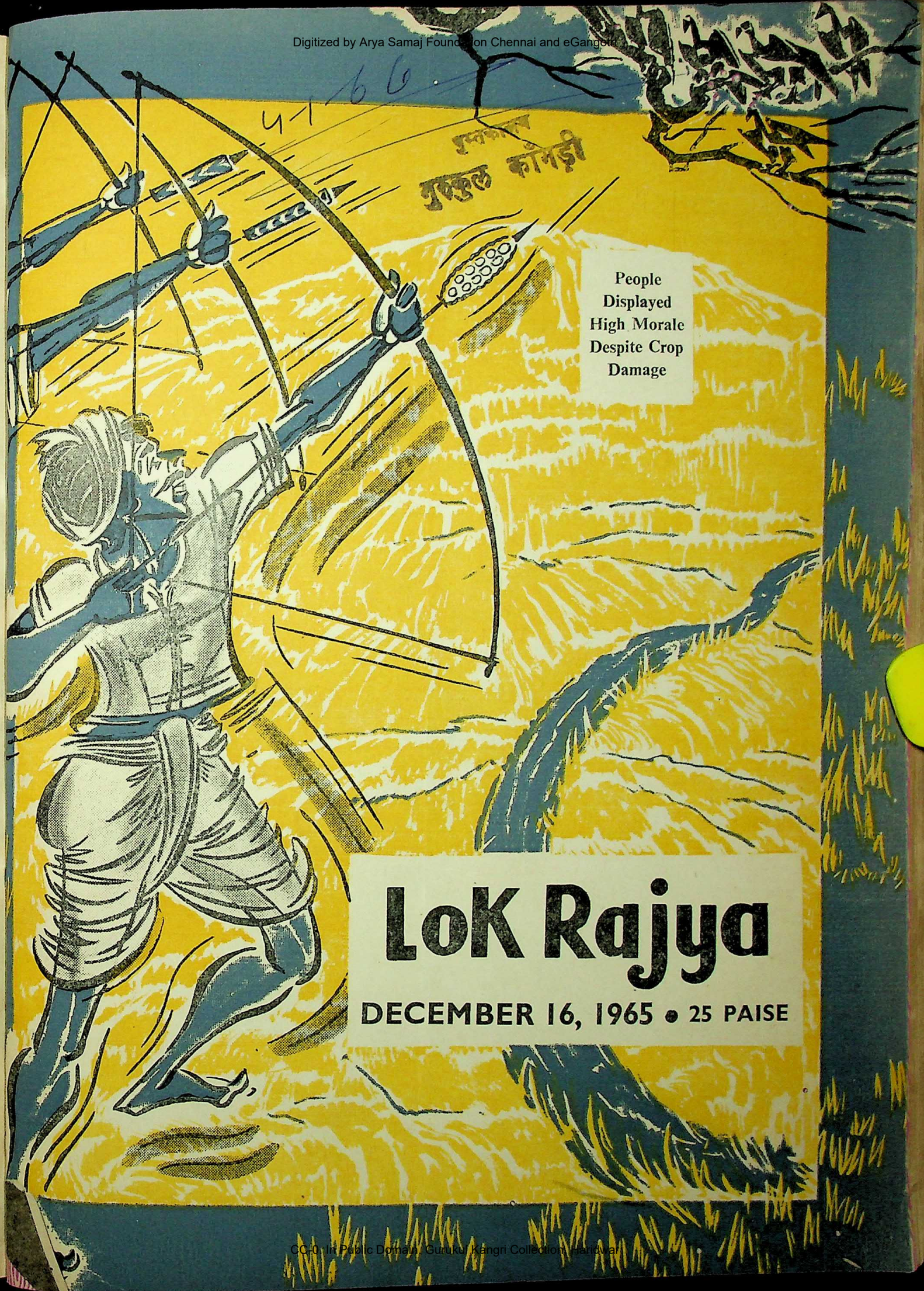

People Displayed High Morale Despite Crop Damage

LoK Rajya

DECEMBER 16, 1965 • 25 PAISE

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Smt. Surendra Kuma
paying respectful
homage to her late
husband, Maj. Ranb
Singh, who laid dow
his life fighting
Pakistani aggressors

Smt. Manno Devi, mother of Second Lt. Lakshman Singh Modi who died in Chhamb area fighting Pakistani aggressors, is keen that her four remaining sons should also volunteer to fight for the country's honour and integrity

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LokRajya

गुरुकुल कांगड़ी

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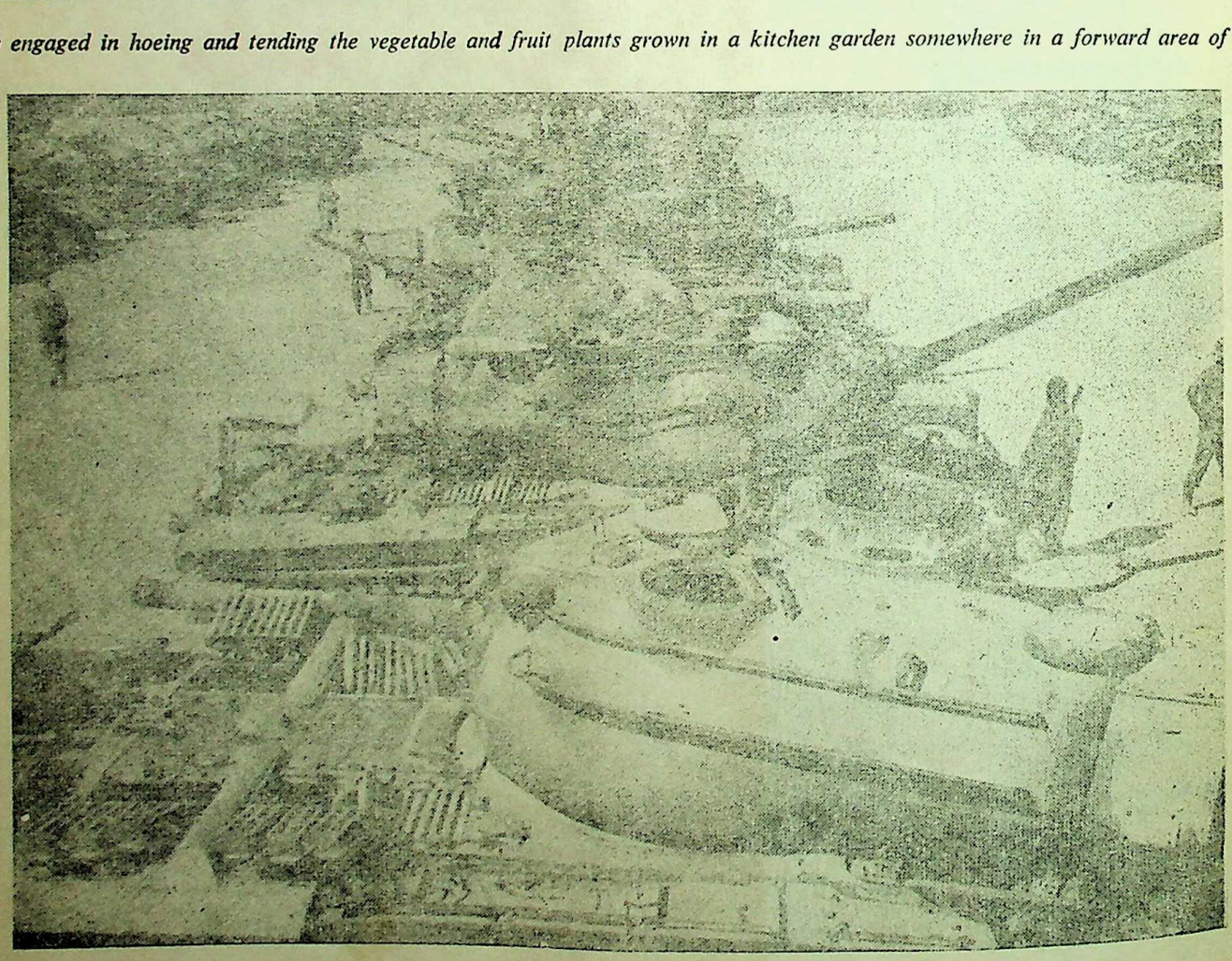
Jawans engaged in hoeing and tending the vegetable and fruit plants grown in a kitchen garden somewhere in a forward area of Sikkim



Near Bikhiwind village, about 25 miles from Amritsar, a new suburb, named Pattonnagar, is fast coming into being because of the concentration of Patton tanks in the area. This is a view of Pattonnagar.

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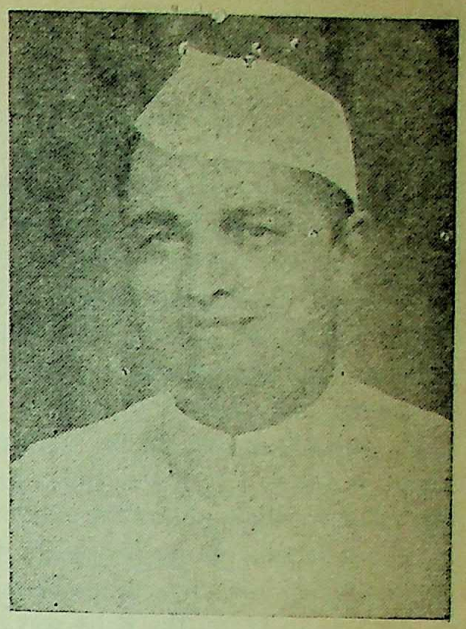
Unification of Land Revenue Laws

Revenue Minister Introduces a Bill in Assembly



Shri R. A. Patil

hri R. A. Patil, Minister for Revenue, presented the Bill or Unification of Land Revenue Laws to Maharashtra Legislative ssembly at Nagpur on November 29, 1965. Full text of the eech is as follows :

★

ON. SPEAKER AND HON. MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE,

gives me great pleasure to place before the Hon. ouse this Bill for unification of Land Revenue ws. As the Hon. Members are aware, the reorganisa- n of States brought in its train manifold problems fore Government of which the integration of Laws to my mind, a very vital and important one. The oblem has been engaging the attention of Govern- nt since reorganisation. With the formation of aharashtra in 1960 active steps were taken for consoli- tion and unification of Land Revenue Laws prevailing the three component parts of the State. At present ferent Acts on the subject of Land and Land Revenue in force in the State, *i.e.*—

(*i*) the Bombay City Land Revenue Act, 1876 and the Bombay City Survey Act, 1915, in force in the City of Bombay;

(*ii*) the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, in force in the rest of the Bombay area;

(*iii*) the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1317-F. and the Hyderabad Record-of-Rights in Land Regulation, 1358-F. in force in the Marathwada area; and

(*iv*) the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954, in force in the Vidarbha area and the Central Provinces Land Alienation Act, 1916, in force in the four Central Provinces Districts of Vidarbha.

ere is also another enactment on the subject, namely, Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act, 1957, which is present applicable to the whole State.

The work of consolidating and unifying the provisions in these different Acts with a view to have a common Land Revenue Code for the whole State was a very complicated one as it involved comparative study of the land systems prevailing in different parts of the State and selection of suitable provisions for adoption. In order to assist Government in taking decisions on these very important and vital matters, a committee consisting of three senior Collectors, one each from the three regions of the State was appointed by Government in 1961 to examine the question of unification of Land Revenue Laws in force in the three regions and to submit to Government specific recommendations. This Committee after making a comparative study of these different Acts and discussing important aspects of the question with senior officers at different parts of the State submitted its Report to Government in 1963. In doing so, the Committee has also taken into consideration the proposals for amendments of land revenue laws pending before Government. The Committee's Report has been scrutinised in the Revenue and Forests Department in consultation with the concerned Departments of the Secretariat after obtaining the comments of senior officers and holding discussions in conferences of officers. These proposals were further scrutinised by a Sub-Committee of the Cabinet specially appointed for the purpose. The Bill before the House is prepared in accordance with the decisions of the Cabinet on the recommendations of its Sub-Committee.

Before touching the salient features of the Bill, I should like to give a brief survey of the land

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revenue systems prevailing in the three regions of the State.

The fundamental principle of land revenue assessment in this country is that according to its ancient custom, Government is entitled to a share of the produce of land; the exact share to be taken was a question to be settled for each tract according to prevailing local conditions. This principle is to be found in the Code of Manu which is the ancient authoritative source of information in this respect. The King, as the supreme landlord, was entitled to take a portion of crops as " Raj Bhag " or assessment. Although the proprietary rights in the soil vested in the cultivators the King was the owner of the land and the cultivators were cultivating it on his behalf. So to levy a share of crop was always recognised as the unquestionable right of Government. According to Manu the King was entitled to take 1/6th or 1/8th or 1/12th part of crops on the threshing floor. It is from this ancient tradition that Government derives its right to assess and levy a share of crops by way of assessment of land revenue. All lands in the State, except in so far as they are exempted for some special reasons, are liable to pay assessment. It will be found that such a provision exists in all Land Revenue Laws in this country.

City of Bombay

The land system prevailing in the city of Bombay is different from the system prevailing in the rest of the area of the State. The system traces its origin since the days the area was under the Portuguese Rule and hence the land tenures in the city are different from those in other areas which were subsequently added to the Bombay Presidency. It is for this reason that a separate Regulation XIX of 1827 was passed for application to the Bombay City. This Regulation was subsequently superseded by the Bombay City Land Revenue Act, 1876. The special tenures dating from the days of Portuguese Rule still prevail in the City. Having regard to these special features of the land tenure in the City, the Bill provides for special provisions under a separate chapter for application to the city only.

Western Maharashtra Region

In Western Maharashtra region excluding the City of Bombay the law on the subject is contained in the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879. The present system of land revenue administration in this region has been evolved from the Indian system which preceded it. During the early Maratha period, the unit of land revenue was a village. The total revenue to be recovered from each village was arrived at by the Mamlatdar in consultation with the representatives of the people. The settlement was an annual affair. After settling the total for the village, its distribution among the individual cultivators was left to the discretion of the Patil who did it according to the longstanding practice. Subsequently this system was replaced by the farming system. When the British took over the Deccan in 1818, they decided to give up the farming system and to adopt the earlier Maratha system. With a view to protecting the rights of the State and declaring the principles of assessing public revenue and its collection, Regulation XVII was passed in 1827. Under this Regulation the primary liability for payment of land revenue was fixed on the person holding the land called the occupant. The Collector was invested with discretionary powers to fix the assessment. In order to systematise the collection of land revenue, a Committee of Superintendents of Survey was appointed in 1847. Their recommendations are contained in the Joint Report of 1847. The important principles contained in this Report are—

(*i*) the division of land into survey Nos. ;

(*ii*) classification of soil for purposes of assessing land according to its capability ;

(*iii*) introduction of system of grouping of areas in a taluka in consideration of permanent factors such as climate, market and standard of husbandry, etc. and

(*iv*) fixity of tenure.

These principles which were initially laid down for conducting survey operations in the Deccan were later extended to the other areas of the Bombay Presidency with such modifications as were considered to be necessary for particular area. Lands in the Presidency were surveyed and assessed to land revenue according to these principles which were subsequently given legal sanction by incorporating them into an Act called the Survey Settlement Act of 1865. However, claims for exemption from payment of land revenue were advanced by many landholders. These claims were settled according to the provisions in the Summary Settlement Act. The lands which were exempted in this manner are called alienated lands. In order to consolidate these various Acts and Regulations, the Bombay Land Revenue Code was enacted in 1879. It defines the powers of Revenue Officers, prescribes rules for regulating their procedure and defines distinctly the rights of Government and landholders and their tenants. This Act was subsequently amended from time to time.

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VIDARBHA REGION

Central Provinces Districts

The Vidarbha region consists of four districts of Central Provinces and four districts of Berar. Prior to the enactment of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954, different laws were prevailing in these two sets of districts and they have their own past revenue history. In the Central Provinces Districts the Maratha rule preceded the British administration. In the beginning annual settlements of land revenue were made with the help of paragana officers and Patels. Later on a policy of short-term settlement was followed. The settlement was made for a period of 20 years with Patels in possession. When these settlements expired, a proclamation was issued in 1854 declaring that in making settlement for another period, Zamindari rights should be conferred on persons having long possession or the persons who brought their estates in their possession into cultivation and regularly paid Government demand on them. As a result of this proclamation, proprietary rights were conferred upon the revenue farmers, Patels and Malguzars and the land system that thus came into existence is called Malguzari. The Malguzar was the proprietor of the village and was competent to manage subject to payment of revenue to Government. There were also Zamindars having proprietary rights in their state. The whole estate and not individual villages comprising it was assessed to land revenue. In order to give validity to these settlements, the first Central Provinces Land Revenue Act was passed in 1881 to provide for assessment and collection of land revenue and for maintenance of the machinery required for the purpose. This Act was amended in 1889 and remained in force till 1917 when the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1917, was enacted. This Act was superseded by the present Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954. There was also a special enactment called the Central Provinces Land Alienation Act, 1916 the object of which was to protect the original land owners and to secure their retention of lands. This latter enactment applies only to the notified areas.

Berar Districts

The territories of Berar were held by Marathas till 1803 and thereafter they passed on to the Nizam. In 1853 the Nizam assigned these districts to the British for management. These districts were held by the British in Trust till 1902 and thereafter as lessees. It was only in 1937 that Berar became a part of the British Indian Province. Survey of land was started on the Bombay pattern in 1862 and completed in 1874. A Code of simple Rules was drawn up for this purpose in 1879 called the Berar Settlement Rules. These Settlement Rules, Tenancy Rules and Inam Rules supplemented by Circular Orders issued by the Commissioner and Resident formed the Land Revenue Law for Berar till 1897 when the Berar Land Revenue Code, 1896, came into force. This Act was superseded by the Berar Land Revenue Code of 1928 which was in force till the enactment of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954.

(*continued on page 34*)

SALIENT PROVISIONS OF LAND REVENUE BILL

Incorporation of the best provisions of the three Acts in the three Regions of the State.

Conversion of all Mahals in the State into Talukas or Tehsils

Classification of holders into two categories and bringing them under a common concept.

Right of holders to the trees.

Immunity of Improvement from Taxation.

Location of land and purpose for which it is used will determine non-agricultural assessment.

Improvement in the procedure for grant of non-agricultural permission.

Automatic exemption from non-agriculture assessment on lands used for purposes such as educational, charitable etc.

Exemption from payment of land Revenue on house-site in Gaothans.

Right to take water for agriculture through land belonging to another.

Adoption of Nistar-Patrak and Wajib-Ul-Arz from the M. P. Land Revenue Code.

Provision prohibiting transfer of land by members of Scheduled Tribes without Collector's permission in certain areas.

Provision on account of which an agriculturist in arrears of land revenue would not be permanently deprived of his holding.

Reflection of State Government's policy to evolve a socialistic pattern.

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Defence Minister Visits Nagpur

The Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, had a busy schedule during his three-day visit to Nagpur recently. Shri Chavan inaugurated the Thaware Sabhagriha of the Yugantar High School, addressed a students' rally at Patwardhan ground and a public meeting at the Kasturchand Park.

★

INAUGURATING the Thaware Sabhagriha of the Yugantar High School, an institution dedicated to providing educational facilities for the backward classes, at Nagpur on November 30, the Defence Minister said that it would be wrong to regard education as unproductive or accord it lesser priority in the name of the national emergency.

"It is wrong to think of education as 'unproductive'. It is not only productive, especially in rural areas and among the lower and middle class people but also essential for defence," Shri Chavan said.

Shri Chavan said that if education was neglected because of emergency, emergency itself would become a permanent thing. "Lack of education is one of the factors which weakens a country", he added.

Shri Chavan recalled that at the time of the Chinese aggression, when possibilities of pruning Governmental expenditure were being explored, the then Prime Minister, Shri Nehru, was the first to oppose cutting down expenditure on education.

The Defence Minister said that in defence preparedness, technical competence was very vital. It could not be forgotten that the Jawans came from the backward rural areas. Any neglect of education in the countryside, therefore, was bound to affect the nation's defence effort.

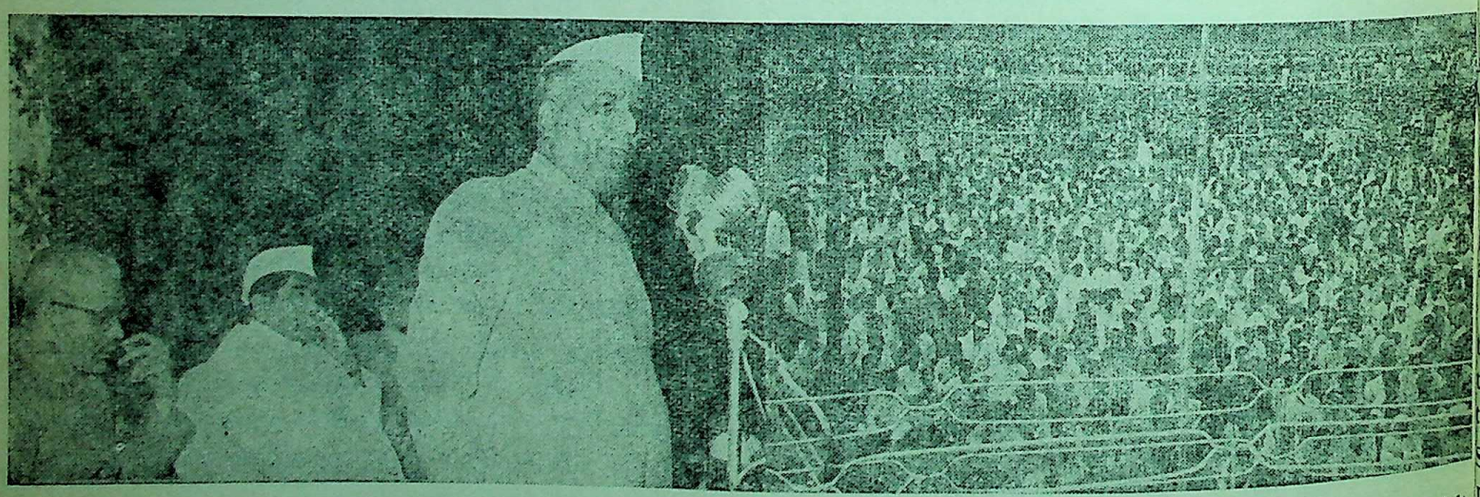
Shri Chavan said one of the causes of a nation's weakness was the lack of education. It was, therefore, in the national interest to continue all educational activities even in an emergency.

Technical competence

Shri Chavan said, while planning for strengthening the nation's defence potential, it must be remembered that investment in man is more important than investment in goods, because all planning would go waste if the human material lacked the technical competence.

The hall was constructed in honour of the founder of the Yugantar Shikshan Sanstha, the late Shri G. M. Thaware, a former member of the Rajya Sabha. Shri Chavan paid tributes to his former colleague and chairman of the Sanstha, Shri N. S. Tirpude, who had not only carried on his noble work, but also expanded it.

Earlier, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, who presided over the function, said, in reply to Shri Tirpude's plea for increased grants, that the Government was already burdened with heavy expenses and besides, reorientation of economy necessitated by the war emergency created a great need for austerity.



The Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan addressing a mammoth public meeting at Kasturchand Park, Nagpur during his recent visit to the city. Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik and Home Minister Shri D. S. Desai are sitting by his side.

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Shri Naik complimented Shri Tirpude, President of the Yugantar Shikshan Sanstha, on the excellent work he was doing, not only in building up the 22 institutions under the Sanstha, but also in defence work like collection of NDF and promotion of Gold Bonds Schemes.

Welcoming Shri Chavan, Shri Tirpude said that his institute was currently running 15 hostels, including one for girls, one high school, one middle school, one primary school, four balwadis, and two tailoring institutes. The work of units was spread over six Vidarbha and two Madhya Pradesh districts.

Shri Chavan was presented with a cheque for Rs. 1,001 on behalf of the institute for the National Defence Fund. Over 30 institutions, with which Shri Tirpude is connected, offered him rupee notes garlands instead of flowers, thus contributing Rs. 451, towards the defence effort. The institute has, during the present emergency, contributed Rs. 2,475 to the defence effort.

Youth—custodians of freedom

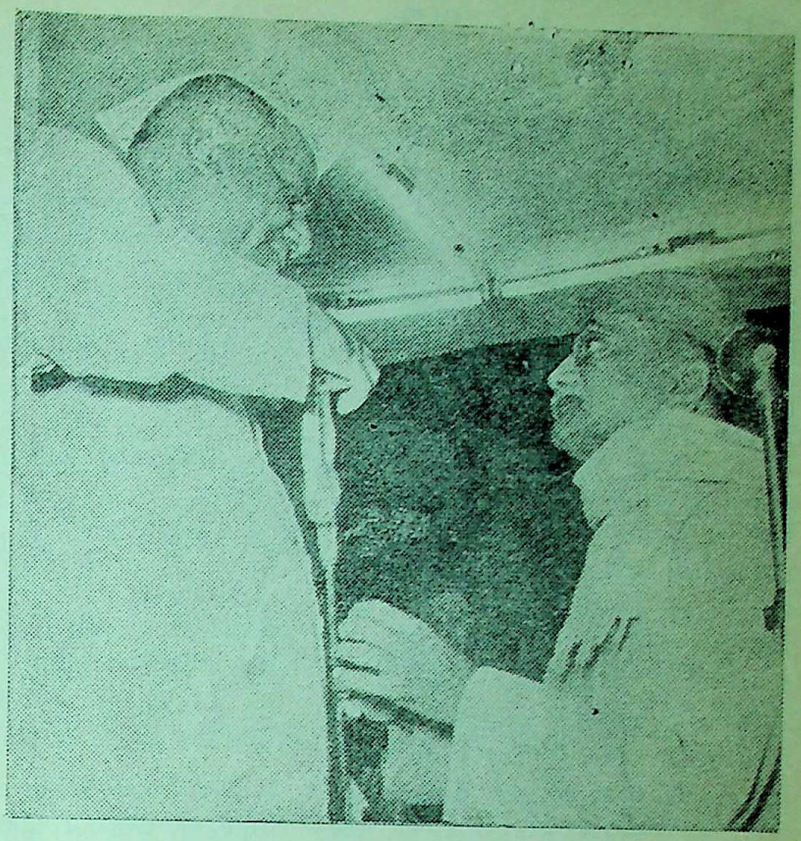
Shri Chavan cautioned the students and youth of the country that the responsibility of preserving the freedom, won with great sacrifices by our leaders, was on their shoulders.

After watching an impressive demonstration of drill by and taking salute from nearly 10,000 smartly uniformed school boys and girls at Patwardhan ground on December 1, the Defence Minister said that when one saw the discipline and unity displayed by the children, one felt proud and assured of the country's future.

"The dream of the leaders, who took great pains to free and strengthen the country, is now coming true," he added.

Soldiers of freedom

Urging the boys and girls to think and act as Indians and as soldiers of freedom, the defence Minister said they should practise the same discipline all through their lives and prepare themselves best in whatever work they undertake.



Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan receiving the silver sword presented by Raje Fatehsinghrao Bhonsale at Kasturchand Park, Nagpur

Earlier, Shri Babulal Takkamore welcomed the Defence Minister on behalf of the Students and Youth Sub-Committee of the Citizens' Defence Committee, and children of various schools marched past and saluted the chief guest and gave demonstrations of various drills like *lezime*, *tipri*, etc. The guides of the Bharat Scouts and Guides presented patriotic songs and demonstrated their skill in signalling by passing across the grounds a message given by the Defence Minister.

A public meeting

Addressing a mammoth public meeting at Kasturchand Park on December 1 under the auspices of the Citizens' Defence Committee, Shri Chavan said that food scarcity and other tensions created a serious situation at present but the country would be able to tide over it with the new consciousness reverberating in every corner of India.

"We cannot build history without facing crisis, India and her values are on a test now and if we withstand this test, our Tricolour will ever fly proudly high in the world", he said amidst thunderous applause. He said, "The new history of India is being written with the blood of our martyrs—martyrs from every corner of the country fighting together and defending places most of them never heard of before. The strength of the old and the new—the old lessons of independence lost due to disunity during centuries of repeated aggression and the new unity of today—shall fortify the country.

When I went with a begging bowl to Russia during the Chinese aggression, as I must admit I had to, Khrushchev told me that he was convinced of the propriety of our

(*continued on page 11*)

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People Displayed High Morale Despite Crop Damage

THE Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, who visited Amravati on December 5, after a tour of Buldana, Akola and part of Amravati district, said that though damage to the jowar crop in this area was extensive, the morale of the people was high and they were doing everything to make the best of a bad situation.

He said he was gratified to see farmers irrigating their crop from every available source. This effort and determination to meet the challenge would help the State out of the serious situation, he told a meeting of the District Citizens' Defence Committee.

Shri Naik praised the State Electricity Board for the speed with which it was providing power to lift water for irrigation.

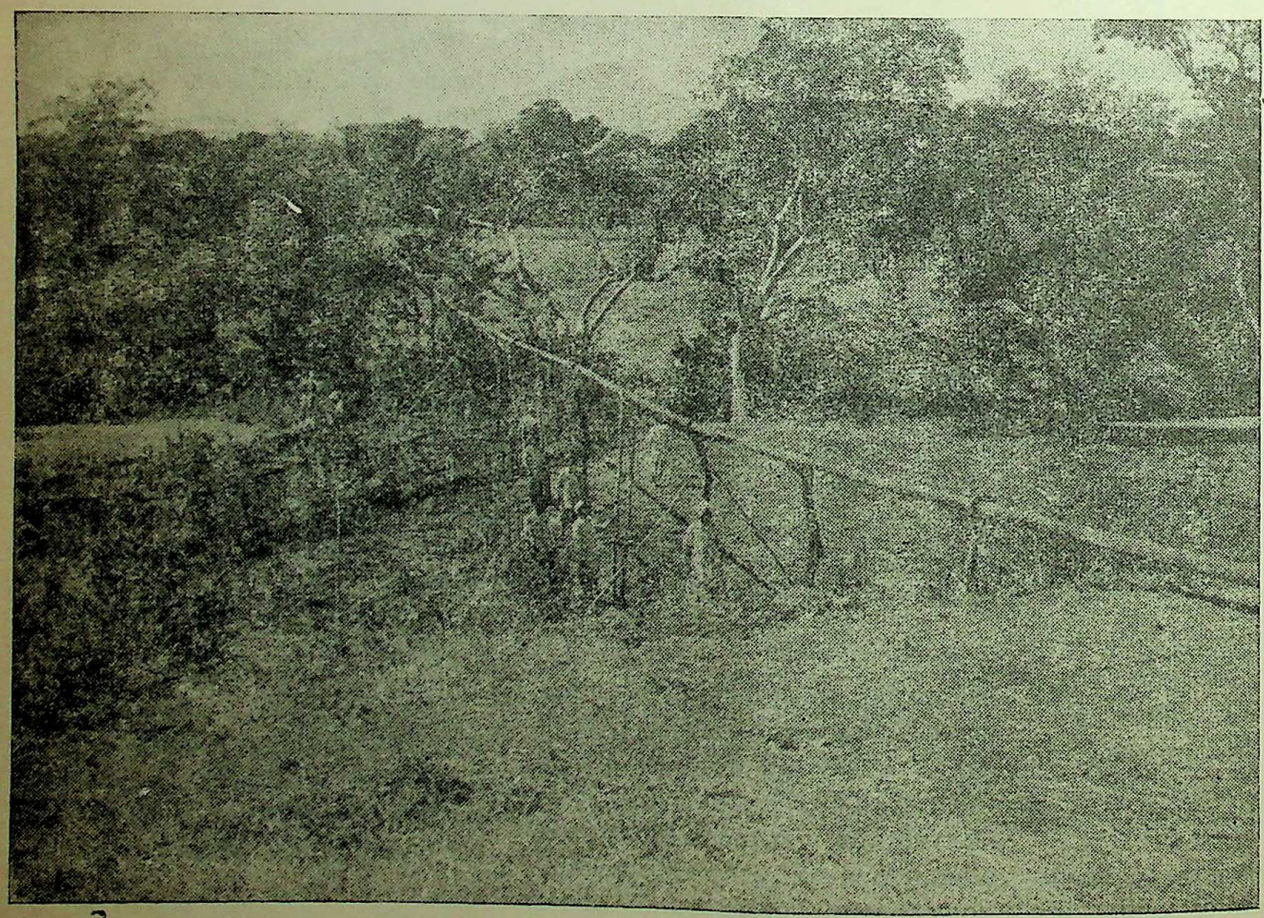
A model of a prefabricated bandhara was shown to Shri Naik by the Superintending Engineer Shri K. Ramchandra Rao. The Chief Minister commended it to farmers.

The Chief Minister said that in Buldana district alone about 950 bandharas had been constructed to irrigate the rabi crop.

He advised farmers to sow hybrid maize and jowar.

Shri Shyamkant Mohoni, the Collector of the district, gave a review of the defence efforts in the district.

The Chief Minister also addressed members of families of officers and Jawans serving on the fronts. Some 30 officers and 500 Jawans from Amravati district are defending the borders. He announced that the Government was considering a proposal to form a trust to help rehabilitate the families of Jawans who were killed or seriously injured. On this subject, the State



Vadooth (Satara)—*A ten H. P. engine is installed and villagers are irrigating the fields nearly 1,100 ft. away from water reservoir through pipelines*

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Government was in correspondence with the Union Government. About Rs. 10 lakhs have so far been collected for the fund being raised for the purpose, he said.

Addressing a public meeting at Akot, 30 miles from Akola, Shri Naik said that he had toured 19 districts in the State. While famine conditions prevailed, the people had not lost courage, he said. Hundreds of people were parting with their gold and grain to help the country tide over the present crisis.

The people have repaired hundreds of wells and constructed 12 to 15 housand anicuts in the State.

Patriotic duty

The Chief Minister said that, to ncrease food production was the patriotic duty of the people.

Contribution of gold would increase the credit-worthiness of the country.

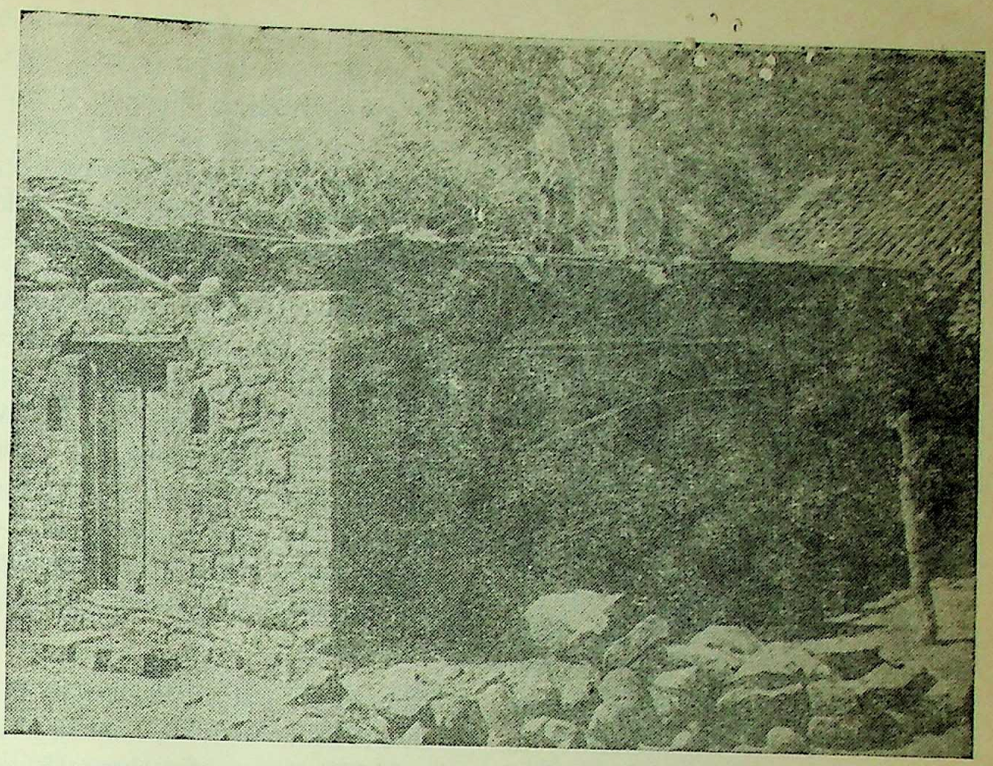
Giving impressions of his tour, Shri Naik said that conditions were bad. Officials have been instructed to declare the areas, where there was a crop failure, scarcity affected. He said the Government had fixed prices for foodgrains.

He said that rabi crops would be raised on 10 lakh acres and Rs. 45 akhs were spent on the rabi ampaign.

Adivasi villagers' remarkable feat

The Adivasi residents of village Sawangi Sangam, situated on the border of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, in Yeotmal district, presented to Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Agriculture, Food and Civil Supplies, a four-furlong strip of cultivated land in the bed of the river Vyagara as a token of their contribution to the cause of food promotion.

The Adivasi villagers undertook this venture on their own without anybody's guidance. They are collectively cultivating wheat on this strip, irrigating the crop by fetching water from the river in earthen pots.



Vadooth (Satara)—*The agriculturists of Vadooth actually gave even the corrugated iron sheets which were on the roofs of their houses, for preparing nineteen hundred feet long pipeline to water the fields*

Similar voluntary response to fight the scarcity conditions has been given by the farmers of the Ghatanji block.

The farmers of the Ghatanji block are determined to face the scarcity situation. They are utilising every drop of water to irrigate the rabi crops. They are undertaking double crops cultivation also. So far the farmers have constructed 468 kachha bandharas and are expecting to bring 10,000 acres of land under cultivation. The Agriculture Minister visited some of the bandharas at Manoli, Dahegaon and Talegaon and praised the efforts of the agriculturists.

Addressing a large number of cultivators at Sangam Sawangi, the Agriculture Minister said that he was very happy to be in the midst of real patriots who had voluntarily and effectively responded to the call of the nation. He expressed the view that the Grampanchayats should function as production samitis. He said that the Government was doing every thing possible to encourage the agriculturists to grow more food. He said that other agriculturists should emulate the example of the villagers of Sawangi.

Shri Savant advised the agriculturists to take to subsidiary industries such as dairy, poultry-farming, etc. He also advised the farmers to follow improved methods of cultivation with the help of improved seeds and implements and use of fertilizers. He also advised them to take double crops so as to increase the average yield.

Shri Savant distributed commendatory letters to the agriculturists who had voluntarily worked on the plot in the bed of the river.

Shri Abasahib Parwekar, M.L.A. and Shri Prayagrao Deshmukh

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welcomed the Minister. Shri Deorao Patil, President of the Yeotmal Zilla Parishad and Shri Khushalrao Mankar, Chairman of the Agriculture Sub-Committee, also spoke on the occasion.

Earlier, Shri Savant addressed the officers and members of Yeotmal Zilla Parishad at Yeotmal and visited the Ghatanji Panchayat Samiti.

Strive hard for self-sufficiency in food

Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, called upon the farmers of the State to strain every nerve for boosting the food production by taking more crops in one season to achieve self-sufficiency in food within the next two years in Maharashtra. He was addressing a mammoth public meeting at Khamgaon on December 4.

Shri Naik advised the farmers to grow short duration crops such as hybrid jowar, hybrid maize, etc. which would be ready for harvest within eighty to ninety days. He stressed the need for conservation of food by avoiding luncheon parties and marriage functions on big scales.

Referring to the gold bond scheme the Chief Minister urged members of the public, specially women, to part with their gold ornaments for the investment in gold bonds which would help the nation to obtain foreign exchange for fulfilment of defence requirements of the country. The investor of the gold bonds would get dual advantages and that his gold would be safer in bonds, he would get the interest as well as he would get the satisfaction of contributing his mite for the defence of the nation.

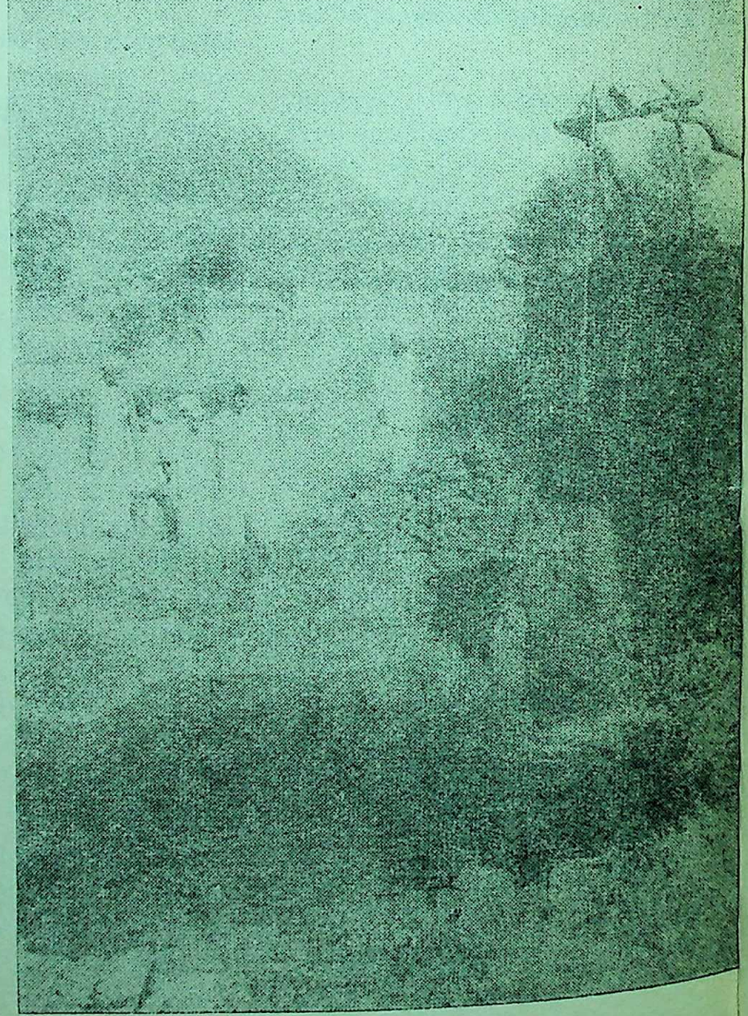
Referring to the scarcity conditions in the State Shri Naik said that the scarcity works to provide alternative employment to the field labourers would also be started in the State. The agricultural production works would get priority in these works. In the context, he urged the opulent cultivators to sink wells to provide employment to the labourers.

The Chief Minister was presented over Rs. 17,004 and 400 grammes of gold for the investment in gold bonds while about Rs. 17,000 have been contributed to the National Defence Fund during the course of his one-day tour of the district, National Savings Certificates of rupees one lakh were also presented to him.

Shri B. K. Patil, President of the Buldana Zilla Parishad, handed over Rs. 13,000 as part of a share capital of rupees four-lakh co-operative poultry farm to be established in the district.

Earlier, the Chief Minister visited Motala, Nandura, Jalgaon, Sngarampur and Shegaon Panchayat Samitis to study the scarcity conditions of the district.

He also visited G. S. College of Arts, Science and Commerce at Khamgaon and called upon the students to participate in the agricultural programme of the State. Rs. 4,000 were presented to him for Defence Fund by cancelling the recreational activities of the social gatherings. Dr. G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development and Shri M. A. Vairale Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, accompanied the Chief Minister in his tour.



Khindwadi (Satara)—*A view of the well full of water stored by bunding operations undertaken by Soil Conservation Division*

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(*continued from page 7*)

policy of peace and non-alignment and added that even peace and non-alignment have to be defended with might. The defence requires eternal preparation, a preparedness which never end now."

Shri Chavan said that the latest Chinese incursions into Indian territory and her threats to the territorial integrity of India, were an attempt to pressurise Pakistan and prevent her getting any closer to Russia or America, Pakistan cannot keep quiet now—and China will not let her to do so. American attitude towards Pakistan is that of a father towards a prodigal erring son, mingled with hope that the delinquent can be corrected and taught. Who will teach whom will be shown by history alone, he added.

Lessons of History

Wondering how President Ayub Khan of Pakistan could not read the lessons of history from that happened in Indonesia, Shri Chavan warned Pakistan that the same might happen again in her case. China did everything possible to win the friendship of Indonesia, even at a sacrifice to herself and even then did not hesitate to try to overthrow Sukarno's Government, he added.

Historic Year

The year 1965 is historic, not only for the victories for India in the war with Pakistan but for the image India has projected to the world, Shri Chavan said.

Even those countries which were loudly carrying on pro-Pakistani propaganda, asking for plebiscite and justice for Kashmir were now re-thinking on the question of plebiscite and were not pressing for it. They realised now that India stood for peace, but will not accept dishonour as a self-respecting, awakened, free and strong nation, the Defence Minister added.

Without referring to the United States and Britain, Shri Chavan said that " some big powers " fanned little Pakistan's envy of progressive India and gave them arms to fight against India. Arming Pakistan went to such an extent that what happened (Pakistani aggression) was inevitable, and the results too were inevitable. We did not defend on any such charity and showed great determination and courage to defend ourselves. We never wanted war with Pakistan and even today do not want it. An open offer to Pakistan for no-war pact was repeatedly made but not accepted by Pakistan, Shri Chavan said.

Right path followed

Shri Chavan said that the fact that we were able to act effectively and show firmness now was because of the foundations laid during the last 16 years. The policy of strengthening the country through industrialisation and planned economic development had always been thought of by the late Prime Minister and now came in good stead. The late Shri Nehru was aware of the fact, as far back as 1941, that India, Russia and China were such big countries in such circumstances that we could either be friends or enemies, but cannot be indifferent to each other, Shri Chavan said.

The Defence Minister said, defence today meant crores of rupees in expenditure and unlimited sacrifice. The men who were fighting and laying down their lives for the country were those who were chosen from among thousands for their strength of body and of heart. But it was not on frontiers alone that the war is fought, everyone in the country had to participate in the war.

● ● ●

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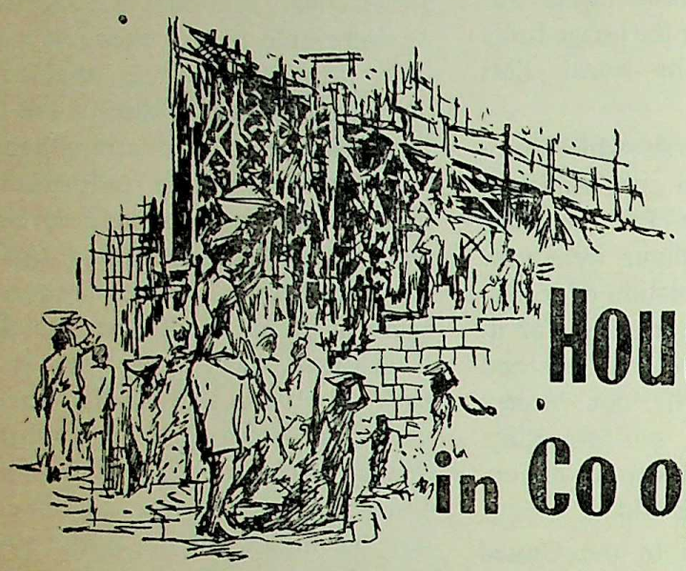

House Building in Co operative Sector

MAHARASHTRA State has made a significant progress in the field of co-operative housing. This is evident from the fact that up to the end of June 1965, as many as 57,142 houses or tenements were constructed in the State in the co-operative sector. There are at present 3,660 co-operative housing societies with a total membership of 1,63,237, a share capital of Rs. 1,101 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 3,809·92 lakhs.

With a view to helping the people to solve the housing problems, Government has been providing financial assistance to co-operative societies under various schemes, drawn up mainly to provide housing facilities to industrial workers, low-income groups, backward classes and other weaker sections of the community.

The pattern of financial assistance given to the societies under the various schemes is as under:

Under the low income group housing scheme, financial assistance in the form of loans is provided to the extent of 80 per cent of the cost of construction, including the cost of land, subject to the maximum of Rs. 10,000 per tenement.

The co-operative housing societies of industrial workers are granted financial assistance to the extent of 90 per cent of the estimated and approved cost of the house, 65 per cent of it in the form of loan and 25 per cent as subsidy.

The co-operative housing societies of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes, tribals outside the specified areas of Vidarbha and Nav-Buddhas are provided financial assistance on still liberal terms. The loan given is interest-free and is to be repaid in 25 annual instalments. These societies also get assistance to construct cattle-sheds and barns for their agriculturist members.

With a view to removing untouchability and also avoiding segregation, mixed types of co-operative housing societies of backward class and non-backward class persons are encouraged. The backward class co-operative housing society can allow non-backward class persons to become its members subject to the extent of 10 per cent of its membership. All facilities admissible for backward class members are also admissible for the non-backward class members.

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The backward class co-operative housing societies are given subsidy towards the cost of management at the rate of Rs. 10 per completed tenement per year for the first two years and, thereafter, at Rs. 5 per tenement till the Government loan is repaid, the maximum period for such subsidies being restricted to 25 years.

The backward class societies, situated in municipal areas are also given financial assistance in the form of interest-free loans for development of sites to the extent of 15 per cent of the estimated cost of construction.

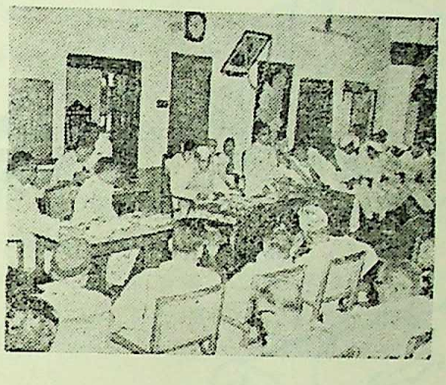
Grant of waste lands

For the backward class co-operative housing societies, Government waste lands, if available, are granted free of cost ; otherwise efforts are made to acquire private land for them. In the case of private lands, subsidy is given to them at the rate of not more than Rs. 5 per square yard in the four industrial cities of Bombay, Poona, Sholapur and Nagpur. In respect of other areas, subsidy at the rate prevalent in lower middle class localities is granted. Land is given at the rate of two gunthas per non-agriculturist and four gunthas per agriculturist member. In the four industrial cities, land is granted at the rate of 2½ gunthas per member.

The financial assistance referred above under the various schemes is restricted to the persons whose annual income, including the income of family members, does not exceed Rs. 3,600 in Bombay, Poona, Sholapur and Nagpur and Rs. 3,000 in other areas.

Housing for general public

Besides the above schemes, in order to encourage the construction of houses on co-operative basis, an apex organisation known as the



Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri M. A. Vairale, speaking at a meeting held at Buldana to review the progress of the Third Five-Year Plan schemes. Shri G. B. Khedkar Minister for Rural Development who is also seen in the picture presided over the function.

Maharashtra Co-operative Housing Finance Society, has been established for financing co-operative housing societies in the State. The Government has contributed to the share capital of the society to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs and has also given guarantee for the loans granted to it by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

'Own Your House' Scheme

The Maharashtra Co-operative Housing Finance Society is advancing loans to its members under two schemes. Under the 'own your house' scheme, loans are given to the members of the society to the extent of 60 per cent of the cost of construction, including the cost of land. The loan is given at 7½ per cent interest and it is to be repaid within 25 years in quarterly instalments. For regular payment of instalments, half per cent rebate in the rate of interest is given. The co-operative housing societies have to collect the remaining 40 per cent of the cost of construction from their members.

Under the mofussil scheme, which is applicable to all area in the State, except Bombay, Nagpur, Sholapur and Poona, loans are given to the extent of 80 per cent of the cost of construction, including the cost of land to the registered co-operative housing societies. The rate of interest for this loan is three per cent over and above the bank rate in the market. Loan and interest is to be repaid within 25 years. The co-operative housing societies have to collect the remaining 20 per cent amount before applying for this loan.

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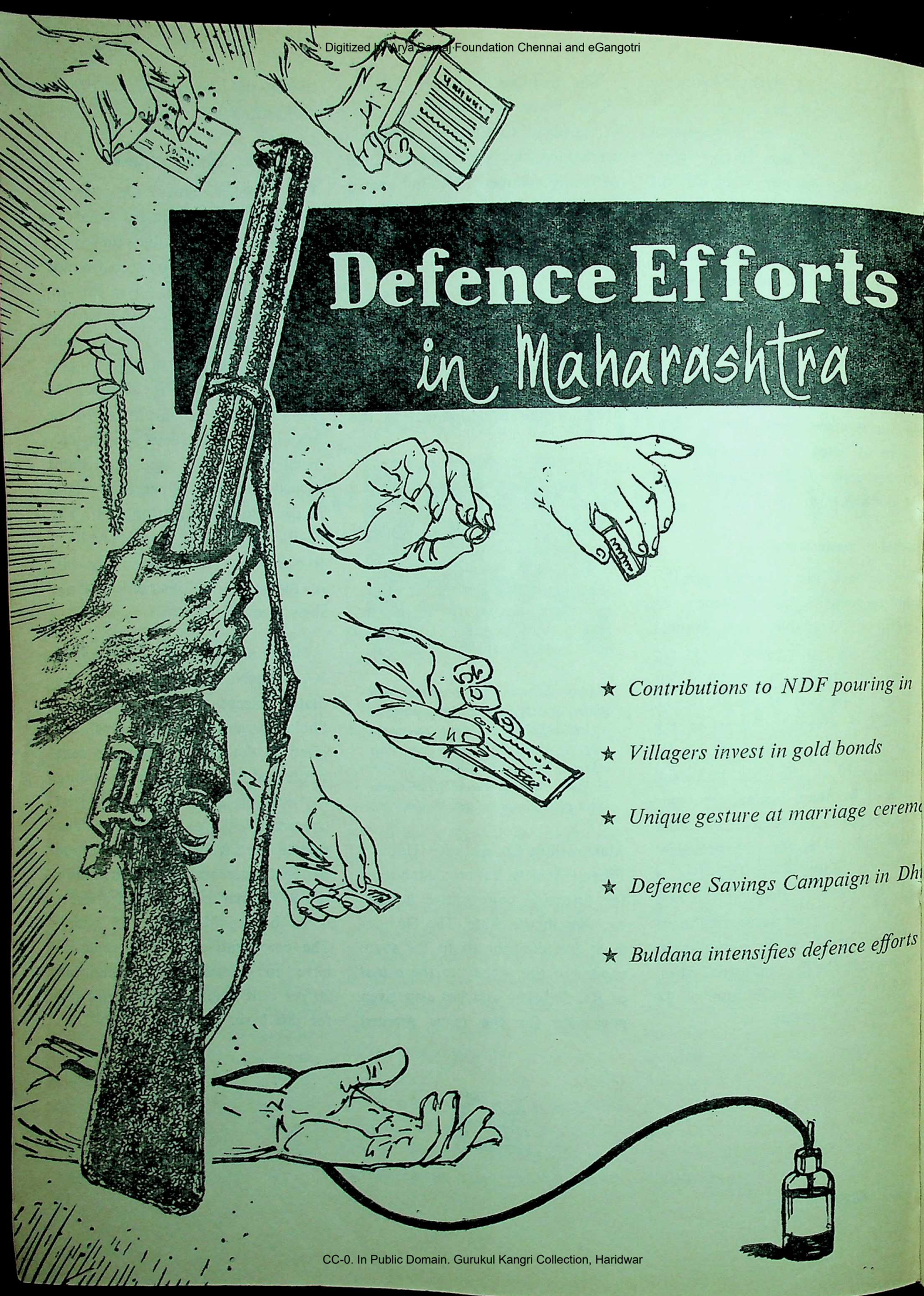
Defence Efforts in Maharashtra



★ *Contributions to NDF pouring in*

★ *Villagers invest in gold bonds*

★ *Unique gesture at marriage ceremo*

★ *Defence Savings Campaign in Dh*

★ *Buldana intensifies defence efforts*

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THE Joint Secretary of the Bombay Local Oil Millers' Association, Shri K. T. Mehta, handed over a cheque for Rs. 1,00,303 to the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, as contribution to the National Defence Fund on behalf of the members of the Association. He also handed over to the Chief Minister a cheque for Rs. 7,701 on behalf of the brokers of the association.

Shri K. N. Salgia presented a cheque for Rs. 5,000 to the Chief Minister for National Defence Fund on behalf of the Vanas Engineers (Private) Ltd.

A sum of Rs. 2,201 was handed over to the Chief Minister on behalf of the Matunga Premier School.

Shri H. G. Phadnis, President, Government Quarters Residents' Association, handed over Rs. 301 to the Chief Minister on behalf of the members of the Association and its Mahila Mandal Wing.

Villagers invest in gold bonds

The office-bearers, members and the members of staff of the Jalgaon Panchayat Samiti in Buldana district handed over one hundred and seventy-two grammes of gold to Dr. G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, for investment in Gold Bonds on November 19. Further assurances regarding investment to the tune of 1,045 grammes of gold have also been sought by the Minister from villagers in nine different villages under the Khamgaon Panchayat Samiti.

Bakers' contribution to N. D. F.

The Ulhasnagar and Kalyan Bread Bakery Association has presented to the Citizens Defence Committee, Maharashtra, through the Food and Civil Supplies Department, a cheque for Rs. 1,007·25, as a contribution of the Association and the employees of the members towards the National Defence Fund.

Amenity articles to sufferers

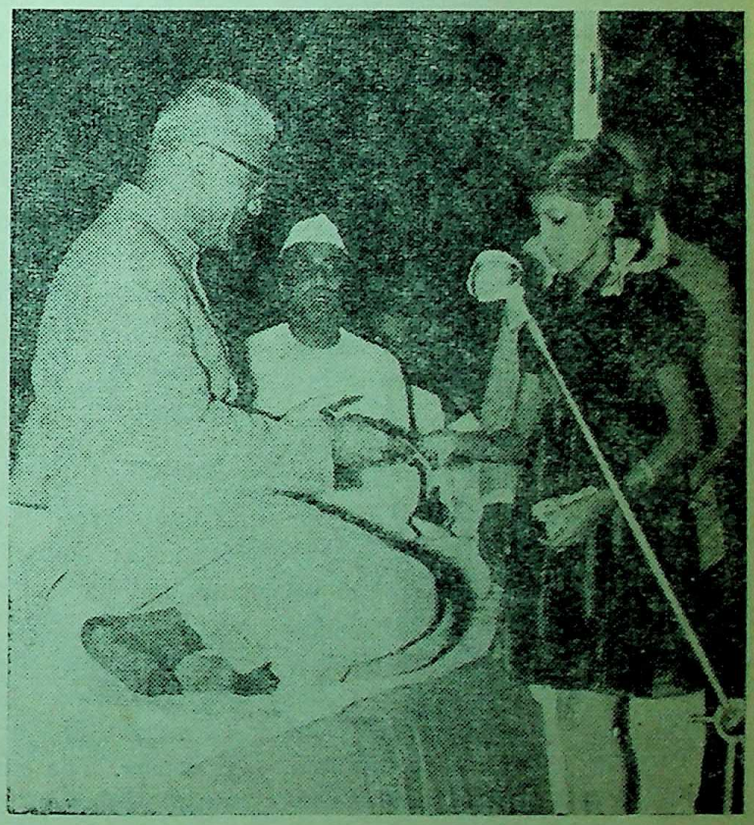
The seventh consignment of amenity articles for the use of the displaced persons in Jammu and Kashmir was despatched by the Chairman of the Jawans' Amenities, Welfare and Rehabilitation Committee, Smt. Tara Cherian on November 30. This consignment consisted of 731 cases. As many as 627 cases had been sent earlier. This is the third largest consignment of amenity articles so far sent by the Committee for the use of the displaced persons from Jammu and Kashmir. The Committee has so far despatched two big consignments containing 423 cases to Rajasthan, two other consignments containing 315 cases to Punjab. It also despatched 2,411 cases to the Army, 303 cases to the Navy, 1,314 to the Air Force, 551 to the Security Forces and 465 cases to the military hospitals.

Donation to N. D. F.

The Friends of Our Gallant Jawans Committee presented a sum of Rs. 5,001 to Smt. Vatsalabai Naik, at a function organised at the Radio Club, Bombay on November 26. The amount which was handed over by Shri Shamdas on behalf of the members of the Committee, is to be utilised for the benefit of widows and children of our Jawans.

Efforts to swell N. D. F.

Inspired by the fervent call given by the Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, in connection with the National defence efforts, the local amateur artistes of Parbhani staged a number of performances of the popular Marathi drama 'Vegalan Vhayachay Mala' at various places in the district and donated to National Defence Fund a handsome amount of Rs. 18,000, out of the collection, to the Collector



During his recent visit to Buldana, Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik received 17,500 grammes of gold for investing in gold bonds. Kumari Sane of Shegaon is seen handing over her two gold rings to the Chief Minister

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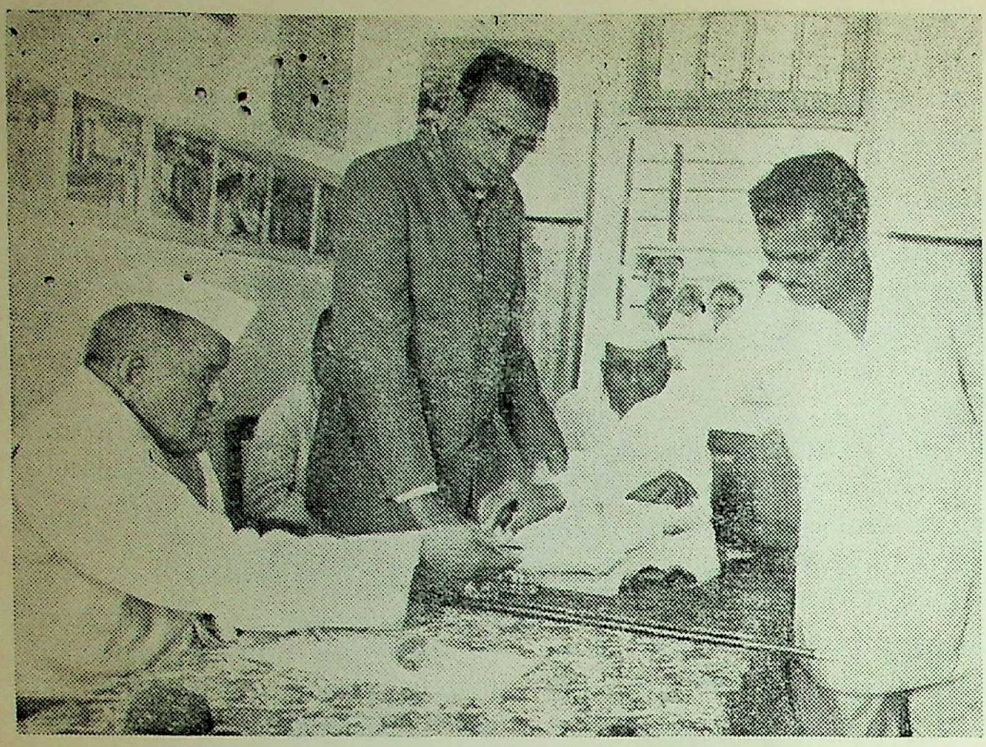

180 grammes of gold was handed over by the officials and members of the staff of the Jalgaon Panchayat Samiti in Buldana district to the Rural Development Minister, Shri G. B. Khedkar for investing in gold bonds. The chairman of the Samiti, Shri S. K. Patil is seen standing.

of the district at the time of the last performance staged at Parbhani on Saturday night. The Collector hailed the noble spirit behind the endeavour.

Dalit Seva Mandal contributes

The Mandangarh Taluka Dalit Seva Mandal, Bombay, presented on November 17, an amount of Rs. 827 to the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, as their contribution towards the National Defence Fund. The members of the Mandal have collected this amount by organising a film show.

Contributions to N. D. F.

At a function organised by the Associated Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., on December 5 at Sukhmani Buildings, Bomanji Petit Road, Bombay, Smt. Tara Cherian, Chairman of the Welfare, Amenities and Rehabilitation Committee of the Citizens' Defence Committee, received a sum of Rs. 12,000 in cash and articles worth Rs. 8,000 towards the National Defence Fund. She was also presented 3,000 grammes of gold worth approximately Rs. 33,000 for conversion into Gold Bonds, which was passed on by her to Shri Banker of the State Bank of India.

The members of the Society, their children, several domestic servants, malis, watchmen and others also gave their individual donations, total value of which came to about Rs. 2,000, to Smt. Cherian, at the function.

Donations to N. D. F.

Maharashtra Mahila Mandal, Buldana, has handed over rupees nine hundred and one to the Collector of Buldana, Shri B. R. Satarkar, as their contribution to the National Defence Fund. The Mahila Mandal collected this amount by staging a drama. The students of Government Primary Girls School of Buldana has also donated rupees twenty-one for the defence fund.

Pearl merchants donate

Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, was presented a cheque for Rs. 47,000 by the Pearl Importers and Exporters Association on December 5 as their contribution towards the National Defence Fund.

Contributions to N. D. F.

The officers, staff and workers of the Khandelwal Group of Companies have contributed one day's salary amounting to Rs. 9,171·87 and £ 10 to the National Defence Fund.

The Retail Grain Dealers' Federation of Bombay have recently handed

UNIQUE GESTURE AT MARRIAGE CEREMONY

The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P.V.Cherian and Smt. Tara Cherian graced the marriage ceremony of Rameshchandra, son of Shri Jetsey Meghji with Kumari Jaya, daughter of Shri Jethabhai Rajpar, on December 9, at the King George High School Hall, Bombay, when the father of the bridegroom presented a cheque for Rs. 5,001 to the Governor and Smt. Laxmibai Jetsey, the mother, handed over approximately 300 grammes of gold ornaments to Smt. Cherian as donations to the National Defence Fund. The marriage ceremony was performed in a strikingly simple manner, devoid of all pomp and show, such as illuminations, etc., and the amount of probable expenditure on those counts thus saved, was donated for the noble cause of the National Defence.

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over a cheque of Rs. 25,000 to Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Agriculture, Food and Civil Supplies, as their contribution to the National Defence Fund.

Pay Roll Group in AIR

Over 100 members of the staff of All India Radio, Bombay, have formed a pay roll group to promote defence savings. They are saving about Rs. 800 per month in one of the Defence Savings Scrips.

Contribution to N. D. F.

The students of the Suren Marathi School No. 2, Andheri contributed an amount of Rs. 64·53 to the National Defence Fund. The amount collected on the Children's Day was presented by Kum. Nalini S. Iamnare and Kum. Ratnaprabha S. Bodas, to the office of Welfare, Amenities and Rehabilitation Committee, on November 29.

Defence Savings Campaign

A sum of Rs. 9,82,053·66 has been collected towards Defence Savings in Dhulia district during the period from November 1 to November 26, 1965. A special campaign has been launched in the district from this month with a view to gearing up the Defence Savings movement. The Collector of the district, Shri M. R. Natarajan and the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad, Shri D. H. Mujumdar jointly undertook an extensive tour of the district for the purpose and hoped that the target of Rs. 15 lakhs fixed for the district would be reached by the end of December 1965.

Buldana intensifies defence efforts

Five hundred kuchha wells were sunk in the beds of brooks and rivers in Buldana district during the last month for raising wheat crop under special rabi crop campaign. These wells would irrigate about one thousand acres of land in the district.

The district has so far contributed Rs. 15,59,690 to the national defence fund. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,22,485 was contributed after Pakistani aggression. The gold contribution totalled 3,778 grammes.

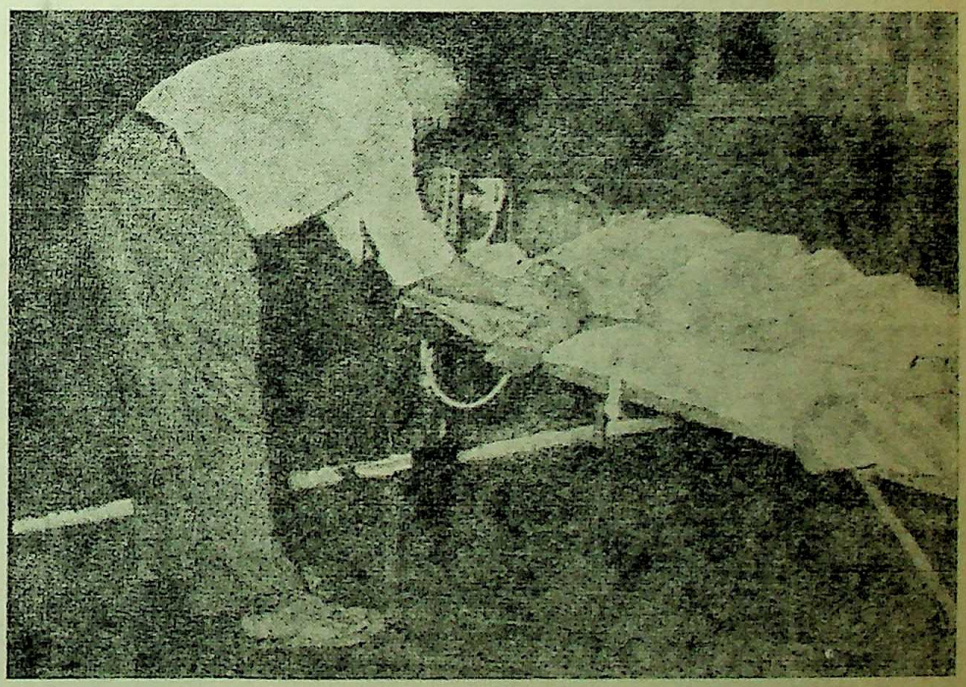
Donations to N. D. F.

The following is the further list of donors who have sent their contributions to the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik towards the National Defence Fund and for the welfare of the families of Jawans :

M/s. Bisesarlal Badrinarain & Co., Bombay Rs. 1,001, M/s. Devchand Lakhmidas, Bombay Rs. 1,001, M/s. Jadavji Morarji & Co., Bombay Rs. 1,001, M/s. Harnamsingh and Sons, Bombay Rs. 1,001, M/s. N. Dayalji & Co., Bombay Rs. 1,001, M/s. R. N. Adumulla & Co., Bombay Rs. 1,001, M/s. Sugnichand Narumal & Sons, Bombay Rs. 1,001, M/s. Jagjitsingh & Bros., Bombay Rs. 1,001, M/s. Anantray and Co., Bombay Rs. 1,000, M/s. Chandulal & Co., Bombay Rs. 1,000, M/s. C. Vadilal & Co., Bombay Rs. 1,000, M/s. Hotchand Narumal, Bombay Rs. 1,000, M/s. Javahar Trading Co. (India), Bombay Rs. 1,000, M/s. Karsondas Khimji & Bros., Bombay Rs. 1,000, M/s. Karsondas Madhavji, Bombay Rs. 1,000, M/s. Kocher Trading Co., Bombay Rs. 1,000, M/s. Natvarlal Mohanlal & Co., Bombay Rs. 1,000, M/s. Overseas Impex Trade, Bombay Rs. 1,000, M/s. Narumal Jhamandas, Bombay Rs. 1,000, M/s. Chimanlal V. Shah, Bombay Rs. 501, M/s. Harumal Gangaram & Co., Bombay Rs. 501, M/s. Karsondas Khimji Thakkar, Bombay Rs. 501, M/s. Mulji Virji & Co.,

DONATION THROUGH KIRTANS

Shri S. M. Kunte, an attendant from the office of the Superintendent, N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana, has donated a sum of Rs. 58·10 collected by him by performing Kirtans during his off duties, towards the National Defence Fund.



The mobile unit of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, visited Civil Hospital, Jalgaon for blood collection drive from November 24 to 26. About 208 persons donated blood.

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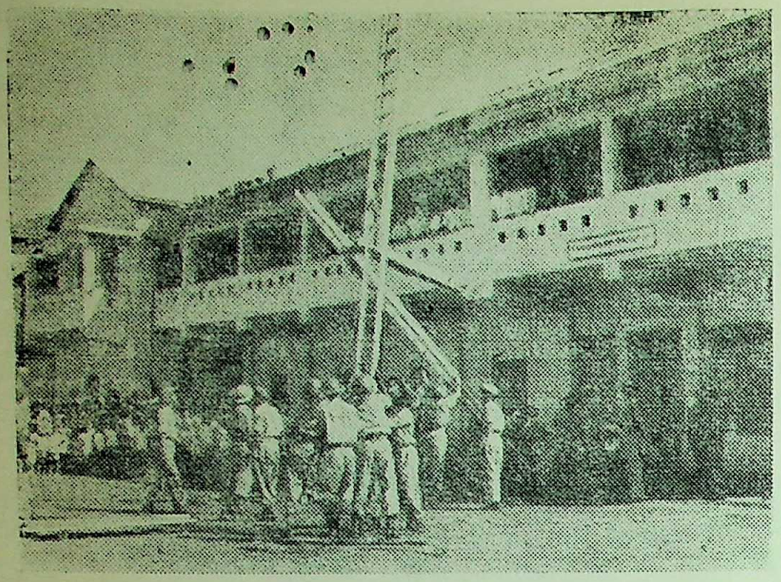
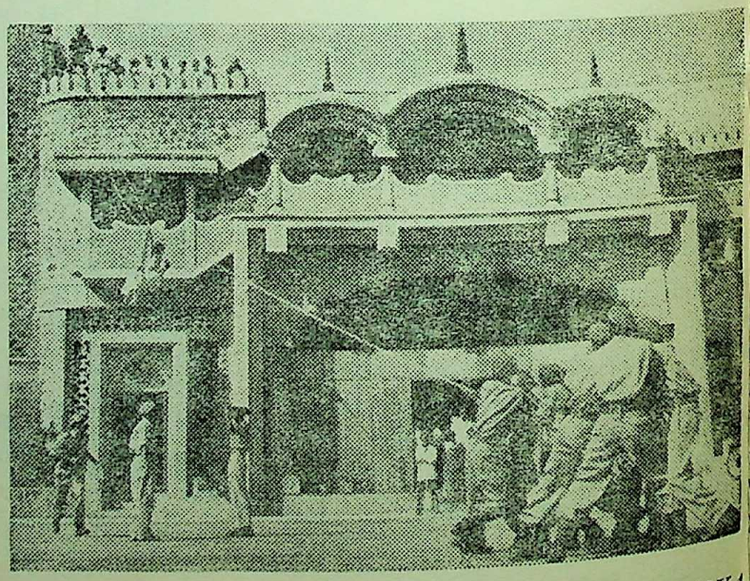


A view of the demonstrations of rescue operations by Home Guards and N.C.C. cadets of Poona Warden Post, held recently under the guidance of Shri Shankarrao Chaphekar, Chief Organizer of the Post

Bombay Rs. 501, M/s. Oman Trading Co., Bombay Rs. 501, M/s. Gobindram Mohandas, Bombay Rs. 500, M/s. Harmahinder Singh & Bros., Bombay Rs. 500, M/s. Indo Gulf Trading Co., Bombay Rs. 500, M/s. Lilaram Gobindram, Bombay Rs. 500, M/s. Attamsingh Kohli Bros., Bombay Rs. 500, M/s. Utility Enterprise, Bombay Rs. 500, M/s. Mulchand Co., Bombay Rs. 251, M/s. Central Commercial Agency (India) Bombay Rs. 251, The Bombay Kharek Bazar and Mewa Merchants Association, Bombay Rs. 1,967, M/s. Usha Dyeing, Bleaching & Printing Mills, Bombay-79 Rs. 1,325, Bank Colony Mahila Mandal, Bombay-8 Rs. 75, Bank Colony Mahila Mandal, Bombay-8 Rs. 550, Staff members and officers of Steelage Industries Private Limited, Bombay-10, Rs. 437 for Jawans, Reserve Bank Mahila Mandal Rs. 625, Citizens of Adarsh Colony, Dombivli, Bombay Rs. 51, Staff and students of Vidya Mandir, Arnala, District Thana Rs. 160, Students of Parishad Prashala, Jintur, District Parbhani Rs. 476, Dyes Centre, Bombay Rs. 101, CAFI Children, Bombay Rs. 224, E. T. Philip, Bombay Rs. 50, Shri R. C. Singhal, Bombay Rs. 60, Shri A. Bhatia, Bombay Rs. 35, Shri S. M. Vohra, Bombay Rs. 35, Shri S. P. Sapra, Bombay Rs. 51, Shri R. M. Saluja, Bombay Rs. 30, Shri P. K. Datta, Bombay Rs. 30, Shri A. Das Gupta, Bombay Rs. 30, Shri P. K. Sarda, Bombay Rs. 40, Shri T. R. Krishnamurthy, Bombay Rs. 24, Shri M. K. Modak, Bombay, Rs. 30, Shri K. Mehta, Bombay Rs. 50, Shri M. Ayaz, Bombay Rs. 27, Shri S. A. A. Pinto, Bombay Rs. 50, Shri R. K. Habbu, Bombay Rs. 60, Shri V. B. Oak, Bombay Rs. 40, Shri B. R. Dole, Bombay Rs. 30, Shri N. G. Krishna, Bombay Rs. 50, Shri H. S. Sagoo Rs. 50, Miss L. Payne, Bombay Rs. 20, Shri R. K. Chadha, Bombay Rs. 50, Miss R. Jeyalakshmi, Bombay Rs. 18, Shri P. Prasad, Bombay Rs. 200, Shri K. B. Bhise, Bombay Rs. 40, Shri V. Ramanujan, Bombay Rs. 30, Shri V. K. Badhwar Rs. 43, Shri H. C. Agast, Bombay Rs. 100, Shri L. V. Bansod, Bombay Rs. 51, Shri G. T. Jejurikar, Bombay Rs. 51, Shri A. Raheman, Bombay Rs. 30, Shri S. K. Aggarwal, Bombay Rs. 50, Mrs. D. Pinto, Bombay Rs. 20, Shri K. Subramaniam, Bombay Rs. 51, Shri B. N. Maniktala, Bombay Rs. 50, Mr. O. Abranches, Bombay Rs. 21, Mrs. V. Coutinho, Bombay Rs. 20, Shri V. K. Desai, Bombay Rs. 25, Mrs. M. A. Matthai, Bombay Rs. 35, Shri V. Sundararaman, Bombay Rs. 25, Shri S. Chowdhury, Bombay Rs. 100, Shri R. Banerji, Bombay Rs. 35, Shri T. R. Krishnan, Bombay Rs. 50, Shri S. Choudhari, Bombay Rs. 50, M/s. Kishco Cutlary Mfg. Co., Bombay Rs. 1,574·94, Kum. Yugendra K. Shah, Bombay-66 Rs. 25, Residents of Laxmi Bhavan, Shivaji Park, Bombay-28 Rs. 111, Gurdawara, Satrasta, Bombay-11 Rs. 1,001, Nirmal Niwas Defence Fund Committee, Bombay-12 Rs. 2,830, Shri T. L. Nanwani, Bombay-6 Rs. 1,001, Shri H. B. Bhide, M.L.C., Poona, Rs. 1,001, Staff Members of M/s. Gagrat & Co., Solicitors, Bombay-1 Rs. 211 for Jawans,



Here is another demonstration of the rescue operations by the Poona Warden Post

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Shri M. M. Sanghavi, Bombay-1 Rs. 851, M/s. Fire Equipment Corporation, Bombay-1 Rs. 1,021, Kumar Shah Jitendra H., Captain, Jawahar Cricket Club, Bombay-62 Rs. 55, The President, Thana Municipal Employees Co-op. Credit Society Ltd., Thana Rs. 501, Staff members, Shri Sai Baba Sansthan, Shirdi, District Ahmednagar Rs. 426, Staff, Raj-Der. Kar & Co., Bombay Rs. 530, The Bharat Line Shore Staff Union, Bombay Rs. 1,001, Seksaria Cotton Mills Workers' Co-op. Credit Society Ltd., Bombay Rs. 720·68, Shri W. G. Golwalkar, Bombay-4 Rs. 150, Shakti Engineering Works Management and Workers, Bombay Rs. 221, A. D. C. Employees Co-op. Credit Society Ltd., Bombay Rs. 101, Kum. Rajana Bharati & Kumar Sunil Bharati, Bombay Rs. 5 for Jawans, Employees of the Mhatre Pen and Plastic Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay Rs. 3,407, Bombay Stationery Mart, Bombay Rs. 2,000, Gemeieca & Co., Bombay Rs. 251 for Refugees of Jammu, Shri Dadasaheb Rege, Bal Mohan Vidya Mandir, Bombay Rs. 1,325, Students of the Victoria Memorial High School for the Blind, Bombay Rs. 76, ' E ' Ward Municipal Staff, Bombay-8 Rs. 501, Vidyarthi Sewa Mandal, Ulhasnagar-4 Rs. 101, Ladies Association of Amar Dye Chem. Colony, Kalyan Rs. 600, Koyna Organisation Staff, District Satara Rs. 3,968·05, Shree Damodar Anandji Charitable Trust, Bombay Rs. 251, Shri Haridas Damodar, Bombay Rs. 251, Shri Mathuradas Haridas, Bombay Rs. 251, Gokuldas Haridas, Bombay Rs. 251.

Contributions pour in

Contributions to the National Defence Fund continue to pour in, with unabated enthusiasm. The following is the list of further donations received by the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, for the National Defence Fund :

TAXI DRIVER'S GESTURE

The urge to serve the nation is uppermost in everyone's mind irrespective of the caste, creed and religion. The other day an official of the State Government was journeying from Sachivalaya to Khetwadi where an exhibition had been organised by Bhagini Samaj Suvarna Jayanti Celebrations Committee. When the taxi driver, Shri Bulandkhan (MRT 7887) came to know that the luggage he was carrying in the taxi was meant for the Defence Savings Stall, he politely returned the luggage charges with these words, " Let me contribute my little share to the nation ".

Vadilal Devchand & Sons Rs. 2,001, Mahendra Metal Works Rs. 2,001, Bhogilal & Co. Rs. 2,001, Vinay Metal Industries Rs. 1,501, Asian Metal Corporation Rs. 1,501, Bhogilal Devchand & Sons Rs. 1,501, Bipin Industries Rs. 1,501, Umeshkumar Vikrambhai & Co. Rs. 1,501, Super Traders Rs. 1,501, Himatlal Vadilal Shah Rs. 1,501, Ashok Stainless Steel Corporation Rs. 1,501, K. Nathalal & Co. Rs. 1,501, Ratilal Nagindas & Co. Rs. 1,501, M. P. Shah & Co. Rs. 1,500, Mehendra Kumar & Co. Rs. 1,500, Vinod Stainless Steel Works Rs. 1,500, Shah Metal Pressing Works Rs. 1,001, Kalyan Metal Corporation Rs. 1,001, Chinubhai Nagindas Shah Rs. 1,001, Vijay Metal Corporation Rs. 1,001, Shah Laxmichand Damji & Co. Rs. 1,001, Mukund Metal Industries Rs. 1,001, Sarvodaya Metal Corporation Rs. 1,001, M. Jagjivandas & Co. Rs. 1,001, B. Dineshchandra Ramanlal & Co. Rs. 1,001, Shah Trading Co. Rs. 1,001, Maharashtra Metal Mart Rs. 1,001, Kantilal Babulal & Co. Rs. 1,001, Kantilal Champaklal & Co. Rs. 1,001, V. B. & Sons Rs. 1,001, Meenakshi Stainless Steel Works Rs. 1,001, Monesty Metal Corporation Rs. 1,001, Laxmi Stainless Steel Works Rs. 1,001, Deepak Industries Rs. 1,001, Choksi Metal Works Rs. 1,001, Ajay Metal Industries Rs. 1,001, Union Stainless Steel Agencies Rs. 1,001, Jai Hind Metal Works Rs. 1,001, Jagjivandas & Co. Rs. 1,001, Master Metal Works Rs. 1,001, Sharda Stainless Steel Works Rs. 1,001, Bharat Metal Works Rs. 1,001, Laxmi Metal Industries Rs. 1,001, R. Navinchandra & Co. Rs. 1,001, Anil Metal Mart Rs. 1,001, Maniar Metal Works Rs. 1,001, Murlidhar Dalal Rs. 1,001, Bhavna Trading Co. Rs. 1,001, Popatlal Vrajlal & Co. Rs. 1,001, D. Umedlal & Co. Rs. 1,001, Panalal B. Shah Rs. 1,001, Prakash Hardware Industries Rs. 1,001, Nanalal Shantilal Rs. 1,001, K. Chatrabhuj & Co. Rs. 1,001, Veer Industries Rs. 1,001, Bharat Metal Industries Rs. 1,001, Shah Bros. Rs. 1,001, Kiran Stainless Steel Works Rs. 1,001, Shah Thanaji Pragji & Co. Rs. 1,001, S. Sevantilal & Co. Rs. 1,001, M. P. Shah & Co. Rs. 1,001, Sumer Stainless Steel Industries Rs. 1,001, Krishna Metal Industries Rs. 1,001, Vithaldas P. Mehta Rs. 1,001, S. Walchand & Co. Rs. 1,000, Shah Ookchand Sonmal & Co. Rs. 1,100, National Brass Works Rs. 1,000, Prakash Udhyogalaya Rs. 1,000, Magrupchand Ramniklal & Co. Rs. 1,000, Jogani Bros. Rs. 751, Anjana Metal Industries Rs. 751, Western Metal Works Rs. 750, C. C. Raval Rs. 501, Samrat Metal Industries Rs. 501, Hindustan Metal Industries Rs. 501, Paras Metal Industries Rs. 501.

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U.N.O.—Human Rights and Welfare Activities

—Lady GLADYS CHATTERJEE
O.B.E. (ENGLAND)

"TO save succeeding generations from the scourge of war which, twice in our lifetime, has brought about untold sorrow to mankind"—is the task which has been placed on the peoples of the United Nations.

The International Organisation, established by the Charter of the United Nations, has also to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, and in the words of its Charter, "to promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, to translate these ideals into law, both national and international, so that they become the accepted standards throughout the world".

A study entitled 'planning for Social and Economic Development in India,' Report on the 'World Social Situation,' begins by stating its basic aims, which are embodied in the various Articles of the Constitution of India : 'to promote the Welfare of the people by securing and protecting, as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life' (Art. 38) ; 'to promote equal pay for equal work for both men and women, to provide conditions of work ensuring health and strength.....' (Art. 39). The study also stresses the fact that 'Social justice has been the guiding principle of India's development plans and throughout maintains the interdependence of economic and social change and that only a simultaneous advance along both can create the conditions in which the community can put forth its best efforts for promoting development. Nor has the necessity of community development and the special part that can be played by women and the needs of children, been overlooked.

International institutions in action

What, then, are these international institutions and what is the machinery of international co-operation enabling them to function effectively?

Let us then begin with the Economic and Social Council, which under the authority of the General Assembly, is responsible for the economic and social activities of the United Nations ; promotes respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all ; calls international conferences and prepares draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly; negotiates agreements with the specialized agencies, defining the terms on which they shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations and co-ordinates their activities.

The Council has set up certain functional commissions such as the Social Commission, Commission on Human Rights, Commission on the Status of Women, Commission on Narcotic Drugs, etc. Four Regional Commissions have also been established which study the economic problems of their regions and recommend courses of action to the Governments concerned.

The proclamation by the General Assembly of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on May 10, 1948 as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, has through its various Articles been a source of inspiration to all the organs and to the specialised agencies of the United Nations and has placed on them the responsibility or the implementation of these ideals.

Turning to the International Labour Organisation, which more than forty years ago proclaimed in its Constitution, that 'Universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice'. This Constitution framed by Edward Phelan (late Director of the I.L.O. and a close collaborator with Albert Thomas) has been recognised as being "the most strikingly original and successful outcome of the

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international thinking of the time". Much of the success of the I.L.O. may be attributed to it as well as to Albert Thomas' conception that the ultimate test of policy is its impact on individual human lives. (*See* C. Wilfred Jenks' 'Law, Freedom and Welfare'.)

The Declaration of Philadelphia, adopted in 1944 in its eloquent terms, foreshadows the ultimate goal of the United Nations, the necessity for international co-operation and for technical aid and for the specialised agencies, such as the World Health Organisation, and the Food and Agricultural Organisation, and UNESCO.

The World Health Organisation with its Regional Office for South-East Asia in New Delhi has accepted "the challenge to help create a wider network of basic services that will improve and protect the health of the Regions mainly rural population of 630 million people" (page 24).

UNESCO's task

UNESCO's task 'to contribute to peace and security by collaboration through education, science and culture' is considerably lightened by India's recognition in its Constitution which enjoins that the State 'should secure to all workers..... conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and cultural opportunities' (*see* Articles 42 and 43), while Art. 45 stipulates free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen years—a measure to be completed within a period of ten years.

Since economic development depends in large measure upon science, UNESCO has opened four Regional Science Offices, one of which for South Asia is in India. UNESCO has also initiated, at the request of its members, a special programme over a period of ten years "to increase among the people of the Orient and the Occident a mutual appreciation of their respective cultural values.

The Food and Agricultural Organisation founded in 1945 with headquarters in Rome has regional offices in six countries and collaborates very closely with U.N. Economic Commissions for Europe, Asia, the Far East including India, Latin America and Africa, and holds biennial Conferences.

In 1960 under its Director-General B. R. Sen, the Freedom from Hunger Campaign was launched with two main objectives: "to create a world-wide awareness of the problems of hunger and malnutrition, which afflict more than half of the world's population" and "which pose a serious threat to peace and orderly progress and second, to promote a climate of opinion, in which solutions to these problems can be organised both on a national and international basis" (Foreword by Director-General). Many important resolutions to implement these objectives were adopted at the Twelfth F.A.O. Session in 1963.

The success of all these combined efforts has been made possible by Technical Assistance, the Special Fund, the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance and the Technical Assistance Board.

International trade

In the meantime, there has been growing realisation of the necessity of adopting a programme of practical action in the field of international trade, aimed at increasing exports and the export earnings of developing countries and accelerating their economic development.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in Geneva was convened to better adapt world trade to the development needs of two-thirds of the world's population and to reverse the present trends in trade. As part of the final Act embodying its findings and recommendations the Conference agreed that "The international community must combine its efforts to ensure that all countries.... regardless of size, of wealth, of economic and social system.... enjoy the benefits of international trade for their economic development and social progress".

We may conclude by quoting a statement made by Dag Hammarekjold "the many who, together, form this United Nations Organisation—peoples, Governments and individuals—share one great responsibility. Future generations may come to say of us that we never achieve what we set out to do. May they never be entitled to say that we failed because we lacked faith or permitted narrow self-interest to distort our efforts."

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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

SHRI N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, emphasised the need for making concerted efforts by the workers, industrialists and Government for tiding over the crisis in the textile industry, while replying to the discussion raised on "the situation arising out of closure of Textile Mills in the State" by Sarvashri F. M. Pinto, Dr. P. V. Mandlik, Y. R. Madur, G. A. Deshmukh and Dr. (Smt.) Sushila Balraj, on November 25.

Shri Tidke said that textile industry in the State was very old and in the times of depression the old mills had to face difficulties similar to those they were confronting now. He said that accumulation of stocks in the emergency, increased wage bills on account of rising cost of living, increased cost of production, etc. had led the industry to the existing situation.

The Labour Minister said that it had been suggested by the State Government that the accumulated stocks should be purchased by the State Trading Corporation and if the suggestion was implemented the problem could be solved considerably. He said that in respect of old mills a scheme should be drawn in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Central Government to start them or start new mills in the public sector at such places where old mills could not be started.

Shri Tidke also stressed the need for opening fair price shops on the "no-loss-no-profit basis" for the workers to bring down the cost of living index number. He also suggested that mills which had accumulated stocks should have two or more holidays every month which could be adjusted against the workers' paid holidays to enable them to balance the production without causing unemployment by closure of shifts. He said that a solution to the problem could be found out if proper efforts were made.

The Minister said that the State Government was fully aware of the situation and the Chief Minister had written to the Prime Minister suggesting certain changes in the Central Legislation to enable the State Government to take over the mismanaged mills to prevent unemployment. The Prime Minister had replied that the matter was receiving attention.

Shri Tidke appealed to all concerned to work hard and in a co-operative spirit to tide over the difficulties. Agitational approach would only hinder the solution of the problem. He pointed out that the Government was not happy about the suggested wage-cuts of employees although it was worth considering in the crisis. But he felt that the crisis could be overcome without effecting wage-cuts if the measures suggested by him were implemented.

Initiating the discussion on the motion, Shri F. M. Pinto (Ind.) said that the cotton textile industry in the State was really in the doldrums. He pointed out that the mill magnates had earned huge profits in the past, both before and after the second world war, and he wanted to know how these profits had been utilised by them. Obviously the industrialists had only enriched themselves by illegal means and not set the industry on a sound footing. A large number of textile workers had been thrown out of employment as a result of rationalisation of the mills, he said, and added that although he was not personally against automation, it should be ensured that it did not result in large scale unemployment. The industrialists had been using capital intensive methods and not labour intensive methods which was against the policy of the Planning Commission which had laid stress on utilisation of available human resources in the country.

Shri S. G. Patkar (Com.) emphasised that the Government should take over the mills which were likely to be closed down without giving the industrialists any compensation, if possible. He felt that the Government had a soft corner towards the mill-owners and the situation of closure of mills was not being handled by it squarely. The crisis in the textile industry was artificial and deliberately created by the industrialists now because the second wage board had been appointed by the Union Government under the Chairmanship of Justice Bhimashankaran. The object of creating the crisis was to defeat the object of the wage board, he added.

Dr. P. V. Mandlik (P.S.P.) fully associated himself with the views expressed by Shri S. G. Patkar and

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said that there was no need for manufacturing superfine cloth in the country on the new machinery when the Union Government had effected a cut on the imports of long staple cotton. A poor country like India could carry on with medium and coarse cloth. He emphasised that the Government should take firm steps to avert the difficult situation in which large number of employees would become unemployed.

Shri I. P. Parekh (Cong.) emphasised the need for joint efforts by the labour, industrialists and Government to find a solution to the crisis. While he sympathised with the difficult situation of unemployment confronting the workers, Shri Parekh said that the problem could not be solved by resorting to strikes. Similar situation existed all over the world and in the past even the textile industry in Manchester had to face identical problems. Efforts would have to be made to stabilise the prices and promote exports inspite of difficulties. The members would have to bear in mind that the Union Government was not allowing imports of long staple cotton from abroad and in that event some mills may have to be closed.

Shri K. S. Dharia (Cong.) said that nationalisation of the textile industry was not the immediate solution of the present situation and for at least next 20 years it could not be brought about.

Shri Dharia said that textile industry had no future in the State as the mills had become very old and therefore new industries should be set up so that unemployed labour could be absorbed there. He suggested that the question of accumulated stocks in the mills could be purchased by the Government by paying 90 per cent of cost of the stocks so that the closed mills could be started.

Shri R. S. Dhavale (Cong.) criticised the textile industrialists for creating an extraordinary situation in the present emergency and stressed the need for taking firm action against the mill magnates like Morarka who had swindled the Government to the tune of crores of rupees. He congratulated the Government on its progressive action in taking over the Narsing Girji Mills.

Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, said that the textile crisis had been created by the mismanagement of private industrialists and he felt that Government had a soft corner towards them. Strong action should be taken against industrialists responsible for mismanagement of their mills, he added.

Among those who participated in the debate were Sarvashri Tushar Pawar (Cong.), D. B. Patil (P. & W.), Y. R. Madur (Com.), S. B. Savant (Cong.), J. B. Shetye (P.S.P.) and Dr. (Smt.) Sushila Balraj (Cong.).

On November 26, the Assembly passed the following Bills : The Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1965 (as amended by the House) ; the Shivaji University (Amendment) Bill, 1965 ; the Maharashtra Ownership Flats (Extension of Duration) Bill, 1965 ; and the Borough Municipalities (Validation of Certain Taxes on Buildings and Lands) Bill, 1965.

Later, the House disposed of non-official business for the day.

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Revenue, moved the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code Bill of 1965, which seeks to unify and amend the land revenue laws prevailing in Western Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada regions of the State, in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly on November 20.

Moving the Bill, the Minister said the integration of laws which was very vital had been engaging the attention of the State Government since reorganisation and with the formation of Maharashtra State in 1960 active steps were taken for consolidation and unification of land revenue laws prevailing in the three component parts of the State. An endeavour had been made to incorporate the best provisions of the prevailing Acts in the State without ignoring special provisions, which were of particular interest to any area. Utmost care had been taken to ensure as far as possible, that none of the provisions of the Bill would have the effect of upsetting or disturbing the existing system in a manner detrimental to the interest of the common man in any region, he observed.

Shri Patil said that the members would find that the Government's policy to evolve a socialistic pattern for Maharashtra State was reflected in the Bill on a careful scrutiny of the provisions regarding—(*i*) abandonment of Government's right to reserved trees in occupied lands in favour of agriculturists ; (*ii*) permission to take firewood and wood for minor domestic and agricultural use free of cost from trees in Government waste land outside the reserved forest ; (*iii*) use of land free of assessment for raising shades for handloom, poultry-farm and other occupations subsidiary or ancillary to agriculture ; (*iv*) revenue free housesites for villagers dwelling in non-urban areas ; (*v*) statutory exemptions from payment of non-agricultural assessment to bodies and institutions for using land for educational, charitable and other public purposes ; (*vi*) levy of non-agricultural assessment at a higher rate in urban areas than in non-urban areas and similar other provisions.

Shri K. N. Dhulup, Leader of the Opposition, said that the proposed Land Revenue Code was not perfect

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and therefore many improvements to the Bill were essential. He regretted that the representatives of the people were not taken up on the Committee of officials appointed by the Government to report on the land revenue laws in the State prior to finalisation of the Bill. He emphasised that the land revenue should be assessed on the principle of income tax as uneconomic holdings, percentage of which was quite high in the State, and should be exempted from assessments so that poor agriculturists would get some concessions. He said that agricultural income tax should be levied as recommended by the Taxation Enquiry Committee.

Chief Justice Chainani's death condoled

Earlier, the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, made a condolatory reference to the sad demise of the Chief Justice Shri H. K. Chainani, in Bombay, on November 28, 1965. Sarvashri K. N. Dhulup, P. K. Atre (D.F.) and Dr. P. V. Mandlik (P.S.P.) who expressed their sorrow for the deceased regretted the unfortunate circumstances of the accidental death of Shri Chainani.

The Speaker, Shri T. S. Bharde, associated himself with the feelings expressed by the members. The House stood in silence for a couple of minutes to pay respect to the deceased. The Speaker announced that condolences expressed by the House would be communicated to the bereaved family of Justice Chainani.

Supplementary demands

Replying to the discussion on the supplementary demands for Irrigation and Power Departments, Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Buildings and Communications and Irrigation and Power, thanked the House for fully supporting his demand, on December 1.

Referring to the criticism made by some members that certain areas like Konkan were neglected as far as irrigation projects in their areas were concerned, the Minister said that no particular area in Maharashtra had been neglected. On the contrary, efforts were being made to start medium irrigation projects in Konkan.

As regards the need for improving the service conditions of the workers in the Dapodi Workshop of the Irrigation Department, Shri Chavan said that originally the workshop was set up on temporary basis and therefore the employees were also temporary. But now it had been decided to run the workshop on permanent basis and as many workers as possible would be made permanent according to their seniority. A proposal in this regard was being sent to Finance Department, he added.

The Members, who participated in the discussion on the demand, which totalled Rs. 5,00,490, said that the amount was too small and the Minister should have come to the House with a bigger demand taking into consideration the need for launching more irrigation projects to step up food production.

Among those who participated in the discussion were Sarvashri K. S. Dhondge (S.M.S., P. & W.), Dr. P. V. Mandlik (P.S.P.), Farook S. Pasha (Cong.), M. J. Khandelwal (D.F.), T. S. Karkhanis (S.M.S.-P. & W.), W. N. Rane (Cong.), Tushar Pawar (Cong.), Chandrakant Patil (Cong.) and P. D. Patil (Cong.).

All the supplementary demands totalling Rs. 12,64,35,634 for various departments were discussed and voted on November 30 and December 1.

Enquiry into Police firing

The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, announced in the House on December 2 that the Government had ordered magisterial enquiry into the police firing against food demonstrators in Kolhapur on August 19 last and said that Shri P. J. Chinmulgund, I.C.S., Secretary, Urban Development and Public Health Department, had been specially appointed as Additional District Magistrate to conduct the enquiry.

Shri Desai was replying to the discussion raised by Sarvashri F. M. Pinto (Ind.) and T. S. Karkhanis (S.M.S.-P. & W.) on the matter of urgent public importance, namely, "Arrests, use of tear gas, lathi charge and firing resorted to by the police against food demonstrators in Kolhapur on 19th August 1965 resulting in death of five persons and injuries to several others and the need to institute judicial enquiry into this firing".

Shri Desai reiterated the Government's policy of not resorting to firing unless compelled by the circumstances. In Kolhapur the anti-social elements took advantage of the Anti-Starvation Morcha organised on that day and indulged in looting. As many as 51 shops including a Government godown were looted and they also indulged in violence in which 138 police personnel were injured.

Shri Desai very much regretted that five persons were killed some of whom might have been innocent but they were in the unruly mob. Warning before firing was given, he added.

If the police had not acted firmly, the Government would have been criticised for not handling the situation squarely. In fact there had been complaints that the Police resorted to firing very late.

Following the Kolhapur incident, Shri Desai said, the Government issued instructions to local authorities all over the State to take

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precautionary measures in order to avoid recurrence of similar situations.

Even in Kolhapur the police authorities had contacted the leaders of the Anti-Starvation Morcha who assured them that the morcha would be peaceful. The morcha did conclude peacefully but later when they dispersed the anti-social elements started looting shops.

The Home Minister appealed to the political parties to co-operate with the Government in the critical times through which the State and the country was passing.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Pinto (Ind.) said that the police should have taken precautionary measures to ensure that the morcha did not take a violent turn.

Shri T. S. Karkhanis said that firing was indiscriminate and therefore impartial enquiry should be held in the matter. He said the morcha was all along peaceful and after its dispersal when the goondas started looting shops people also joined them as they wanted food. He criticised the Government on its failure to provide sufficient quota of foodgrains to the people in Kolhapur. He said sufficient stocks of foodgrains were available in the black market at that time, he added.

Among those who participated in the discussion were Sarvashri Venkatrao Deshmukh (Cong.), K. S. Dhondge (S.M.S.-P. & W.), S. K. Athale (S.S.), S. G. Patkar (Com.) and M. J. Khandelwal (D.F.).

Land Bill

After discussion on the Maharashtra Land Revenue Bill, which was resumed on December 2, it was referred to the Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 36 members with instructions to report before March 31, 1966.

Shri R. A. Patil, Minister for Revenue, had earlier moved that the bill be referred to a Joint Committee with the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

Replying to the debate on the Bill, Shri Patil said that the State Government had all its sympathies with the agriculturists and was endeavouring to solve their difficulties. He reiterated his claim that the Bill reflected the Maharashtra Government's policy of evolving a socialistic pattern of society.

Participating in the discussion Shri A. H. Mamdani (Cong.) complimented the Revenue Minister on moving the most progressive and historical Bill. He said that there was no opposition in principle to the levy of agricultural income tax and in some respects it had already been implemented. He said that the provisions of the Bill reflected the Government's policy of evolving a socialistic pattern of society.

Shri M. J. Khandelwal (D.F.), welcoming the Bill, emphasised that since it was a Bill for consolidation of revenue laws in the State the designations of revenue officers should be identical all over the State. He supported Shri Mamdani's plea made earlier that the agriculturists should be given a book showing the details of land records, payments made to agriculturists, etc.

Among those who participated in the debate were Sarvashri D. B. Patil (S.M.S.-P.&W.), Dr. P. V. Mandlik (P.S.P.), I. P. Parekh (Cong.), Farook S. Pasha (Cong.), L. B. Bhingardeve (Cong.), T. G. Khumkar (D.F.), S. B. Sawant (Cong.), S. K. Athale (S.S.), Bhai Shetye (P.S.P.), Shivajirao Patil (Cong.), M. B. Sangvikar (Cong.), C. N. Patil (Cong.), Wamanrao Rane (Cong.), B. B. Shep (Cong.), S. G. Kochrekar (P.S.P.), Bhausaheb Jadhav (Cong.) T. K. Shendge (Cong.) and K. B. Asware (Cong.).

The House passed the Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1965.

Agricultural University

Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Agriculture, stated in the Assembly on December 3 that the Government had taken a decision to establish an Agricultural University in the Fourth Plan.

The Minister was replying to a discussion on the non-official resolution, moved by Shri C. N. Patil (Cong.), recommending to the Government to establish a rural university at any place in the districts of Dhulia, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon and Nasik to be known as "Mahatma Gandhi Rural University", with a view to achieving all round progress and bringing about a socialistic pattern of society in rural areas of the State.

Shri Savant pointed out that a Government had already appointed a committee and a special officer to work out the details of the proposed Agricultural University and final decisions on the place and name of the University would be taken after the submission of the report by the Committee.

After the Minister's reply, the resolution was withdrawn by Shri Patil.

Paddy Package Programme

Replying to another resolution moved by Smt. C. G. Mokal (Cong.) recommending to the Government to extend immediately the Paddy Package Programme to Kolaba and Thana districts, among other things, to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains, the Minister for Agriculture said that one of these two districts would get the package programme in the Fourth Plan as it had been

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decided to extend the programme to one of the districts of each division in the State.

Smt. Mokal withdrew her resolution after the Minister's reply.

Co-operative Movement

Shri K. S. Sonavane, Minister for Co-operation, said in the House that co-operative movement had made good progress in Maharashtra and the evils of corruption, mismanagement and misuse of powers were not alarming. Therefore there was no need to appoint a committee consisting of members of both the Houses "to devise ways and means to prevent and effectively check these evils" as stated in a resolution moved by Shri T. S. Karkhanis (S.M.S.-P. & W.).

The Minister said that the Government had been already taking appropriate steps to check the evils in the co-operative societies.

The resolution was rejected by the House.

Maharashtra Legislative Council

Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, called upon the workers, their trade unions and management to develop a constructive approach and co-operate with the Government to tide over the difficult situation faced by the textile industry.

The Minister who was replying in the Council on November 24 to a motion by Sarvashri M. V. Gavandi, R. F. Choudhari (both Jan Sangh) and Saqui Niyazi (Cong.) regarding the situation arising out of closure of textile mills in the State, said that the present crisis arising out of closures of some textile mills had rendered a large number of workers jobless. He said that the problem had to be viewed in two angles. One was to find out immediate solution and the other to evolve a long-term scheme which would stabilise the industry. The Government had taken over certain mills in the State with the object of continuing employment to the mill-hands. The Government had to eliminate shortcomings and defects in the management in the interest of stability.

The Labour Minister announced that Government during its stay in the Nagpur session would take final decision on the question of reopening the four closed mills in the State namely the Dhanraj Mills, Bombay; Aurangabad Mills, Aurangabad; Daga Mills, Hinganghat and Sawatram Mills, Akola. He said that during the last few years the Government had invested nearly Rs. 8·36 crores in the industry by way of guarantee and credit facilities.

Index number

Pointing out the rise in the index number, Shri Tidke said that it had resulted in increasing the dearness allowance. He said that the index rise would however be not advantageous for the management who would have to pay more in wage bills nor the mill-hands whose purchasing power would fall in the same degree. The Minister said that Government was considering to take steps to supply essential articles just as food-grains, soap, cloth, etc. to workers which would neutralise the index rise to a great extent averting unemployment, fall in production and closure of mills.

Shri Tidke said that Government was examining suggestions made by labour representatives and legislators in respect of forming a Corporation or establish a Board of Management for the Government-run mills.

Sarvashri Gavandi, Choudhari and Saqui Niyazi, the sponsors of the motion, suggested ways and means for avoiding wage-cut, retrenchment, etc. Shri Choudhari felt that workers representatives should have a place in the administration and control of the mills. Shri Saqui Niyazi wanted an effective and lasting solution to the problem.

Educational affairs

A non-official resolution moved by Shri J. G. Bhawe (Jan Sangh) on November 26 recommending to Government to prescribe a compulsory civil defence course in secondary education to be completed before the final examination was withdrawn by the mover after the Minister for Education, Shri M. D. Choudhari's assurance to the House that Government was actively considering a scheme to introduce civil defence training in secondary schools.

Another resolution by Shri D. H. Sahasrabuddhe (Ind.) recommending to Government to appoint separate officers under its direct control for carrying out the duties entrusted to the Parishad Education Officers in respect of inspection, enquiry and report of secondary schools, grants to non-Government and semi-Government secondary schools, payment of grants to hostel, etc. was also withdrawn by the mover after the Education Minister's reply. The

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Minister said that it was not feasible at this juncture to take away these functions from Zilla Parishads as it was felt that Zilla Parishads would function with more responsibility when the local leadership gained experience in the passage of times.

Earlier, the members criticised Zilla Parishad Officials for their inefficient handling of the educational affairs entrusted to them thereby causing hardships to schools.

Another resolution by Smt. Kamalabai Ajmera (Cong.) recommending to Government to increase the grant-in-aid to montessory schools in rural areas of the State from 25 per cent to 50 per cent was also withdrawn by the mover.

The Education Minister, Shri M. D. Choudhari, said that Government was in full agreement with the demand in principle. In normal times it could have certainly accepted it. In view of the emergency, it would not be possible for the Government to accept the demand due to difficult financial position, he said.

Tributes to late Chainani

The State Legislative Council condoled the death of late Shri H. K. Chainani, ex-acting Governor of Maharashtra.

Shri Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Law and Judiciary, paying tributes to late Shri Chainani said that he (Chainani) was the Secretary of the State Legislature and had a distinguished career as a judge.

Shri V. B. Gogate, leader of the opposition, praised Shri Chainani's legal acumen, quick disposal of cases and polite demeanour with the Bar. Shri S. A. Sohoni (R.L.A.-B.J.S.) also spoke.

The Chairman, Shri V. S. Page, also expressed his sentiments and announced that the condolences would be conveyed to the bereaved family of the deceased.

Supplementary demands

The Council discussed at length the Supplementary Demands for the year 1965-66 amounting to Rs. 12,64,35,634 on November 29 and 30.

Police firing at Poona

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, denied in the State Legislative Council on December 1, the opposition charge that the ruling party in power was using the Police Force to harass and eliminate the opposition. He described the opposition charge as ill-conceived which spoke of pervert mentality, he said.

The Home Minister who was replying to a discussion raised by Shri V. B. Gogate, leader of the opposition, on "indiscriminate firing by police on 3rd and 4th September 1965 at Poona resulting in the death of two persons and injuries to several others ", said that magisterial enquiry had been ordered into the Poona incident and Shri R. C. Joshi, Secretary to the State Government in General Administration Department has been appointed as an Additional District Magistrate, Poona to conduct the inquiry.

The Home Minister further said that the ruling party which was pledged to democracy would always uphold democratic traditions and would welcome the healthy growth of opposition.

He pointed out that the Police in Poona had tried their best for two days to bring the situation under control but it resorted to firing on the 3rd day only when it became absolutely necessary.

Earlier, initiating the discussion, Shri Gogate condemned the police firing and said that innocent persons fell victim to the firing. He said that similar incidents occurred in other parts like Kolhapur, Satara, Nagpur which gave rise to a thick rumour that these disturbances may have been engineered by pro-Pakistani agents. He alleged that the firing was not indiscriminate and that the injured were not properly attended to. Shri B. N. Rajhans (S.M.S.-S.S.) alleged police excesses at Dapodi. He demanded a thorough investigation of the episode.

Shri Bhausaheb Shirole and Kum. Sarojini Babar (both Congress) justified the Police firing at Poona.

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, stated in Council on December 1 that Government had no fancy for any individual and if a particular person was found inefficient he could be removed.

Replying to a motion moved by Shri M. V. Gavandi and Dr. V. R. Pandit (both Jan Sangh) on the working of the Maharashtra Directorate of Civil Defence, the Home Minister explained the real picture in respect of the siren systems for which Commander Maneckji could not entirely be held responsible.

He said that it was decided at the Home Ministers' conference held at Delhi that the chief of the voluntary organisation like Home Guards should also be entrusted with the task of Civil Defence Organisation and that was why Commander Maneckji was appointed as chief of that organisation. He said that whatever measures were necessary had been taken by the organisation during emergency for safety and assured that Government would try to remove the defects in the organisation, if any, as early as possible.

Earlier, the members criticised the working of Civil Defence Directorate. Shri Gavandi said that the organisation has failed to channelise the enthusiasm of the people.

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Dr. V. R. Pandit wanted complete reorientation of the organisation. He suggested that a full-time man, preferably a retired military person, should be appointed as chief of the organisation.

Sarvashri V. B. Gogate, B. N. Rajhans (S.M.S.-S.S.), S. S. Savant (S.M.S.-P. & W. P.) and B. S. Vyas (Jan Sangh) also spoke.

Nagpur Corporation

Shri D. S. Jagtap, Deputy Minister for Urban Development, ruled out the opposition allegation in the State Legislative Council on December 3 that Government had superseded the Nagpur Corporation on political reasons because it was in the opposition hands.

The Deputy Minister who was replying to a discussion on a matter of urgent public importance namely, "the supersession of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation and the reasons therefore" raised by Shri R. F. Choudhary (R.L.A.-B.J.S.) said that the financial condition of the Corporation had deteriorated. Moreover, the Corporation had failed to maintain drinking water supply to the citizens. The Corporation's financial condition was critical which was evident from the fact that two months prior to the supersession, it could not pay the salaries of the employees in time and had to pay it by instalments out of its daily tax collections. This was the immediate reason for Government's intervention, he said.

Shri Jagtap asserted that the crisis existed in 1962-63 and the Government would have superseded the civic body but it waited for two years as the Corporation was ruled by opposition and any action by the Government would have brought criticism. Moreover, the Government wanted the opposition to give some time to improve its financial position.

The Deputy Minister stated that Government had offered to sanction a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Corporation on the condition to repay it within a period of one month to tide over the situation but the Corporation had spurned the offer.

The Deputy Minister admitted that the ruling party in power during its term of 1957-62 had spent the balance at the credit of the Corporation and had also withdrawn the unspent loan balance.

Shri Jagtap pointed out that besides the accumulation of arrears of taxes, the expenditure on establishment during the last three years had increased despite the fact that no new works were undertaken by the Corporation.

The Deputy Minister observed that Government's action was the best under the circumstances which was welcomed by Nagpurians. He announced that the Corporation would have a new elected body with Mayor by April 1, 1968.

Earlier, initiating the discussion, Shri Choudhary charged that Government superseded the civic body on political motivation as the Congress did not return to power. He attributed the deteriorating financial position to the non-payment of taxes by the Government to the civic body to the tune of Rs. 7·7 lakhs and its contribution of Rs. 25 lakhs on school buildings. He said that the Corporation was being denied its due claim of Rs. 2·5 lakhs for wheel-tax and was given only Rs. 50,000. He also denied the charges that the water supply during the opposition regime was inefficient. It had augmented its water supply from 8 to 15 millions per day from Kanhan dam, he added.

Shri Bachharaj S. Vyas (R.L.A.-B.J.S.) and Shri M. N. Anjikar (Ind.) also participated in the discussion.

The Council passed six Government Bills namely, the Ambernath Interim Municipality (Constitution and Actions) Validation Bill, 1965; the Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1965; the Shivaji University (Amendment) Bill, 1965; the Maharashtra Ownership Flats Regulation of the Promotion of Construction, Sale Management and Transfer (Extension of Duration) Bill, 1965; and the Borough Municipality (Validation of certain Taxes on Buildings and Lands) Bill, 1965; and the Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 1965. There was a division on Borough Municipalities (Validation of certain Taxes on Buildings and Lands) Bill, 1965 but it was passed with 24 in support and five against.

Statement made by Shri N. M. Tidke, Minister for Labour, on the floor of Assembly/Council on 3rd December 1965, regarding wage-cut in Model Mills, Nagpur and Mohata Mills, Akola:—

During the discussion on the situation in textile industry, hon'ble members of both the houses had referred to the wage-cuts that were enforced in mills taken over by Government under Industrial Development and Regulations Act. In my speech in reply to the discussion, I had explained the reasons why the cuts were necessary and stated the assurance given by the Chief Minister to workers' representatives that the question of restoration of the wage-cut as far as possible, would be examined early. Hon'ble members are aware that the management of the Mills had to be undertaken because they had closed down

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and large scale unemployment had been caused. In the light of the directions issued by the Government of India when the mills were thus taken over the losses cannot be transferred to the companies. Therefore, when the management was taken over, working was started with certain cuts in wages and these were later on restored retrospectively when the working results were satisfactory. In the recent past on account of the downward business trend the marginal Textile Mills taken over by Government have started making losses. Attempts were made to reduce these losses by economics in expenditure and by possible measures of rationalisation. Even then some wage-cut was necessary.

All the Textile Mills in Vidarbha have agreed to start fair price shops in predominantly labour areas by the end of December 1965, at which shops important articles of consumption would be supplied on a no profit-no loss basis. It is proposed that working class cost of living index will be based on the prices prevailing in these shops and this is expected to bring down the Index Number. Measures for economy and rationalisation will be continued. Having taken these factors into consideration, Government has decided to restore the cut partially and restrict the same to 50 paise in the Model Mills, Nagpur and 100 paise in the Mohata Mills, Akola per worker per day respectively. The effect of this will be given from the month of November 1965, wages for which will be payable in December. The position will be reviewed by the end of June 1966 in the Model Mills, Nagpur and S. R. Gopaldas Mohata Mills, Akola. Government has always assured that the cuts made would be restored retrospectively for the maximum period possible, if financial conditions improve. However, the question whether the wages so cut can be treated as a deferred liability of the companies whose undertakings have been taken over will be examined in consultation with Government of India.

Workers interests have always been foremost with the Government. Heavy financial commitments have been undertaken in taking over the closed mills only to provide employment to workers. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that workers and their representatives will appreciate the action taken by Government and take an objective view of the entire problem. I appeal to the workers and their representatives to give their full co-operation to Government in running these units smoothly and efficiently.

Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Civil Supplies, made the following statement in the Council on December 3 regarding austerity measures in respect of foodgrains :—

Sir,

I rise to make a Statement on certain Statutory measures that the State Government is today promulgating for effecting austerity in the State in respect of foodgrains.

The Maharashtra Government has decided to issue Statutory orders in response to suggestions received from a number of Honourable Members of this House, and from members of the public directly or through the press and in consultation with responsible representatives of the catering trade and hotel and canteen managements.

Two Statutory orders are being issued today.

One order is called 'The Maharashtra Guest Control Order, 1965'. It prescribes that there shall be no entertainment of guests numbering more than 25 including the household anywhere in the State where foodstuffs are to be served. Only exemption would be for service of snacks such as nuts and fruits, wafers of potato, sweet potato and banana and beverages such as tea, coffee and aerated waters as well as sweet drinks which would not be made from milk or milk products such as lassi, sweet milk etc.

In this order the person who is the host, the caterer and participants will all be responsible and liable to be prosecuted for violation of the order. Similarly, the order also prescribes the number of courses and appurtenances that can be served even to guests not exceeding 25. The State Government has taken to itself powers to exempt festivals, national holidays etc. when necessary. Residential establishments serving food in the ordinary course of business are not governed by this order so far as service of foodstuffs in the ordinary course of business is concerned.

The second order called "The Maharashtra Food (Service by Catering Establishments) Restriction Order, 1965" has been issued with a view to conserve foodgrains being utilised by catering establishments. This order provides *inter alia* for the following :

(1) All catering establishments are prevented from serving foodstuffs, on every Monday after 5-00 p.m.

(2) Secondly, it prohibits the service of rice by catering establishments on every Wednesday and Saturday.

(3) Thirdly, it provides for substantial and subsidiary courses as well as permissible side dishes which can be served by any catering establishment to their customers in the course of their business. The order

(continued on page 45)

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GOVERNMENT DECISIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

★ *Stricter Austerity Measures*

★ *Cash Reward to Vir Chakra Winner*

★ *Display of Photographs of Prime Minister*

★ *Urdu Booklet forfeited*

★ *Renewal of Gur and Khandsari Licences*

★ *Concession to Armymen*

★

THE Government of Maharashtra has issued two statutory orders, namely, the Maharashtra (Restriction on Service by Catering Establishments) Order, 1965 and the Maharashtra Guest Control Order, 1965 for implementing stricter austerity measures all over the State with immediate effect.

The Maharashtra (Restriction on Service by Catering Establishments) Orders, 1965 provides that all the catering establishments and caterers, including hawkers, will close their establishments for service of foodstuffs from 5-00 p.m. onwards on every Monday. They may, however, serve tea, coffee, aerated waters, sweet drinks which do not contain milk and milk products and nuts, fruits and wafers made of either potato or sweet potato or banana. Even bhelpuri houses and stalls and other wayside stalls serving foodstuffs will have to close on every Monday at 5-00 p.m.

The order further directs that no catering establishments and caterers should serve rice to its customers on Wednesdays and Saturdays in the week. This order applies also to residential hostels and establishments which had hithertofore been exempted from the restriction on service of rice in the ordinary course of their business to residents and servants.

The order also prohibits and curtails the number of courses that can be served at a meal in any catering establishment or by a caterer. Either one substantial dish and one subsidiary dish or two subsidiary dishes only can be served to customers in the course of business. Certain accompaniments to the meals such as soup, pappadam, raita, pickles, etc., can be served in addition.

The order exempts foreign tourists residing in hotels from its operation. They will be able to get food-stuffs at such hotels. The International Airlines operating from or through Bombay are also exempted.

Guests Control Order

The Maharashtra Guests Control Order, 1965 restricts the service of foodstuffs at functions and provides for the number of persons that can be entertained and the number of courses that can be served to such persons. This order supersedes the Maharashtra Foodstuffs (Service at Functions) Restriction Order, 1964.

This order lays down that no person may anywhere in the State in connection with one function or any one day serve or distribute foodstuffs to more than 25 persons including himself, his household and servers of foodstuffs. The only exceptions, i.e., articles which can be served to any number of persons at functions will be tea, coffee, aerated waters, sweet drinks not containing milk or milk products, nuts, fruits and wafers made of potato or sweet potato or banana.

The order also provides for substantial and subsidiary courses which can be served on functions to the restricted number of twenty-five. Either one substantial dish or one subsidiary dish or two subsidiary dishes with accompaniments such as pickles, raita, etc., can be served to the guests.

This order does not govern consumption of foodstuffs by households meaning persons who ordinarily reside and mess together or to residential establishments such as hostels, hospitals, etc.

Government has retained the power of exempting persons or class of persons on occasions from the operations of the various clauses of both these orders.

Since the order comes into effect immediately in response to the wish of the hoteliers and a number of members of the public, the closure of hotels on Monday evening has been effective immediately, i.e., with effect from December 6, 1965. Violation of either order invites penalty under the Essential Commodities Act.

Cash reward to Vir Chakra winner

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to give a cash reward

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VOLUNTARY CUT IN FOOD QUOTA

Enquiries are being received from citizens who have taken up enthusiastically the Prime Minister's appeal to 'Miss a Meal' regarding the procedure to be followed by the card-holders who desire to surrender their foodgrains quota for one week in a month or one month in an year or for a longer period voluntarily.

The card-holders who would like to surrender their foodgrains quota voluntarily may either approach the Zonal Officer of their area in person or inform him by a post card or by a telephone giving details of the address, card No. etc. In the case of a request in person, the Zonal Officer will take a note of such request and endorse the coupons on the obverse of the foodgrains cards suitably for suspension or cancellation for period indicated by the card-holders and return the cards to the holders immediately. In the case of a request by post card or telephone, the Supply Inspector of the area would visit the house of the card-holder and do likewise.

of Rs. 3,000 to Havildar Gopinath Bhingardive, recipient of the gallantry award of the Vir Chakra for his act of gallantry in Kutch area. The amount of reward will be held in trust by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, Poona and spent for the benefit of the decoree.

Display of photographs of Prime Minister

The Government of Maharashtra have constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Shri D. R. Pradhan, to select suitable photographs of the Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, for displaying in Government offices and various educational and other institutions run by the Government.

Interested artists and firms are requested to send specimens of photographs of the Prime Minister in different poses to Shri V. A. Joshi, Under Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, General Administration Department, Sachivalaya, Bombay-32, on or before December 31, 1965, for onward submission to the Committee. The photographs so sent should be unframed and of the sizes of 20″ × 26″ and 15″ × 20″.

Primary Teachers' Certificate examination

Examinations for the junior and senior certificates in teaching and for the certificate in teaching for the primary teachers, who have undergone the one year's specialised training course in the teaching of English, will be held in the third week of April next. The detailed programme will be notified in due course.

With a view to enabling the trained teachers in service to appear for the primary teachers' certificate examination externally, it is proposed to hold the senior primary teachers' certificate examination at all the places where the junior primary teachers' certificate examination is held. The examination for the primary teachers of the one year's specialised training course in the teaching of English will be held at all the training colleges where the specialised course is conducted.

The last date for the receipt of applications by the conductors for admission to the examinations is January 3, 1966. The applications sent before January 3, but delayed in postal transit only, will, however, be accepted up to January 8, 1966.

Urdu booklet forfeited

The Government of Maharashtra has forfeited the Urdu booklet entitled "Musalman-ka-Mustaqbil", printed at Maktaba-e-Ibrahimia Press, Hyderabad (Deccan) and published by Shri Babban Khan of Ahmedabad City as it contains material that is likely promote feelings of enmity and hatred between the different communities in India.

Renewal of gur and khandsari licences

The Government of Maharashtra have advised the gur and khandsari licensees in Greater Bombay, who have been granted licences under the Maharashtra Sugar Dealers Licensing Order, 1963, to get their licences renewed for the year 1966 before December 31, 1965, if they intend to remain in the business. The present licences shall be valid up to December 31, 1965 only. For renewal the licence-holders should apply before that date to the respective Zonal Officer in the prescribed form accompanied by the current licence and the renewal fees of Rs. 2. If any of the dealers continues to remain in the business without holding a valid licence, he shall be liable to legal action.

Prohibition Committee reconstituted

The Government of Maharashtra has reconstituted the Greater Bombay Prohibition Committee under the chairmanship of the Collector of Bombay for a period of three years or till it is again reconstituted.

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The other members of the committee are : Shri Anant N. Namjoshi; Shri D. A. Dhoble; Shri N. G. Acharya; Shri Taher D. Tyebjee; Shri D. M. Chaudhary; Smt. Pramodben Gosalia ; Prof. N. F. Kaikobad ; Shri G. S. Loke ; Shri V. R. Tulla ; Shri G. K. Gaonkar ; Shri Mukundrao T. Patil ; Shri R. M. Bharucha ; Shri Sadanand S. Danait ; Shri Raosaheb Balaram D. Thakkar ; Shri G. B. Mahashabde ; Shri K. V. Thakkar ; Sardar Lakshmansingh of Bharat Scouts ; Shri B. M. Mulgaonkar ; Dr. D. B. Kulkarni; Shri Rajabhau G. Mirashi ; Smt. Shashikala P. Deshpande ; Shri Yeshwant H. Patankar ; Shri J. C. Maitra ; His Eminence Mar Athanasins Joel S. Williams ; Shri P. T. Borale ; Shri P. D. Jadhav, President, Harijan Unnati Mandal ; Public Relations Officer, Bombay Municipal Corporation ; Shri Shadi Lal Jain ; Shri Kholawadikar Guruji ; Shri K. D. Kumbhar ; Shri B. H. Shete ; Shrimati Shantabai Bhausaheb Sathe ; the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Prohibition) ; the Director, Drugs Control Administration ; the Director of Publicity ; the Prohibition Liaison Officer and the Education Inspector, Bombay.

Thana Electrical Division

A new electrical division, the Thana Electrical Division, with headquarters at Thana, has been created by the Government of Maharashtra. The new Division comprises the existing Thana Electrical Sub-Division and the Nasik Electrical Sub-Division.

The Bombay Electrical Division has a very heavy workload and it is not able to cope up with it with the help of its sanctioned strength. The Executive Engineer of the Division is hard pressed, even more on account of the additional workload he has to perform in Bombay due to the present emergency. In order to have efficient management, execution and supervision over all the works the creation of the new Division is considered necessary.

Loans to municipalities

The Government of Maharashtra has sanctioned loans to Karad, Phaltan, Sangamner and Shrirampur Municipalities for the schemes of basic amenities undertaken by them.

The Karad Borough Municipality has been sanctioned an amount of Rs. 70,500 (for fire fighting and surface drainage), the Phaltan Municipality and the Sangamner Municipality Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000, respectively (for fire fighting) and the Shrirampur Municipality Rs. 1,59,750 (for fire fighting, street lighting and construction of market).

The loan to Karad Borough Municipality represents 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme, while those to Phaltan, Sangamner and Shrirampur Municipalities 75 per cent cost of the schemes.

Committee appointed

The Government of Maharashtra has constituted a committee under the chairmanship of the Deputy Minister for Industries to look into all cases where closure of industrial establishments or retrenchment of personnel is threatened in the State, on account of the shortage of any raw materials for industrial use.

The other members of the committee are the Secretary to Government, Industries and Labour Department ; Industries Commissioner ; Commissioner of Labour ; and the Deputy Director of Industries (Raw Materials) (member-secretary).

Scheme for awards continued

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to continue the scheme for awards for Districts, Talukas and Villages for good performance in paddy and jowar purchases during the procurement season 1965-66.

Subsidy for compost-making

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to launch an intensive drive to prepare organic manure for which there is a great potentiality in the State. The step forms a part of its all-out efforts to increase food production in the quickest possible time.

In order to encourage the preparation of this manure, Government will grant a subsidy of Re. 1 for every compost pit dug and filled. The compost pit should be of the standard size 10 ft. × 6 ft. × 3 ft. The subsidy will be disbursed by the Block Development Officers and will be admissible on the production of a certificate from the Agricultural Extension Officers to the effect that the pits have not only been dug but have actually been filled in by farmyard waste.

The State Government attaches considerable importance to this scheme as chemical fertilizers cannot be made on extensive scale because of limited supply and difficulties of getting foreign exchange.

CONCESSION TO ARMYMEN

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to remit, during the period of emergency, the fees payable by an Indian soldier or a member of his family in respect of any documents of any of the kinds, specified in the first and second schedules to the Bombay Court Fees Act, 1959, which are to be filed, exhibited or recorded in any civil or criminal court.

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An amount of Rs. 4 lakhs has been earmarked for the grant of subsidy for four lakh pits. The Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishads and the Block Development Officers of Panchayat Samitis have been asked to make a special effort to organise the work properly by making a vigorous propaganda and giving the necessary guidance required by the cultivators.

Dr. V. N. Shirodkar

The Government of Maharashtra has appointed Dr. V. N. Shirodkar, an eminent gynaecologist of Bombay, as Honorary Consultant in Family Planning.

It may be recalled that Dr. Shirodkar had been invited by the Government to attend the Second State Level Family Planning Conference which was held at Kolhapur in November last in order to give impetus to the family planning programme. While expressing his views on family planning methods in general and with particular reference to I. U. C. D. programme, Dr. Shirodkar offered his services for four to five days in a month to train up doctors and to examine patients and to tender advise to them. The Minister for Public Health accepted the offer made by Dr. Shirodkar on the spot and the present appointment followed.

State Oilseeds Committee

The Government of Maharashtra has reconstituted the State Oilseeds Committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary to Government, Agriculture and Co-operation Department.

The other members of the Committee are :—

Officials—The Director of Agriculture (vice-chairman) ; the Additional Director of Agriculture ; the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies (Marketing) and Director of Agricultural Marketing and Rural Finance ; the Oilseeds Specialist, Agriculture (ex-officio secretary) ; and the Oilseeds Extension Officer.

Representatives of Growers—Shri Balkrishna Rao Waman Rao Deshmukh *alias* Abasaheb Junonekar, President, District Farmers' Union, Amravati ; Shri D. M. Nikkam, Jalgaon and Shri G. R. Patil, Sangli (nominees of the Maharashtra Government on the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee); Shri Pundalik Digamber Naikwade, Osmanabad District ; Shri Sangram G. Maknikar, President, Zilla Parishad, Osmanabad ; Shri Deorao Yedu Parab, Vice-Chairman, Taluka Panchayat Samiti of Vengurla.

Representatives of Traders and Millers—Shri V. D. Yeola, Sahakari Oil Mill, Malegaon ; Shri Jayantilal Chunilal, Manager, Kirti Oil Mills, Latur ; and Shri A. G. Kulkarni, Vice-Chairman, Groundnut Producers' Co-operative Society, Sangli.

Non-residential premises to be intimated to Government

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to requisition non-residential premises required by the State Government Offices, with effect from November 24, 1965. All the landlords in Greater Bombay are, therefore, once again reminded of their statutory obligation to give intimation to Government of all vacancies of non-residential premises in Greater Bombay.

As the Government has not been receiving intimations of vacancies of non-residential premises in all cases and has therefore decided to investigate into suppressed vacancies and proceed against defaulters in appropriate manner.

Those who might be trying to acquire non-residential premises from landlords or the present occupants of such premises, are advised to be careful in ascertaining that due permission of Government has been obtained. If as a result of suppressed vacancy enquiry, which will be conducted by Government, a particular occupant is required to vacate any premises, he will have himself to blame.

State Board for Literature and Culture reconstituted

The Government of Maharashtra has reconstituted the State Board for Literature and Culture under the chairmanship of Tarkateertha Laxmanshastri Joshi. The other members of the board are Prof. W. L. Kulkarni (Aurangabad); Prof. G. D. Parikh, Shri Setu Madhavrao Pagdi, Shri P. L. Deshpande, Shri P. J. Chinmulgund, Smt. Durga Bhagwat, Dr. W. N. Pandit, Shri G. V. Bedekar, all from Bombay ; Padmabhushan Dr. R. N. Dandekar (Poona) ; Dr. V. B. Kolte (Amravati) and Shri Bhagwantrao G. Deshmukh (Kolhapur).

Shri Setu Madhavrao Pagdi will continue to function as member-secretary of the reconstituted Board until a new appointment is made.

The tenure of the Board is three years.

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(continued from page 5)

Marathwada Region

The land system in Marathwada does not materially differ from the system prevailing in the Bombay area. The land revenue principles and procedure from Bombay were embodied in executive orders and Rules and Regulations framed by the Ex-Hyderabad State. These Rules are called 'Dastur-ul-amal' and they regulated the land policy of the State till 1907 when the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act, 1317-F, was enacted with the object of consolidating and amending the orders and regulations relating to Land Revenue. This Act is modelled on the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879. There is also a separate enactment called the Hyderabad Record-of-Rights in Land Regulation, 1358-F. This Act provides for preparation and maintenance of Record-of-Rights.

Alienations

Land can be classified, under the land systems prevailing in the three regions of the State into alienated land and unalienated land. The State has the power to assess all lands for land revenue. This power of the State also includes the power of alienating its rights to receive assessment in favour of others. The class of land commonly known as Jagir, Inam or alienated land has its origin in the exercise on the part of the State of its power of alienation of its share of revenue. Such alienations existed in the three regions and they were exempted from payment of assessment wholly, or partially under a specific provision in the Codes to the effect that the assessment fixed shall be levied subject to the exemptions under any special contract with or grant of Government. In alienated villages the Inamdar or Jagirdar is the holder and as superior holder, was responsible for payment of land revenue. There was thus a middle-man or intermediary between Government and the tiller of the soil. After independence, various enactments have been passed as a measure of agrarian reform, the manifest object of which is to eliminate, as far as possible, any intermediary between the State and the cultivator. With the passing of various Tenure Abolition Acts in the Western Maharashtra region, the M. P. Abolition of Proprietary Rights (Estates, Mahals and Alienated Land) Act, 1950 in Vidarbha and the Hyderabad Abolition of Jagir Regulation, 1949 and the Hyderabad Abolition of Inams Act, 1954 in Marathwada, most of these alienations stand abolished. At present only the Devasthan Inams survive. With the abolition of alienations, the holders become occupants and are directly responsible for payment of land revenue to Government on lands in their possession. This is a very important development from the point of view of the unification of laws inasmuch as the land system throughout the State of Maharashtra has become predominantly Rayatwari as in Bombay area of the State. There is now no appreciable difference between the Survey Tenure in Bombay and Marathwada regions and the Bhumiswami and Bhumidhari Tenures in Vidarbha.

I would next turn to some of the most important features of the Bill.

Revenue Divisions and abolition of Mahals

For proper administration of Land Revenue the State is required to be divided into revenue areas. The provisions regarding the constitution of revenue areas are more or less similar in the three regions. That a State should consist of Divisions, Divisions of Districts, Districts of Sub-Divisions, Sub-Divisions of Talukas or Tahsils, Talukas of Circles, Circles of Sazas or Patwari Circles and Sazas of villages is a common feature throughout the State, except that in Bombay and Marathwada areas there are also Mahals smaller in area and population than Talukas. These Mahals are in charge of a Mahalkari or a Naib-Tahsildar whose duties and responsibilities are similar to those of Mamlatdars in charge of a Taluka or Tahsil. It looks inequitable that an officer in charge of a Mahal exercising all the powers of Mamlatdar within his jurisdiction should hold an inferior status. In this respect the Honourable member of the House Shri Hiralal Indal Kalyani had raised the question of conversion of all mahals in the State into Talukas in this House. Another Honourable member Shri Sadashiv Daulatrao Patil had put up a question for conversion of Panhala Mahal into a Taluka. In reply to Shri Kalyani's question this House was told by Government that this matter will be duly taken into consideration at the time of unification of Land Revenue Laws since it was of general application to the whole State. On full consideration Government feels that on administrative grounds it is necessary to dispense with the disparity in the status of a Mahalkari and Mamlatdar and for that purpose the Mahal should be brought on the level of the Taluka. Accordingly the Bill seeks to convert all Mahals in the State into Talukas or Tahsils.

Territorial changes

The Bill also provides for constitution of these revenue areas and alteration of their limits after inviting public criticism or objections by a notification. This provision about inviting public objections is a new provision so far as Bombay and Marathwada areas are concerned.

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Holders of land under Government

At present persons holding land under Government are designated by different nomenclatures, *viz.* Occupants in Bombay and Marathwada areas, Bhumiswamis, Bhumidharis and Government Lessees in Vidarbha area. The holder's rights are, however, not uniform ; some occupants in Bombay and Marathwada areas and Bhumiswamis in Vidarbha area hold land without any restrictions on the right to transfer and the Bhumidharis and other occupants have restricted right of transfers. The Bill seeks to divide all holders of land under Government firstly into permanent holders and temporary holders.

The permanent holders are further classified into two categories, viz. :—

(*i*) those who hold lands perpetually subject to the payment of assessment but without any other restrictions on the power of transfer; and

(*ii*) those who hold lands perpetually subject to the payment of assessment but with restrictions on the power to transfer, whatever may be the extent of such restrictions.

These permanent holders are designated as "Occupants Class I" and "Occupants Class II" according as they have full rights of transfer or otherwise. Persons holding lands for a specified period are designated as "Government Lessees". They have to pay rent in accordance with the terms of the contract made with Government and are treated as distinct and separate from the permanent holders or occupants. This makes a departure from the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code under which Government Lessees are included in occupants with restricted rights. In classifying the holders in this way, it is not proposed to curtail or enhance the existing rights of the respective holders including Government Lessees but to bring them under a common concept of an Occupant or a Lessee.

Right of holders to trees

Another important feature of the Bill is with regard to the right of holders to trees standing or growing in the holding. The position in this respect is not uniform. It differs from region to region and even in the same region, particularly Bombay area, from district to district. At present only the persons holding lands in Bhumiswami tenure have rights to all trees in the holding without any reservation. As regards other holders only those trees which are not reserved by Government vest in them. Even where trees are reserved the right to the aftergrowth of the reserved trees after they are once cut by Government is not uniform in the districts of the Bombay area. In Marathwada, the right to reserve trees has been conceded to the holders by a circular issued by the Ex-Hyderabad Government in 1911. This varying degree of rights to trees in the holding has, of late, become a subject of criticism on the floor of the House.

This question has been discussed on the floor of this House on the questions or Resolutions put up by the Honourable members of the Legislature Sarvashri Shantaram Gopal Gholap, Bango Nana Bhoir, Laxman Shankar Mhatre, Sadashiv Daulatrao Patil, Shankar Dhavlu Zole, Narayan Dnyanu Patil and Malu Hari Veer. Another member Shri Athalye Guruji has also put a question on this subject for reply in the current Session.

At that time an assurance was given to this House on behalf of Government that the question of this disparity in the rights of holders to trees would be duly taken into consideration at the time of unification of Land Revenue Laws. The question has been carefully considered by Government and accordingly a provision has been made in the Bill that the rights to trees in the holding shall hereafter vest in the holder. As a result of this provision there would now be no reserved trees of Government ownership in private lands in any part of the State. This provision would enhance the right of holders in general throughout the State except the Bhumiswamis and others to whom the right is already conceded. This would result in loss of revenue to Government. The honourable members will agree with me that it would be difficult to have an exact and accurate estimate of the loss to the State but broadly it may be stated that the loss would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 27 lakhs per annum in the Bombay area and Rs. 3 lakhs in Vidarbha. The annual recurring loss on an average is estimated at about Rs. 30 lakhs. Government has, however, decided to put up with it in the hope that such a measure would encourage the holders to plant trees in their lands in perfect security that they would be entitled to the timber thereof. This would also, it is expected, facilitate our National efforts for preservation of trees and increasing the tree growth so necessary for soil conservation, rain, etc.

State title to land

It is a common feature of the Acts in force in the State that all land which is not the property of others belongs to the State. Disputes many times occur regarding

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this State title to land. Normally such disputes are to be settled by the Revenue Officer after holding an enquiry. There are also provisions for institution of a civil suit. Such questions of disputed title arise also in cases where Government land is encroached upon. For settlement of such disputes in a speedy manner the Bill provides for an enquiry by a Revenue Officer in the first instance. If a party is aggrieved by the decision of the Revenue Officer he may either go in appeal or revision to a higher Revenue Officer or institute a Civil Suit at any time within one year from the date of the original and not the appellate or the revisionary order. The object of this provision is that in questions involving title to land, the affected person, should have also the right to seek remedy in the court of law. But when he chooses to do so, he must start the proceedings within a reasonable time as it is desirable to give finality to titles to land without avoidable delay.

In cases of encroachments it is further provided that a Revenue Officer may, with the consent of the encroacher, regularise the encroachment and settle him on the land on payment of penal price and assessment. At present there is no such statutory provision excepting in the Bombay City Land Revenue Act. The result is that at present encroachments are regularised in mofussil in accordance with instructions given under executive orders.

Assessment and settlement of land revenue of agricultural land

The principles of assessment and settlement of land revenue are more or less the same in the three regions. But the method followed in fixing the assessment differs in certain areas, particularly in the four Central Provinces districts of Vidarbha. It is a common feature of the existing provisions in the three regions that assessment on land put to agricultural use should be determined having regard to the capability of the soil to produce. For this purpose lands are divided into groups having regard to homogeneity, climate, rainfall, etc. The land in each group is classed as dry crop, rice and garden and in each class the classification value of individual field is expressed in terms of soil units in the Central Provinces districts and in the remaining area it is expressed in annas under a rupee scale. The standard rate is then fixed on certain basis. These principles of determining the classification value are embodied in the provisions of the Bill for application to the respective areas. The basis of assessment, however, is taken as the average yield of the crops grown. This is adopted as provided in the Bombay Land Revenue Code. The standard rate of agricultural assessment is 1/16th of the produce in Bombay. The Bill provides that it should not exceed 1/16th of the value of average yield of land in a particular class of land of 16 annas classification value or corresponding value in term of soil units in the Central Provinces districts and gives latitude to the Settlement Officers to fix proper lower rates subject to this maximum, having regard to various relevant considerations.

Procedure for settlement

As regards procedure, the Bill provides that before directing settlement in any area, a forecast of its probable results should be obtained, published and placed before the Legislature and Government should decide whether to undertake settlement or not after considering the resolution passed by the House and the objections received from the public. The procedure makes a departure from the existing procedure followed in the Bombay and Marathwada areas where the Legislature is consulted at the final stage when the settlement is reaching completion. The advantage of the system of forecast as provided in the Bill is that the Government and the Legislature get an idea about the probable result of the proposed settlement and they are then better able to judge whether it is desirable to undertake settlements or not. Another advantage of this system is that it would save time and money entailed in cases where a decision is taken not to introduce the settlements at the final stage when the settlement work is nearing completion.

Immunity of improvement from taxation

The assessment on individual fields is ultimately based on the average yield of crops. The yield would increase, if the holders make improvements at their own cost and to that extent the assessment would be higher. In order to encourage cultivators to improve their lands and make them more productive the principle of exempting the improvements from taxation is adopted. This principle is embodied in the Bombay and Madhya Pradesh Codes, the difference being that while in Vidarbha the improvements are perpetually exempted from taxation, in Bombay the exemption is restricted to 30 years preceding the revision settlement. The Bombay provision is adopted in the Bill.

Term of settlement. Levy of surcharge or grant of rebate

The assessment fixed in the settlement period is normally guaranteed for a term of years. The Bill provides that the settlement period shall be 30 years. But

(continued on page 41)

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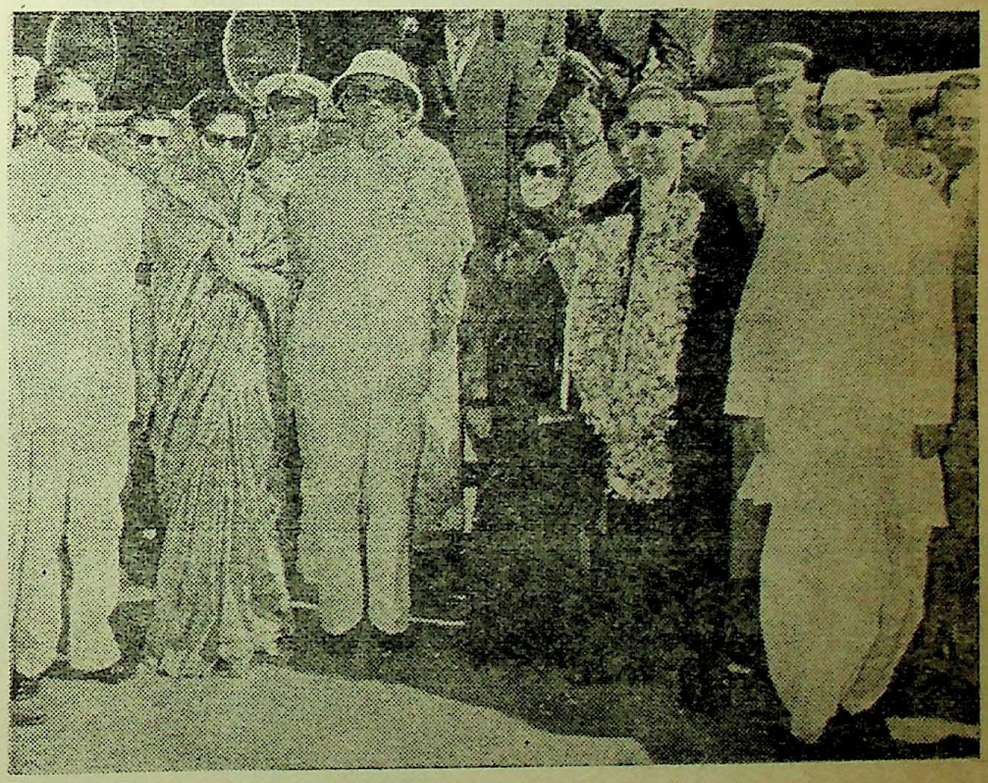
- ★ *Governor inaugurates Society for Donation of Eyes*
- ★ *Discipline food habits*
- ★ *Homage to late Chief Justice Chainani*
- ★ *Crash Programme for eradicating illiteracy*
- ★ *Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Trophy*
- ★ *Massive Cheap Housing Project in offing*

★

INAUGURATING the Maharashtra Society for the Donation of Eyes, Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, said in Bombay on November 27, that people should inculcate in them the spirit of donating their eyes to those who had lost their sight. For, by such simple yet profoundly generous act, one could bring light into the life of a man living in darkness.

At the function jointly organised by the Maharashtra Society of the Donation of Eyes and the Lions' Club of East Bombay, the latter presented at the hands of Smt. Tara Cherian, a set of the corneal grafting instruments to the Col. Sir Jamshedji



His Majesty King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shaha Deva and Her Majesty Queen Ratna Rajya Laxmi Devi Shaha of Nepal were received by the Governor of Maharashtra, Dr.P.V. Cherian, at Santacruz Air Port on December 6. Home Minister Shri D. S. Desai is also seen in the group picture.

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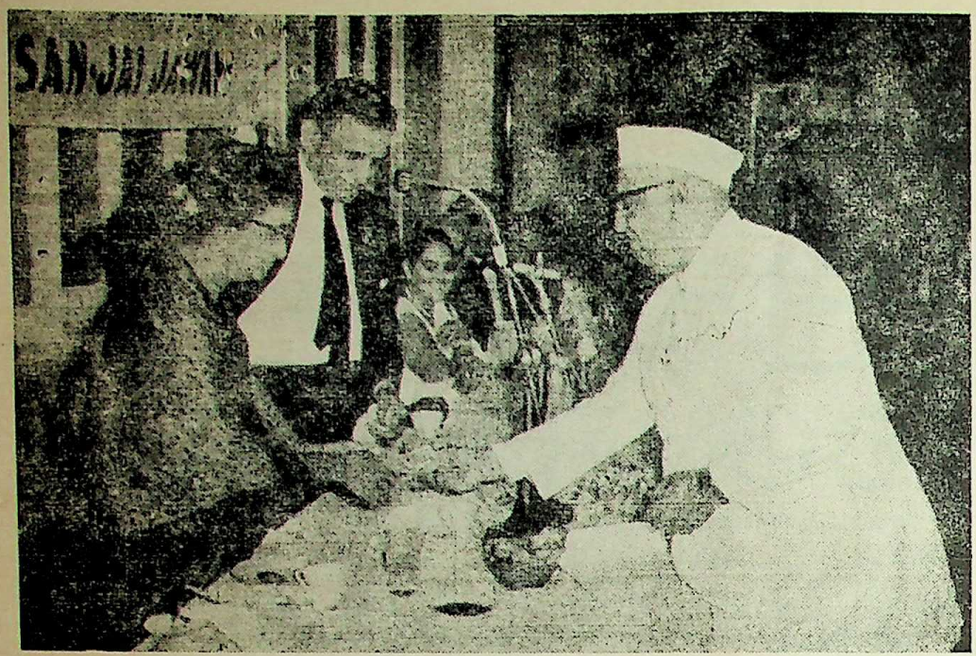


Smt. Vatsalabai Naik is seen receiving Rs. 5,001 as donation towards National Defence Fund, from Shri Shamdas at Radio Club, on November 26 last

Duggan Government Eye Bank. The set was received by Dr. D. V. Virkar, Dean, J. J. Group of Hospitals.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Public Health, stressed the need of giving wider publicity to the endeavour.

Dr. S. B. Chavan, Chairman of the Donate Your Eyes Committee, Lions' Club of East Bombay and Hon. Secretary of the Maharashtra Society for Donation of Eyes, detailed the activities of the Eye Bank.

Earlier, Lion E. B. Rajderkar, President, Lions' Club of East Bombay, welcomed the guests.

Delegation visits Aarey Colony

The seven-man British Parliamentary Delegation, which is at present touring India, visited the Aarey Milk Colony on November 27.

Discipline food habits

Speaking as the chief guest at a function, organised by the Bhagini Samaj Health Committee in connection with the golden jubilee celebrations of the Samaj at the Vanita Vishram in Bombay on November 20, Shri Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Public Health, urged the people to discipline their food habits. He said that every one should follow the fundamentals of hygiene.

The Health Minister also stressed the need for family planning and urged the women to take to use of loop.

Earlier, Smt. Bhadra Desai, President of the Health Committee, welcomed the Minister.

Dr. (Smt.) Nalini Saraiyya proposed a vote of thanks.

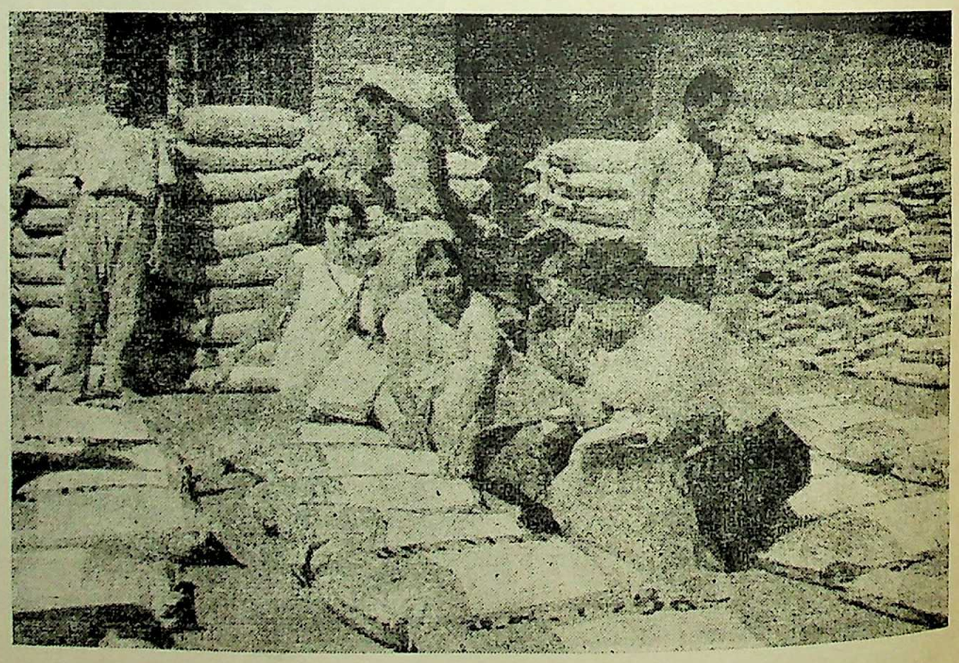
Homage to Chainani

Wreaths were placed on the body of Chief Justice Shri H. K. Chainani at his residence on behalf of the Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian, the Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik and the State Government I.C.S. and I.A.S. Officers' Association.

At the funeral, Acting Chief Justice Shri Y. S. Tambe read out the condolence message sent by the Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik.

Prime Minister's condolence message

The Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, has conveyed his condolences to the family of the late Chief Justice, Shri H. K. Chainani.



The seventh consignment of amenity was despatched by the Jawans' Amenities, Welfare and Rehabilitation Committee, for the displaced persons in Jammu and Kashmir. The picture shows the volunteers despatching the consignment.

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In a message sent to the Governor, the Prime Minister says :

"In the demise of Shri H. K. Chainani, Bombay High Court has lost an eminent judge and judiciary a legal luminary."

An irreparable loss

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, in a condolence message on the death of Shri H. K. Chainani says: I am deeply distressed to hear of the sad and untimely demise of Shri H. K. Chainani, the Chief Justice of Maharashtra. He had been lying unconscious in the hospital for the last few days after the unfortunate accident and we were all hopeful that we would have him back again in our midst. He was our Chief Justice and had acted as Governor of the State on occasions and I had known him intimately. He had a very genial temperament and I have lost a fine friend. He had endeared himself to all those who came in contact with him. His loss to the judiciary and the State is irreparable.

A good beginning by Eyes Donations Society

The Maharashtra Society for the Donation of Eyes has made a very good beginning since its inauguration on November 27 at the hands of the Governor, Dr. P. V. Cherian, who is also patron in chief of the society. Only the following day, eyes of a female patient, aged 60 years, who died at the J. J. Group of Hospitals, were donated to the Col. Sir Jamshedji Duggan Government Eye Bank, where the society has been collecting donor's eyeballs. The Resident Medical Officer, who went to remove the eyeballs, got only one eyeball because the other one had bad cornea which was totally opaque and not useful for grafting. On next day again, a pair of eyeballs were received from a donor, aged 36 years, also a female. The relatives of the deceased expressed a desire to donate the eyes on phone and the Resident Officer on duty at the Eye Bank immediately went in an ambulance and removed the eyes and got the same for the Eye Bank. These eyes were immediately utilised on patients who were on the waiting list and admitted in advance.

The Lions Club of East Bombay is the first such club in India to undertake the responsibility of educating the public on the donation of eyes after death. The club also donated corneal grafting instruments of special type to the Eye Bank at the hands of Smt. Tara Cherian on the occasion of the inauguration of the society.

The Maharashtra Society for Donation of Eyes is the first of its kind in India. India is, perhaps, the sixth or seventh country in the world and, in Asia, next to Japan and Ceylon to have an eye bank. The progress of corneal grafting surgery in the country has been very slow because of the absence of eye banks and scarcity of donor material and also lack of education among the public for the donation of eyes after death.

The main functions of the society are to educate the public to understand the value of donating eyes after death and how to donate them ; to secure eye donation pledges and registering them in advance for donating eyes after death ; to arrange for speedy removal of the eyes from the voluntary donors ; and to promote and encourage research for the restoration of vision and prevention of blindness with the use of eye tissues from the donor eye.

Smt. Kothawala, who donated eyes of her late husband, Lt. Col. Kothawala, to fulfil his wish, has also given a donation of Rs. 1,001 to the society. Kum. Neena Godhwani who had successful corneal graft has donated Rs. 2,570 to the society. The society collected nearly Rs. 8,000 on the spot.

The Tourist Forum of Maharashtra Government, arranged a free holiday trip for Jawans and their families to Mahabaleshwar. The Ritz Hotel, there played host to them.

Iran Minister visits Housing Colonies

His Excellency Dr. Houhang Nahavandi, Minister for Housing and Development, Iran, who was in Bombay on a three-day visit, was shown around the Aarey Milk Colony and Maharashtra Housing Board Colonies. He also visited the Elephanta Caves.

Governor's visits to Sainik Sahayak Samiti Canteen

The Governor of Maharashtra, Dr. P. V. Cherian and Shrimati Tara Cherian visited the canteen at the Victoria Terminus Railway Station run by the Sainik Sahayak Samiti

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recently, where a large number of Jawans are being regularly served meals and refreshments. About 300 soldiers who returned after service with the U. N. Force in Gaza were also served here with meals while in transit through Bombay even though the canteen management had no prior intimation of their passing through the city. The canteen is very well organised and runs with great efficiency by the Sainik Sahayak Samiti.

Crash programme for eradicating illiteracy

Illiteracy could be removed only if a crash programme was undertaken, stated Dr. N. N. Kailas, Deputy Minister for Education, at meeting of the heads of the educational institutions organised by the Bombay City Social Education Committee at Sachivalaya, on October 14.

This meeting was convened for implementing a scheme for a pilot project of a crash programme to eradicate illiteracy from 'G' Ward (South) of Greater Bombay.

Dr. Kailas further said that the heads of the educational institutions should guide the students who might come forward for teaching the adults. The adults should also be told stories about the topics of the day and the young educated students should do this work in the spirit of social service, he added.

Smt. Sulochana Modi, President, Bombay City Social Education Committee, presided.

Shri G. K. Gaokar, Social Education Officer and Smt. K. Sayani, Vice-President, Bombay City Social Education Committee, also spoke on the occasion.

Shri K. C. Mohile, Education Inspector, Greater Bombay, proposed vote of thanks.

Dock workers' co-operative venture

Within months of its establishment, about 4,000 dock workers have become members of the Maharashtra Godi Kamgar Sahakari Society Ltd., Bombay, the first of its kind in the city. The share capital of the society is Rs. 65,000, including the State Government contribution of Rs. 30,000.

There are nearly 22,000 labourers at present depending on loading-unloading and transporting works in the docks of Bombay. For long the mukadams — middlemen — who undertake such type of work from private agencies used to exploit the labourers by paying them very low rate of wages, keeping about half of the margin of wages as profit for themselves. This continued exploitation induced the labourers to come together in a co-operative and solve their problems in their own modest way.

During the last few months, the society has handled business worth Rs. 2 lakhs and that too with its present limited means.

Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Trophy

The Minister for Education, Shri M. D. Chaudhari, distributed prizes to winners of essay competition organised by the Maharashtra United Nations Association in connection with the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Trophy 1965, at a function held at the Radio Club at Bombay recently.

The Association conducted inter-State essay competition on the subject 'One World Government for peaceful co-existence' in English, Hindi and Marathi and awarded a cash prize of Rs. 100 and a scholarship of Rs. 180 with a certificate to the best essay each in Hindi, Marathi and English, a cash prize of Rs. 50 and a scholarship of Rs. 120 along with a certificate to the second best eassy each in Hindi, Marathi and English and a scholarship of Rs. 120 along with a certificate to the third best essay each in Hindi, Marathi and English. In addition to this it awarded consolation prizes to all those who secured 50 per cent marks and over.

Speaking on the occasion, the Education Minister complimented the Maharashtra United Nations Association on organising the essay competition on 'One World Government for peaceful co-existence' this year which was being observed as the international co-operation year. He said that the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the originator of the idea of observing the international co-operation year.

Massive cheap housing project in offing

Government will shortly embark on a massive cheap housing project in a determined bid to provide cheap rental accommodation to slum dwellers in Bombay on a much larger scale than attempted up to now.

This was revealed by Shri Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Minister for Housing recently in Bombay. He added that the novel scheme which had the blessings of the Government of India, envisages accommodating two families in one tenement having a carpet area of 320 sq. ft.

It is expected that as many as 50 tenements would be constructed per acre of land. The Maharashtra Housing Board will commence on the preliminaries of the project very soon and the Bombay Municipal Corporation will also participate in it. Ultimately, subject to the availability of the entire land required for the purpose, it is projected to construct 25,000 tenements to accommodate 50,000 families, or at least three lakhs of persons. A similar pattern will be considered for slum clearance in other parts of the State also.

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(*continued from page 36*)

power is taken to Government to reduce this period for valid reasons. There is, however, a provision in the Bombay Land Revenue Code which enables Government to adjust the assessment in accordance with the fall or rise in price of agricultural products in suitable cases. Such a provision is most equitable both to Government and the tax payer. The Bill accordingly provides that Government may direct the levy of surcharge or reduction by grant of rebate at intervals of 10 years having regard to the alterations of prices in principal crops. This is a new provision for Vidarbha and Marathwada regions.

Non-agricultural assessment

In these days of industrialisation, the topic of non-agricultural assessment has assumed great importance. The existing provisions at present in force are found to be inadequate in certain respects and required to be examined with care in order to have a systematic arrangement of land used for non-agricultural purpose. The Bill provides that the non-agricultural assessment shall be determined having regard to the location of the land, i.e., urban or non-urban and the use to which the land is put. In non-urban areas the villages are divided into two classes, viz., Class I and Class II on the basis of the market value of the land and assessment is fixed subject to a maximum of two paise per square metre if the land is in Class I and one paisa per square metre if it is from Class II village. The minimum limit is agricultural assessment. In urban areas the assessment is fixed at a percentage not exceeding three per cent of the full market value. The Collector is empowered, with the sanction of Government, to fix the standard rate of assessment. Assessment on individual plots is fixed having regard to the particular non-agricultural purpose. This standard rate will be levied for residential use. For industrial and commercial purposes the rates would be 1½ times and two times the standard rate respectively. As a safeguard against excessive enhancement in revision it is provided that the assessment in revision shall not exceed six times the existing non-agricultural assessment.

Procedure for grant of non-agricultural permission

The present procedure for granting permission for conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural use is found to be inadequate. Under the existing procedure prescribed in Acts a holder has to apply to the Revenue Officer for permission to use his land for a non-agricultural purpose. If a Revenue Officer fails to communicate his decision on the application to the applicant within the prescribed period, the permission is deemed to have been granted. It is not possible for a Revenue Officer to decide the application within the prescribed period in cases where the application does not contain full details about the description of the land and other necessary information. In such cases the applicant becomes entitled to use his land for non-agricultural purpose as soon as the statutory period expires. In order to prevent the occurrence of such cases and also to make it possible for a Revenue Officer to take decisions on applications for non-agricultural permission within the statutory period, the Bill provides that such applications should be in the form prescribed by Government under the rules and if they are not presented in the prescribed form they should be returned. It is further provided that in case the Revenue Officer fails to communicate his decision to the applicant within a period of three months from the date of the application presented in the prescribed form the applicant should remind the Revenue Officer and if such failure continues for a further period of 45 days the permission shall be deemed to have been granted. This provision is based on the corresponding provision in the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code. In addition to this, the provision in the Bill makes it perfectly clear that the permission which is in this manner deemed to have been granted shall be subject to the terms and conditions prescribed by Government under rules.

Taking into consideration the alterations in the market value of lands at present used for a non-agricultural purpose and also the increased use of land for a non-agricultural purpose the Bill provides that the period of guarantee of the non-agricultural assessment shall be 15 years instead of 30 years. The Bill also provides that if the particular non-agricultural use for which assessment is fixed is changed to another non-agricultural use, the assessment would be liable to be changed notwithstanding the fact that the period of guarantee has not expired. In this way the Collector is authorised to control and check the various non-agricultural uses.

The object of these detailed provisions is that the right of the State to a share in the unearned income of the land should be fully safe-guarded and the assessment on the land should be in accordance with the actual use to which the land is put.

The Bill also provides that the land used for the following purposes shall be exempt from the payment of non-agricultural assessment automatically :—

(*a*) lands used by an agriculturist for an occupation subsidiary or ancillary thereto, such as the erection

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of sheds for handlooms, poultry farming, or gardening, or such other occupations as the State Government may specify in rules made in that behalf ;

(*b*) lands used for purposes connected with the disposal of the dead ;

(*c*) lands solely occupied and used for public worship and which were exempt from payment of land revenue by custom, grant or otherwise before the commencement of this Code ;

(*d*) lands used for an educational or charitable purpose the benefit of which is open to all citizens without distinction of religion, race, caste, place of birth or any of them ;

(*e*) lands used for any other public purpose which the State Government may by rules made under this code declare to be exempt, for such period and subject to such conditions as may be specified therein.

The existing Acts do not provide for such automatic exemption in respect of these items. However, the Revenue Officers are invested under the rules framed by Government under the Acts with limited powers to grant exemption from payment of non-agricultural assessment on lands used for educational, charitable and other public purposes on the application of individuals or institutions as the case may be, the remaining powers being with Government. The special feature of the Bill is that by virtue of this provision there would be automatic exemption from assessment on lands used for the aforesaid purposes.

City Survey

Special mention may be made about the lands situated within the sites of a village, town or a city.

In Bombay area, most of the important towns are surveyed and mapped by introduction of City Survey. In Marathwada this work has not much progressed mainly for want of adequate statutory provisions. In Vidarbha too, difficulties are experienced in introducing City Surveys as there is no adequate provision in the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code for recovery of expenses of survey from the holders. The Bill accordingly provides for introduction of city and gaothan surveys throughout the State on the lines of the Bombay provision. By this provision, the residents in a city, town or village would get a Sanad containing a map and description of their immoveable property to establish their title thereto. This would tend to minimise the number of cases of ownership disputes.

Exemption from payment of land revenue on house-site in gaothans

While introducing City Survey, care has been taken to ensure that existing exemptions from payment of assessment on house-sites are continued. The Bill further provides for exemptions of assessment on house-sites in non-urban areas. Government desires that no villager should be required to pay assessment on his house-site, whatever may be the amount of loss in revenue to the State.

Mines and minerals

The Bill makes a specific provision for the right of State to mines and minerals. This provision is common in the three regions. The Bombay and Marathwada provisions in this respect are, however, found to be inadequate inasmuch as they do not specifically provide for the right of Government to have access to the occupied land for purposes of extraction of minerals or for working of mines. In this respect the provision in the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code is found to be more adequate and suitable. While providing for Government's right of access to land for the proper enjoyment of this right the Bill also provides for compensating the holders for damage or disturbance to the surface of the land.

Communal rights

All the three Acts provide generally to set apart land, the property of Government, for communal purposes such as pasturage, cremation or burial-ground, taking away for domestic purposes fire-wood and other wood by the villagers, and for taking away wood required by the agriculturists for their implement. These provisions are adopted in the Bill. The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code makes specific provisions for recording rights of the community to fuel, murum, stone, grazing, etc. Such rights in Government land are recorded in 'Nistar-Patrak' and there is also a 'Wajib-ul-arz' or Village Administration Paper to record rights of the community in private lands. These provisions of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code are found to be very useful and they provide for *prima facie* evidence as to the existence of any custom or any usage. It is for this reason that these provisions about 'Nistar-Patrak' and 'Wajib-ul-arz' are adopted in the Bill with power to Government to apply them to specified areas by notification.

In addition to the provision for the rights of the villagers in assigned lands, a provision is also made conceding to the villagers the right to take away

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fire-wood and the agriculturist the right to take away wood required for agricultural implements free of cost from waste land outside the reserve forests. This is adopted from the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act and would be in the interest of poorer cultivators.

Record-of-Rights

The Record-of-Rights in land, water required for agricultural purposes, and right of way to one's own field are vital questions for an agriculturist. The transaction of purchase and sale of land, loans taken on the security of lands and their repayment, etc., are intimately connected with Record-of-Rights. The Bill seeks to make necessary and adequate provisions for the Record-of-Rights, mutations on account of acquisition of rights in land and alternations in the Record-of-Rights after necessary enquiry. Provision is also made for entering all tenancies in the Record-of-Rights including tenancies under the relevant tenancy laws. In addition to this, provision is also made in the Bill requiring the Registering Officer to give intimation to the concerned Mamlatdar and Talathi in respect of transfers of land made under a document registered in his office. It is expected that these measures would facilitate recording entries of such transactions of land in the mutation register without delay and thereby would help maintaining the Record-of-rights up-to-date. This would ensure to immense benefit of illiterate agriculturist.

Right to take water for agriculture through land belonging to another

It many times happens that an agriculturist is required to make use of land belonging to another for purposes of taking water to his land. If the owner of such land objects to so taking water the agriculturist has to face great difficulties and sometimes this creates ill-feelings among neighbouring agriculturists. In order to remove such difficulties the Bill provides for grant of permission to take water through the neighbour's land. Under this provision if it becomes necessary for any person to lay underground pipes through another's land for taking water from a source to which he is entitled to his field for agricultural purposes and if no private agreement is arrived at with the owner of the land through which the pipes are required to be laid such person can apply to the Mamlatdar. The Mamlatdar has power to make an enquiry and grant such permission and to enforce his order. There is also provision for adequately compensating the owner whose land is so used. No appeal would lie against the order of the Mamlatdar but the Collector has revisionary powers. By this provision an agriculturist would get permission to take water from another's land without delay and this would help to increase national production from agriculture.

Right of way over the boundary of another survey number

By custom and usage an agriculturist has the right of way over the boundary of a field belonging to another, for going to his own field for agricultural purpose. If any dispute arises in this respect, a provision has been made in the Bill authorising the Mamlatdar to enquire and decide it. An agriculturist will not, therefore, be required to file a Civil Suit in such petty matters.

Provision for Scheduled Tribes

There is a provision in the Bill which prohibits transfers of land by members of Scheduled Tribes in possession of land in certain tracts without the permission of the Collector. Such a provision would safeguard the interest of the Scheduled Tribes in respect of lands in their possession. The Bill also provides that transfers made in contravention of this requirement to obtain the prior permission of the Collector, can be set aside by the Collector on the application of the parties interested in the land. It is further provided that where the Collector's permission is obtained for transfer, the entry of such transfer should not be made in the Record-of-Rights unless such permission or proof thereof is produced before the Talathi.

Realisation of land revenue

The provisions with regard to the process for recovery of land revenue are practically the same in the three regions. Land revenue being a paramount charge on the holding, the failure to pay it would involve forfeiture of the holding which is in arrears. When it is apprehended by a Revenue Officer that there would be default in the payment of revenue, he can adopt precautionary measures on the lines of the provisions in the Bombay and Hyderabad Acts which are adopted. As regards other coercive measures, mention may be made of the provision for the attachment and management of the defaulter's immoveable property on the lines of section 124 of the Hyderabad Land Revenue Act. The utility of this provision would be apparent in cases where an occupant borrows money under the Land Improvement Loans Act but is unable to repay it in accordance with the terms of the bond even after spending the amount on improvement. In such cases, if the land is ultimately sold, the defaulter would be deprived of the land so improved. On grounds of equity, therefore, the clause provides for management of the land and its ultimate return to the holder after recovery of Government dues. On account of this provision an agriculturist in arrears

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of land revenue would not be permanently deprived of his holding. Punishment of imprisonment is also provided for the defaulter but an exception has been made in cases of agriculturists whose holdings are in arrears of land revenue.

Nominal bid

At present there is no adequate statutory provision to deal with cases in which it becomes practically impossible for Government to recover Government dues even by sale of the defaulter's property due to want of bidders. In order to meet such contingencies power is taken to Government to purchase the defaulter's property on behalf of Government. It is also provided that if property purchased on nominal bid is subsequently sold, the surplus shall be returned to the defaulter after recovering Government dues and expenses. Provision is also made for restoration of the property to the defaulter on payment of Government dues within twelve years.

Procedure before Revenue Officers

As regards procedure before Revenue Officers, the provisions in important matters are substantially the same in the three Acts. However, while adopting provisions on the subject, the Vidarbha provisions about hearing, adjournment, transfer of cases and appearance by pleaders are adopted in order to make the enquiries more systematic and the Bombay and Hyderabad provisions about classification of enquiries into formal, summary and ordinary are adopted in order to facilitate speedy disposal of all pending cases.

Appeals, revision and review

The provisions about appeals are similar. They are adopted after providing for hearing the parties before taking a decision in the matter. The Bombay provisions under which revisionary powers are conferred upon various Revenue Officers according to the importance and nature of the enquiries are included in the Bill and provision is also made in the Bill for review on the lines of the provisions in the Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad Acts.

Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act

There is an Act called the Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act, 1957 in force in the whole State. As this Act pertains to land and land revenue it is unified and incorporated in the Bill under a separate chapter.

Rule-making power of Government

Power is taken to Government for making Rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act. The rules are required to be published for inviting criticism. Provision is also made for placing them before the Legislature. This is a new provision for Bombay and Marathwada areas. The rules are liable to be modified by the State.

Financial implications

Before concluding, it would be appropriate to briefly refer to some of the important aspects of the Bill involving financial implications. With the conversion of all Mahals in the State into Talukas it would be necessary to appoint Mamlatdars instead of Mahalkaris in all Mahals so converted into Talukas. This would involve an estimated additional annual expenditure of Rs. 34,908 to the State.

By conferring upon the holders the right to all trees standing or growing in the holding an annual loss of about Rs. 30 lakhs to the State is estimated.

It is difficult to estimate the financial loss to the State by exempting from payment of land revenue the house-sites situated in village sites in non-urban areas but the loss on this account is not expected to be substantial. The Bill seeks to continue the exemptions granted under the existing Acts as also those recognised by custom, usage, etc. For this reason the additional exemption provided in the Bill would extend only to the house-sites in non-urban areas which would otherwise have been liable to the payment of assessment.

The maximum rates of non-agricultural assessment applicable to the non-urban areas as provided in the Bill are higher than those at present prevailing in Bombay and Marathwada regions. As the system of standard rate would be applied for the first time to the urban areas in Marathwada region, these standard rates are likely to be higher than the existing rates prescribed under the rules in this area. The present maximum rate is Rs. 15 per acre in this region. Still it would not be improper to apply these standard rates to Marathwada region as they are based upon the market value of the land, its importance and use.

Conclusion

On a careful scrutiny of the provisions regarding—

(*i*) abandonment of Government's right to reserved trees in occupied lands in favour of agriculturists;

(*ii*) permission to take firewood and wood for minor domestic and agricultural use free of cost from trees in Government waste land outside the reserved forest;

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(*iii*) use of land free of assessment for raising shades for hand-loom, poultry-farm and other occupations subsidiary or ancillary to agriculture ;

(*iv*) revenue free house-sites for villagers dwelling in non-urban areas ;

(*v*) statutory exemptions from payment of non-agricultural assessment to bodies and institutions for using land for educational, charitable and other public purposes ;

(*vi*) levy of non-agricultural assessment at a higher rate in urban areas than in non-urban areas and similar other provisions,

the hon'ble members would find that the Government's policy to evolve a socialistic pattern for the State of Maharashtra is reflected in the Bill before the House. I am sure that provisions of this nature would be acclaimed and heartily welcomed by all members of the House.

In conclusion, I may tell the honourable House that the Bill is prepared after carefully studying the existing land revenue systems and provisions in force in the three regions and selecting those provisions which being common were found to be most suitable for adoption. An endeavour has been made to incorporate the best provisions of the three Acts without ignoring at the same time the special provisions, if any, which were found to be of particular importance to any area. While drafting the Bill proposals for the amendments to the existing Acts pending before Government have been duly considered and where necessary, they are incorporated in the Bill. This is an attempt to consolidate, unify and amend or improve the existing provisions of revenue laws for application on a uniform basis to the whole State and in doing so utmost care has been taken to ensure, as far as possible, that none of the provisions would have the effect of upsetting or disturbing the existing system in a manner detrimental to the interest of the common man in any region, area or locality. The statutory rights granted to the holders are, as far as possible, protected and I may assure the House that the Bill is not intended to take away the existing rights of the holders. On the contrary the honourable members will appreciate that where possible an attempt has been made to enhance the right of the holders and provisions for the betterment of the cultivators and villagers and also of Scheduled Tribes have been adopted for application even to areas where at present they are not applicable. I hope that the House will not find anything controversial in this Bill. It has been a long cherished desire of Government that there should be one common Land Revenue Law applicable on uniform basis to the entire State of Maharashtra. This long cherished desire would be fulfilled by the passing of this Bill. It is for this reason that I said in the beginning of my speech that it gives me pleasure to introduce this Bill into the House. I, therefore, have no hesitation in commending this Bill to the House with the earnest hope that its main principles would be accepted and it would be unanimously decided to refer the Bill to the joint select committee for further consideration.

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(*continued from page 29*)

Assembly Proceedings

states that not more than one substantial and one subsidiary dish or 2 subsidiary dishes along with certain appurtenances such as soups, pickles, etc. can be served by any catering establishment whether it serves Western style food or Indian style food. Violation of this order is punishable under the Essential Commodities Act.

Exemptions from this order are given to hospitals, infirmaries, convalescent homes, orphanages and naval, military and air force messes.

So far as closure on Monday is concerned it is proposed to exempt tourists other than Indian Nationals i.e. foreigners from the operation of this order in the interest of tourists trade. They will be able to get their meals from the residential hotels in which they are putting up.

Only in the case of International Air Lines which leave on Monday evenings, service of foodstuffs have been permitted for the convenience of travellers going abroad. International Air Lines have been exempted from other clauses of the order also.

These orders are expected to bring about saving in foodgrains, but more particularly they would be useful in preventing wastage of valuable foodstuffs on festive occasions and through catering establishments.

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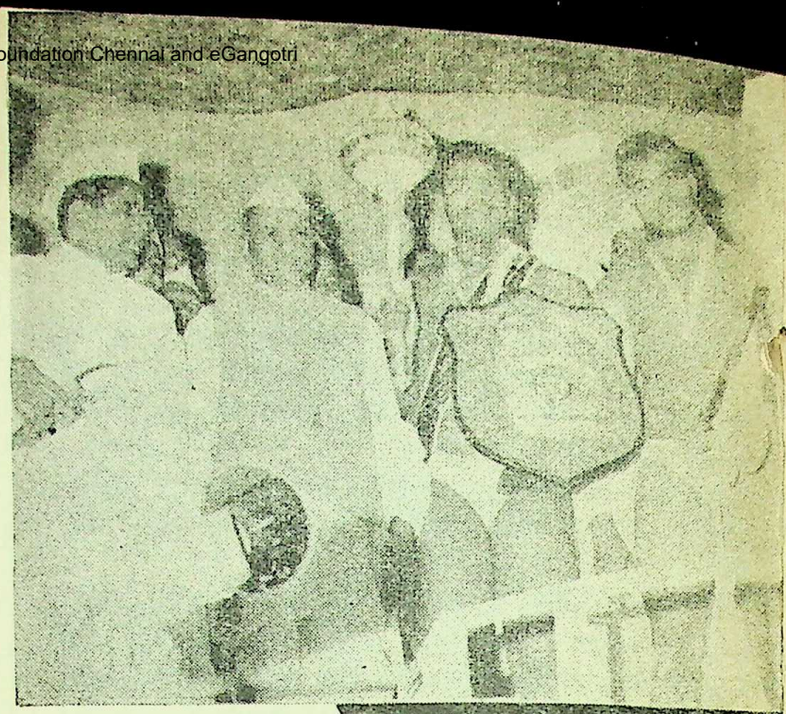
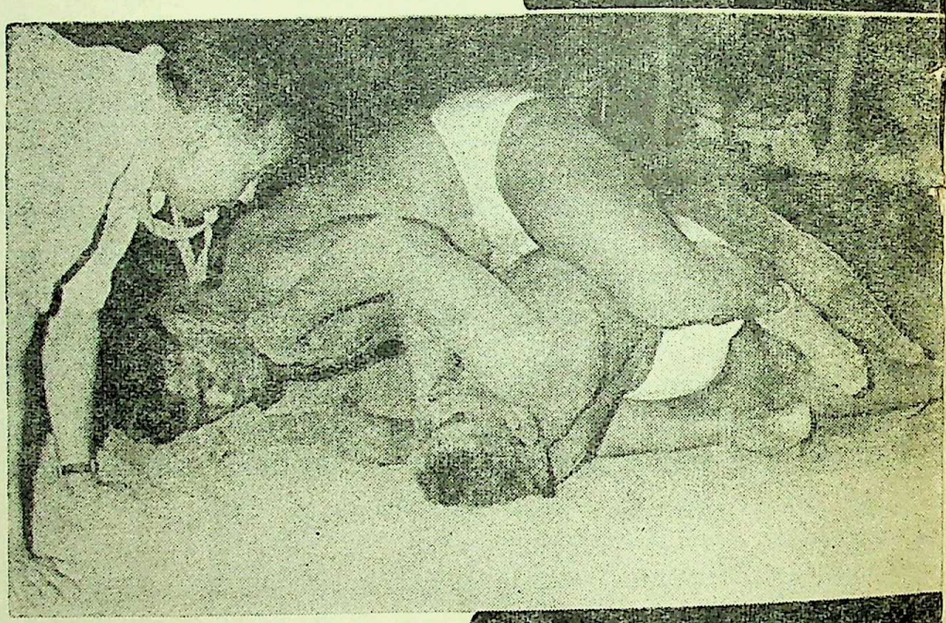
Enthusiastic Participation Of Wrestlers In Kustigir Conference

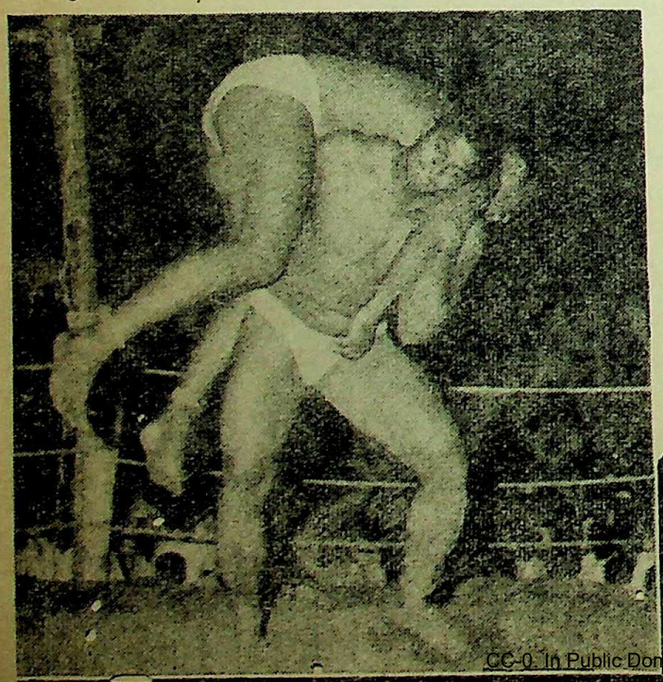
THE tenth session of Maharashtra Kustigir Conference was held recently at Nasik. Wrestlers from all over the State enthusiastically participated in it. The Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, who presided, commended the Conference on its encouraging the youth for taking part vigorously in the contests.

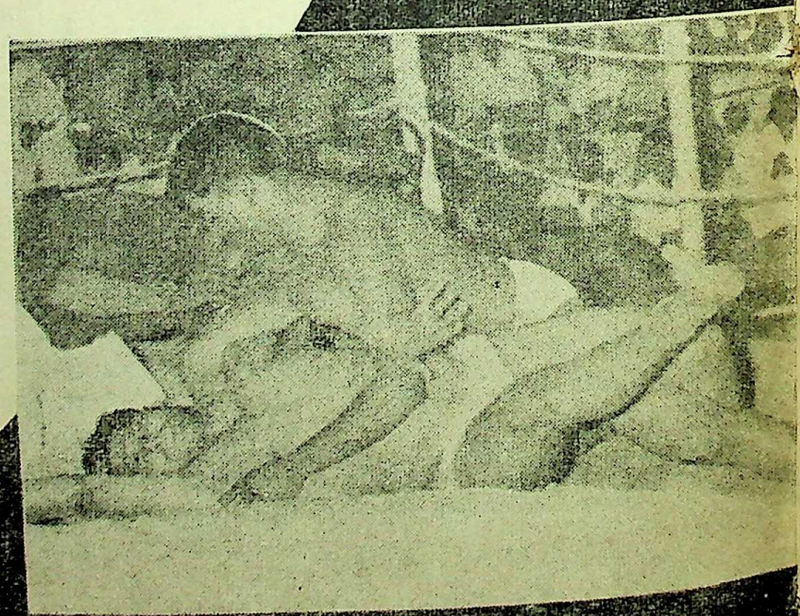
The Minister for Rural Development, Shri G. B. Khedkar, distributed the prizes to the winners. Shri Ganpat Khedkar of Kolhapur, one of the winners who earned the name of Maharashtra Kesari, is seen here with the shield.

Here are a few pictures of the wrestling contests.









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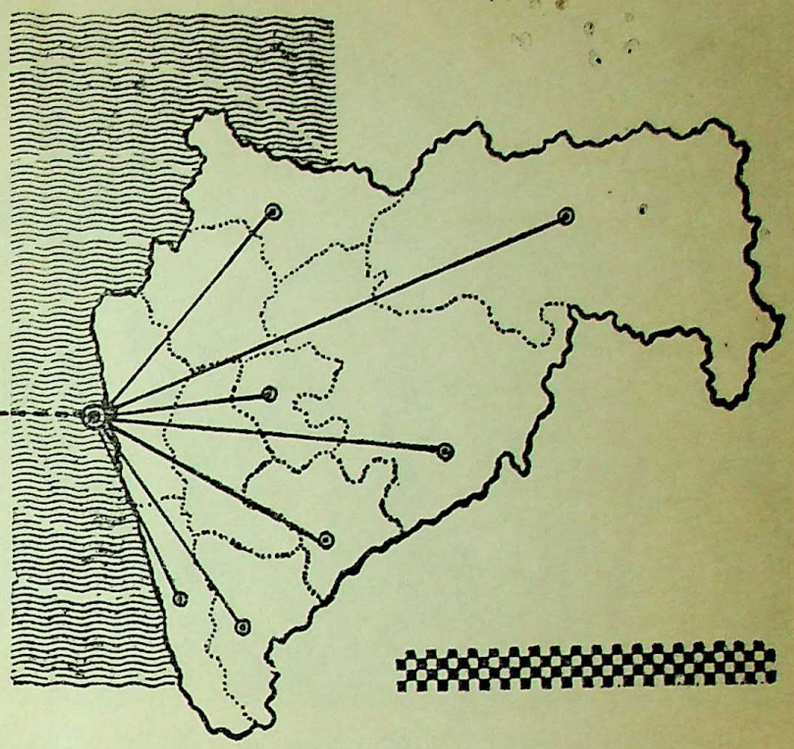
NEWS FROM DISTRICTS



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- ★ *Make monopoly purchase scheme a success*
- ★ *British Parliamentary delegation visits Bor Project*
- ★ *United efforts for increasing food production*
- ★ *Co-operative Bank building at Parbhani*
- ★ *A step towards industrial decentralisation*
- ★ *Bharat Sevak Samaj Camp at Nagpur*

★

THE Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, during his one-day tour of Bhandara district on December 2, visited Mohadi, Sihora and Tumsar and addressed largely attended farmers' meeting at the places. At Tumsar the Chief Minister was presented with an address by the Tumsar Municipality. Addressing the meeting, the Chief Minister appealed to the farmers to participate whole-heartedly in the Monopoly Purchase Scheme of the Government and to make it a success.

The Chief Minister advised the people to understand the severity of the drought conditions, without being perturbed and getting panicky. Pointing out that the drought conditions were everywhere in Maharashtra, he said that there were 4·3 million agricultural families in the State and even if each family kept with it five bags of foodgrains beyond their need, there would be a great shortage. During emergency it was the primary duty of cultivators to support monopoly purchase scheme and sell foodgrains to Government.

Referring to various difficulties of the farmers, the Chief Minister stated that Government had now suspended the recovery of land revenue and taccavi loans from the cultivators who have not reaped a harvest of even six annas in a rupee. He further pointed out that efforts were being made to offer concessions regarding various loans from the co-operative banks. Impressing upon the people that the Government was pledged to start as many scarcity works as possible to ensure full employment in drought conditions, Shri Naik further added that although works would not be started in every village they would be started at such places where the cultivators of the neighbouring four or five villages could conveniently come. He however, clarified that only such works would be undertaken which would help increase agricultural production and would be useful in scarcity conditions.

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Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai unveiled the bust of late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru at Ulhasnagar on November 18. Here the Minister is seen garlanding the statue.

Shri Naik urged the grampanchayats, co-operative societies and other social institutions to come forward to undertake responsibility regarding implementation of the scarcity programme and also regarding stepping up production for the benefit of the people.

At the Sihora meeting the Chief Minister assured that efforts would soon be made to remove restrictions on Mahuwa to be used as cattle fodder and for agricultural purposes. He called upon the rich farmers and traders not to hoard foodgrains and thereby entertain hopes of getting better prices. Shri Naik urged them not to exploit the drought and foodgrains situation for personal benefits. Sums of Rs. 1,509, at Sihora, Rs. 51 at Mohadi and over Rs. 1,100 at Tumsar were presented to him towards the National Defence Fund.

Prominent among those who accompanied the Chief Minister, were Shri N. K. Tirpude ; Shri Shivajirao Patil ; Zilla Parishad President, Shri K. D. Thakur ; Collector, Shri K. G. Ayachit ; Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad, Shri W. S. Godbole ; Shri D. D. Dhote ; Shri Ram Lanjewar, M.L.A. ; Shri Chandprasad Pandey, M.L.A. ; etc.

S. T. depot inaugurated

Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, declared open the Amravati Division and a new depot building of the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, on November 21.

Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development, Shri Kalyanrao Patil, Deputy Minister for Home and Shri B. J. Khatal, Deputy Minister for Co-operation, were present on the occasion. The new building has cost Rs. 3,75,000 to the Corporation.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Desai observed that the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation was the forerunner of the socialistic pattern in the State. He complimented the State Road Transport Employees on their praiseworthy contribution of Rs. 1,55,000 to the National Defence Fund.

Paying tributes to the chairman, members and employees of the Corporation for the excellent work done by them in public sector,

The fancy dress competition of school children was organised at Osmanabad on November 14 to celebrate Children's Day. Here the children are seen in different attires.

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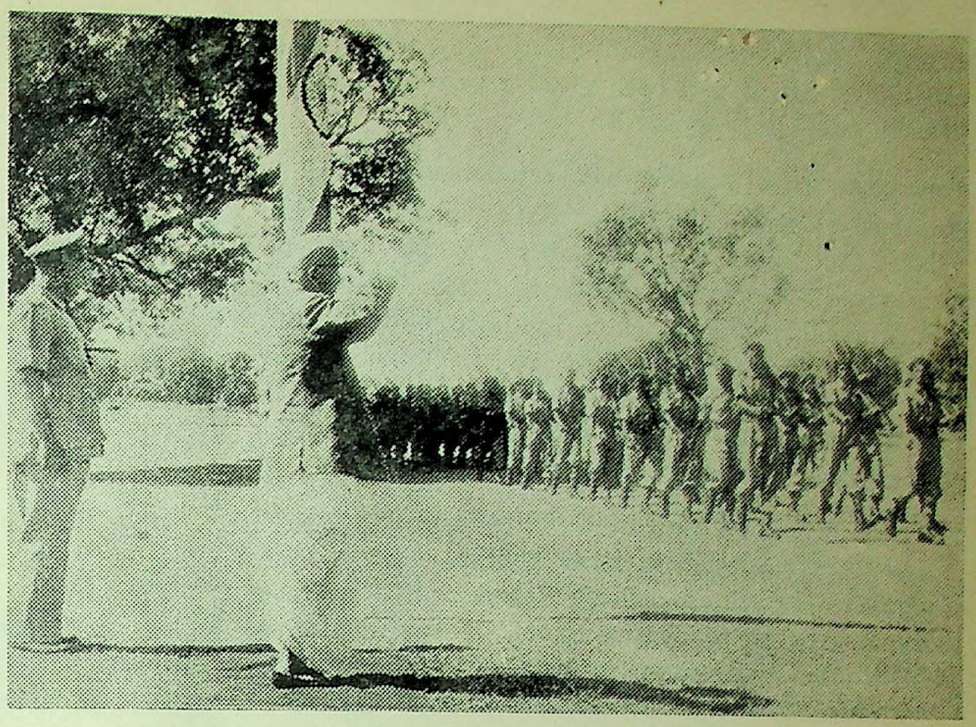
the Home Minister said that the State Transport was providing various amenities to the travelling public, which made their journey comfortable.

The Corporation had been quite considerate in providing better emoluments to its staff in the form of increased dearness allowance, ex-gratia payment, etc. recurring an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 48 lakhs. He said that the average income of the State Transport employees in Vidarbha region had gone up by 39 per cent during the past four years.

Welcoming the Home Minister, Shri R. G. Saraiya, Chairman of the Corporation, said that when the State Road Transport Corporation took over the bus transport of Vidarbha region there were 254 schedules and 317 vehicles and now there were 398 schedules and 461 buses operating in the region. Formation of the new division, he said, would help increase the efficiency of operation of the region.



The Minister for Agriculture, Shri P. K. Savant receiving the guard of honour given by the Bhandara District Home Guards Division on November 26

Shri Pratapsinghrao Bhonsale, member of the Corporation, proposed a vote of thanks.

A cheque for Rs. 4,242, as contribution of the employees of the Amravati division towards National Defence Fund, was presented to the Home Minister by Shri Bhonsale.

The Minister for Rural Development and the Deputy Home Minister also addressed the gathering.

A rifle training course was organised at Bhandara under the joint auspices of District Defence Committee and District Police Division from November 10 to 21. Here the trainees are seen practising.

United efforts for increasing food production

Addressing a meeting at the Central Co-operative Bank Hall at Bhandara, on November 26, Shri P. K. Savant, Minister for Agriculture and Civil Supplies, exhorted the people to be in readiness to make sacrifices regarding food requirements. He said united efforts for increasing food production was the need of the hour.

Complimenting the people of the district on their determined and successful fight against the drought conditions, particularly in the background of Pakistani aggression and Chinese threat, the Minister appealed to the people to continue the same spirit in future also. Shri Savant assured that the Government would offer all possible co-operation to the people's programmes and hoped

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that the district would not in any way lag behind, especially when it had been given a prize programme like the package programme.

Face challenge of scarcity with determination

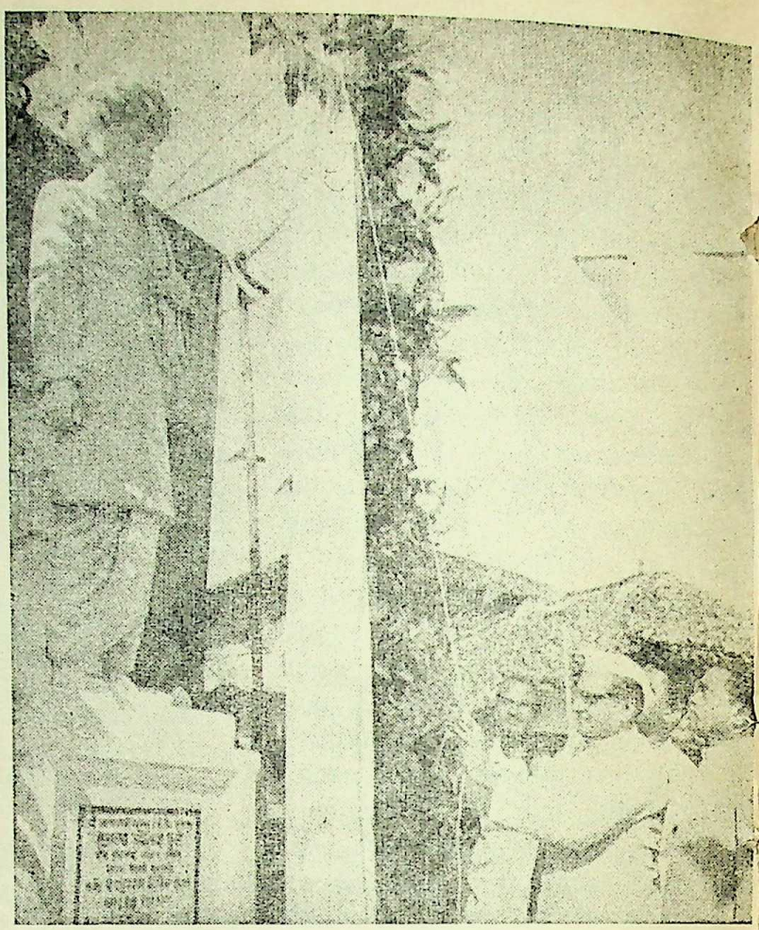
Addressing a meeting of peasants at Satana and Devlali villages at Nasik on November 20, Shri M. D. Choudhari, Minister for Education, stated that though India was facing difficulties on food front she would never accept even an ounce of foodgrains with political strings attached to it. He urged the people to face the challenge of scarcity unitedly, just as the Jawans faced the enemies on the battle-front.

Shri P. D. Patil, M.L.A., presided over the meetings.

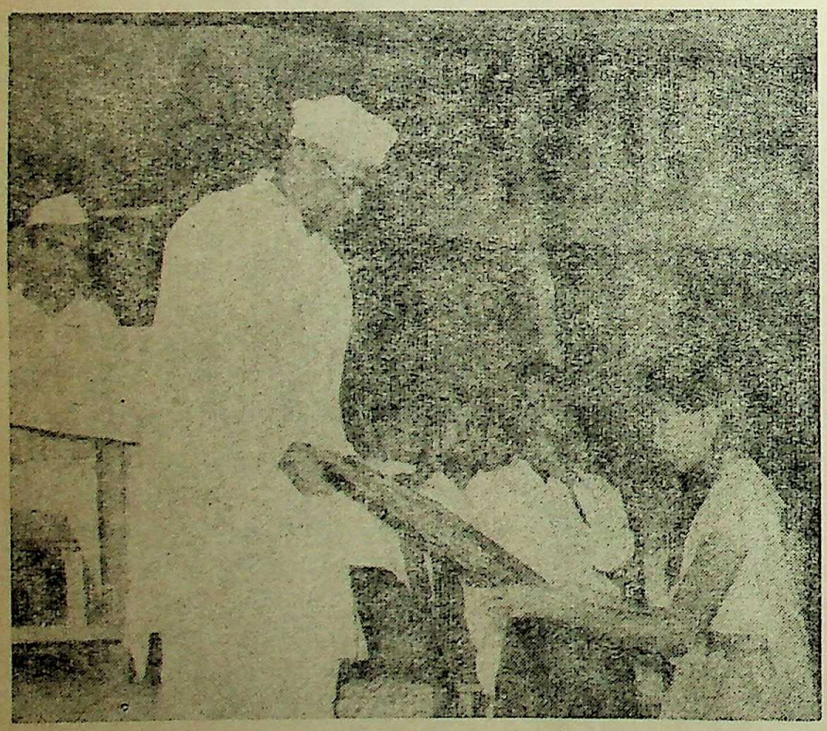
Shri Choudhari said that the political leaders, the Central Government, and rich peasants should see that the poor get their foodgrains quota. They should give whole-hearted co-operation in making the food production campaign a success. He said that the scarcity works would be started at once in the scarcity areas of the district.

The Shivaji Education Society, Devlali and the Prathamik Shikshan Sangh, Baglan, contributed Rs. 601 and Rs. 1,700, respectively, to the National Defence Fund.

The Shikshak Sangh has set a target of collecting Rs. 5 lakhs for the National Defence Fund.



The Minister for Education, Shri M. D. Choudhari unveiled the life size statue of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule at Bhandara on November 27



Sports competitions were organised at Jalgaon recently. President of the Zilla Parishad, Shri Bhausaheb Patil is distributing prizes to the winners. Here Kumari Manda Kulkarni is seen receiving the prize.

Earlier the Minister declared open the new building of the Adivasi Vikas Gat at Tryambakeshwar and distributed prizes to the winners of the District Sport Festival.

Bharat Sevak Samaj Camp

Time had come when Maharashtra should justify its leading position by being in the forefront in the matters of defence and agriculture. For this, the social institutions like Bharat Sevak Samaj should endeavour to arouse necessary awakening among the masses, averred Shri D. S. Desai, Minister for Home, at Nagpur on November 24, at the concluding function of the Defence Oriented Camp organised by the Vidarbha-Marathwada Bharat Sevak Samaj.

The Home Minister said that Maharashtra had been putting utmost efforts to overcome the present difficult food situation. The farmers of Maharashtra had resolved to produce maximum possible foodgrains to help country to tide over the difficulties. It was however, a matter of great regret, Shri Desai said that the State had not made

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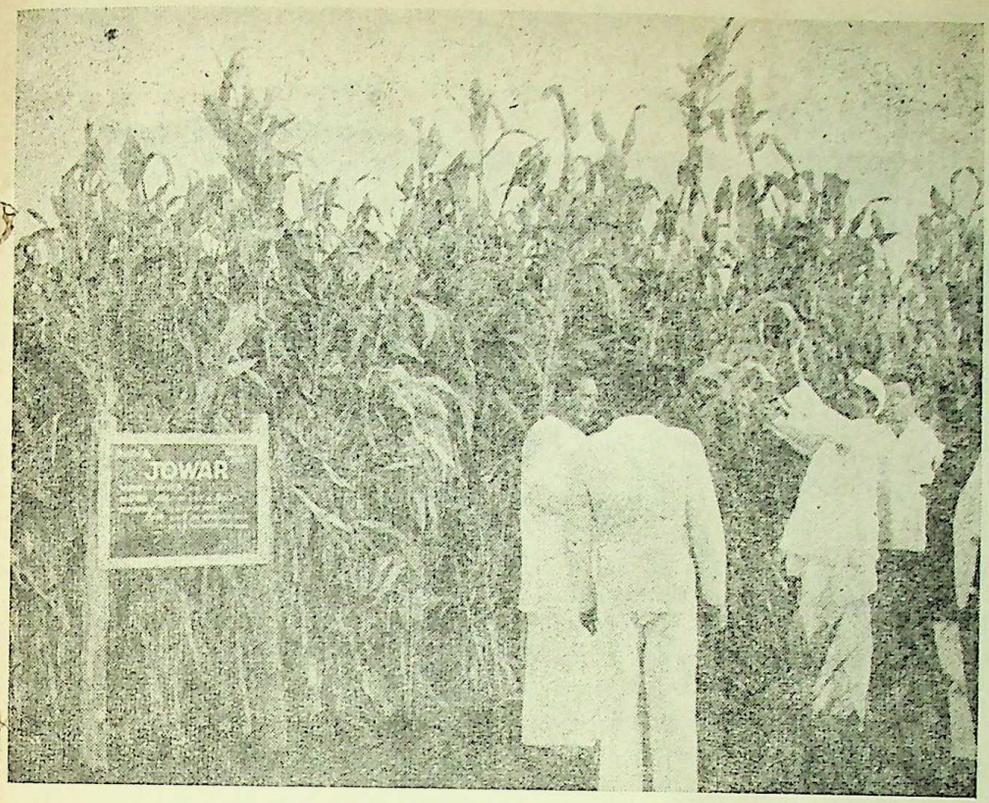


Home Minister, Shri D. S. Desai, visited the Agricultural College at Kolhapur on November 13. He is seen inspecting 13 feet high jowar crop.

enough strides in the matter of national defence. It was our cherished desire that great many Jawans from Maharashtra showed outstanding courage and valour on the battle-front and thereby brought for themselves the award of 'Veerchakra'. An institution like the National Defence Academy at Khadakwasla was situated in Maharashtra. However, it was simply ironical and quite distressing not to find enough students from Maharashtra in it. It was for the social workers to take a lead in the matter and awaken the people, the Home Minister advised.

Shri Desai eulogised the work done by the Bharat Sevak Samaj on the front during the recent Indo-Pak conflict.

Shri T. S. Bharde, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and President of the Maharashtra State Bharat Sevak Samaj, was in the chair.

Prof. Ram Meghe narrated the details about the camp.

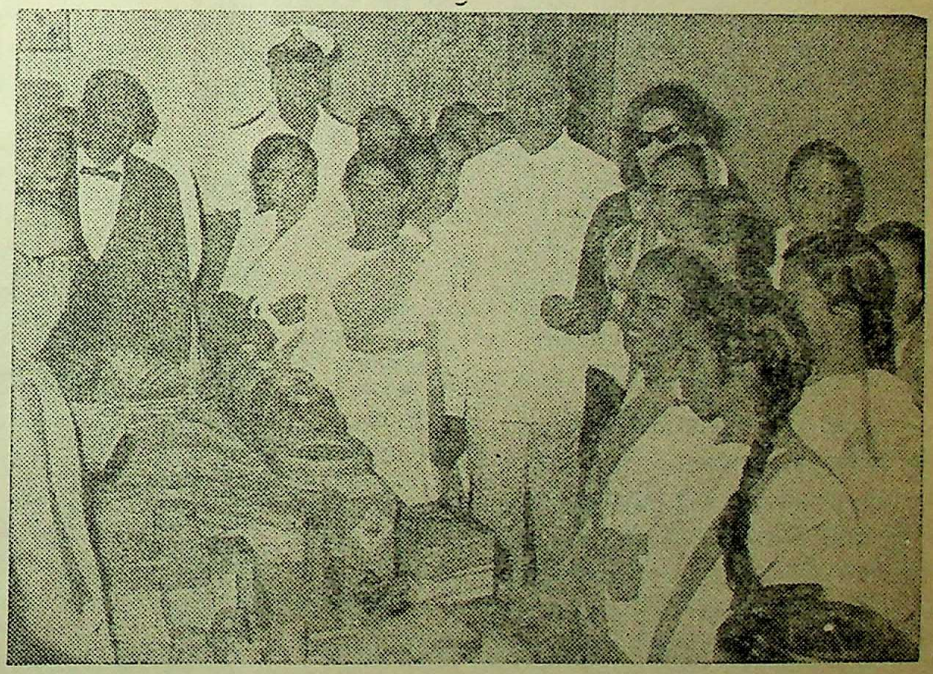
Shri M. D. Tumpalliwar, M.L.A. and Shri S. G. Kashikar, a labour leader, were also present on the occasion.

Canteen for Jawans at Kalyan

A canteen for Jawans has been opened recently at Kalyan junction under the auspices of the Lions' Club and the Home Guards Organisation. A peculiar feature of the canteen is that lady Home Guards are looking after its management during day time and male Home Guards during the night. Smt. Mirabai Kagde, Officer, Commanding Home Guards, Women's Wing, Thana district is taking keen interest in the management of the canteen.

Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra and Smt. Tara Cherian visited the canteen last month. So far about 40,000 Jawans have taken advantage of the canteen. The canteen renders service to about 700 Jawans every day.

Besides the provision of various types of eatables the canteen has also a provision of first-aid instruments, various books and magazines.



The Governor, Dr. P. V. Cherian and Smt. Cherian, who visited the canteen, are seen among lady home guards

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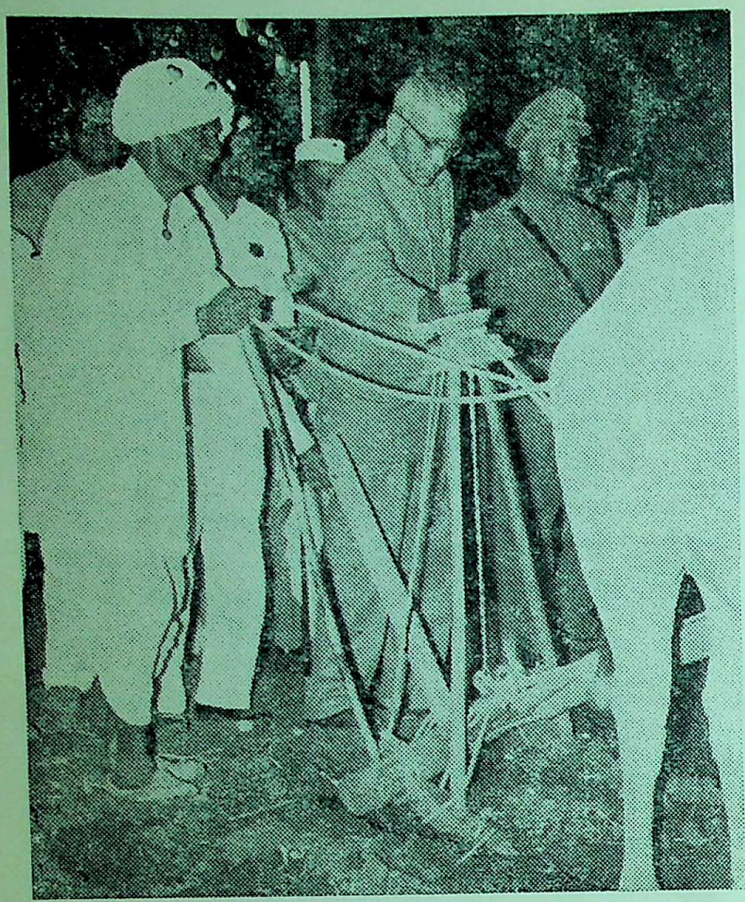


The Chief Minister, Shri V. P. Naik, visited a farm at Khamgaon where 200 students have undertaken cultivation of 10 acres of land under the guidance of Major D. A. Mane. The Chief Minister is seen here participating in sowing operations.

Selfless service

Addressing the Police Officers from Wardha district at the Circuit House at Wardha on November 28, the Deputy Minister for Home, Shri K. P. Patil said that in the present state of affairs the police in general had to share increasing responsibility. He urged for absolute obedience on their part to the orders of the superiors and also for imbibing a spirit of selfless service. These two should be their guiding principles in the discharge of duties, he added. However, he expressed satisfaction for discharging their duties.

Co-operative workers should work for common good

Presiding over a conference of co-operative workers in the Yeotmal district at the Basic Training College, on November 20, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri V. P. Naik, exhorted that the co-operative workers should work for the common good and concentrate on processing industries and promotion of rabi crop campaign in a spirit of devotion and co-operation. Over 500 workers from all over the district participated in the Conference.

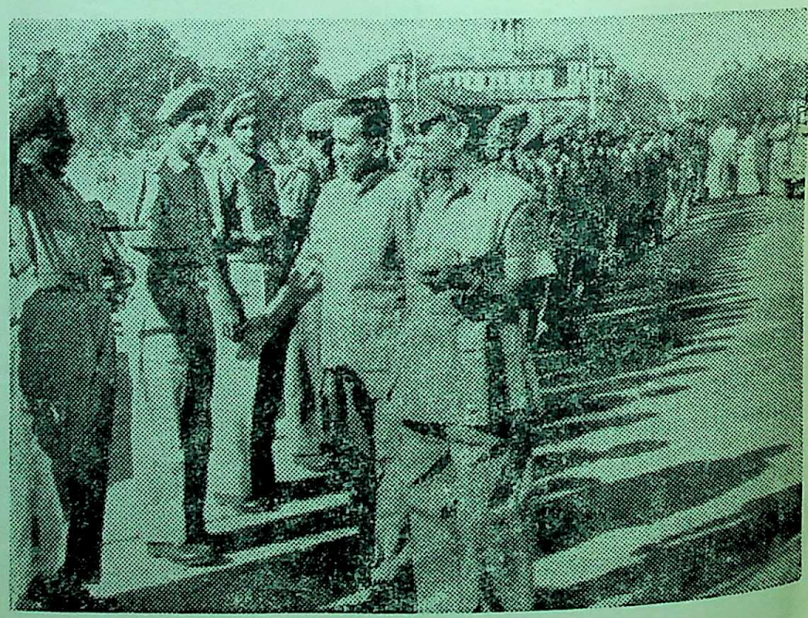
Shri Naik laid stress on the utilisation of the mid-term loans by the agriculturists and advised that the recovery aspect also should not be lost sight of.

The Chief Minister suggested that the areas, where the crop yield had been improved with the help of well irrigation, should be concentrated upon and efforts should be made to dig more wells in those areas. He also commended the efforts of the agriculturists in the district to bring more land under rabi crop and said that the co-operative movement certainly gave an impetus to its grow more food campaign.

Referring to the problems of spinning mills in the district, the Chief Minister said that such enterprises and certain other process factories should be run on co-operative basis.

Shri Naik said that the conference of co-operative workers and the discussions and deliberations held during such conferences would go a long way in promoting collective and individual welfare of the agriculturists.

Earlier, the Chief Minister declared open an exhibition on co-operation and small savings and declared published a book entitled ' Sahakari Aghadi '.



Shri K. P. Patil, Deputy Minister for Home and Labour, inspecting a rally of Home Guards held at Nagpur on December 6

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Shri Deorao Patil, President of Yeotmal Zilla Parishad, also declared publication of a book entitled 'National Defence and Our Role' on the occasion. It is an impressive collection of two important speeches of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra on the subject.

The Shivaji Education Society, Mulawa and Ingle Workers Society, Rampur donated Rs. 511 and Rs. 101, respectively, for the National Defence Fund, on the occasion.

Earlier, Shri D. K. Patil, Chairman of the District Co-operative Bank, welcomed the Chief Minister.

Shri Gunvantrao Deshmukh of Pusad proposed a vote of thanks.

A step towards industrial decentralisation

Shri S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Finance, inaugurated a new electroplating plant of the 'Jai Industries' at Amravati on November 20.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister stated that inauguration of the new plant was a step towards industrial decentralisation. He said that the government desired that not only the Bombay-Poona area, but also every district in the State should be industrially developed and added that the government had announced certain concessions to new factories with a view to helping industrial decentralisation.

Earlier, Shri Chikhlikar gave information about the 'Jai Industries' and Shri Devrankar proposed a vote of thanks.

Co-operative Bank building at Parbhani

Shri K. S. Sonavane, Minister for Co-operation, inaugurated a two storeyed building of the Parbhani District Central Co-operative Bank at Parbhani on November 20.

Speaking on the occasion, the Minister said that a majority of people in India depended on agriculture and resided in rural areas and it was necessary to bring revolution in their economic conditions by democratic ways. The Central Co-operative Banks were playing a very important role in that regard.

Shri Sonavane appealed to the people to utilise every drop of water, fertilizers and hybrid seeds, for growing more food and to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains in the State in next two years. He also advised farmers to sell their foodgrains through marketing committees and also help Government in the monopoly purchase of foodgrains.

Earlier, Sunderlal Saoji, Chairman of the Central Co-operative Bank, welcomed the Minister.

Shri Sonavane also performed bhoomipujan of a well in the compound of the Bank and distributed water pumps.

Discipline necessary to meet the crisis

Addressing the joint meeting of the Bhandara Citizens' Defence Committee and Rabi Campaign Organisation at Bhandara recently, Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra said that in the wake of persistent aggressive designs by China and Pakistan as well as the scarcity situation prevailing at home due to scanty rainfall it had become imperative for the people to discipline themselves in every walk of life. The meeting was attended by the members of Parliament, members of Legislature, chairman of Panchayat Samitis, office bearers of the Defence Committee and other important social workers.

The Chief Minister said that the Government was quite alive to the problem of scarcity and that all possible measures were being undertaken to overcome the situation. The Government would try to give alternative employment to every scarcity-affected person, he declared. Shri Naik revealed that six hundred oil engines had been given to Bhandara district so far, and arrangements had also been made to provide sufficient electricity for lift irrigation schemes.

The Chief Minister hailed the sense of nationalism and sacrifice evinced by the people through their great response to the 'miss a meal' call and also through other nation-building activities voluntarily undertaken by them.

Shri Naik also complimented the Electricity Board on its role in meeting the scarcity condition in Bhandara district by reaching electricity power to distant places.

British Parliamentary Delegation

A seven-member British Parliamentary Delegation, headed by Mr. Rt. Hon. Michael Noble, M.P., visited the Bor Project site in Wardha district on November 26, 1965. The delegation members were taken round the project and shown the main tower, west weir and main canal. From the main tower, they saw the patches of lands under submergence on which the novel experiment of mechanical farming was going on. The members expressed satisfaction at the work of Bor Project site.

British Parliamentary Delegation met C. M.

The seven-member British Parliamentary Delegation called on Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, at his residence, at Nagpur on November 25 and discussed with him various problems confronting the State of Maharashtra, viz., current food situation, family

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planning, democratic decentralisation, etc.

The Chief Minister enlightened the members of the delegation on various schemes and measures undertaken by his Government to control growth of population, as well as to tide over the difficult food situation arisen because of the unimaginably scanty rainfall this season. He also gave the delegation detailed information about various campaigns, particularly the rabi crop campaign, initiated by the Government with a view to increasing food production.

The delegation evinced keen interest in the progress of family planning in the State. The revelation that both the Chief Minister and Mr. Michael Noble, leader of the delegation hailed from the common stock of farmers came as a great surprise to all.

The Liaison Officer, Loksabha Secretariat, Shri Kailash Chandra and Shri M. J. Tamhane, Liaison Officer of the Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat, were also present on the occasion. The Chief Minister presented each member a set of important publications of the State Government.

Ordnance factory workers' role praised

The role of workers, who produced arms in the ordnance factories, was as much important in the defence of the country as that of the Jawans who used them on the battle-field, stated Shri V. P. Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra addressing the workers of the local ordnance factory, at Bhandara on November 24.

A producer, whether of foodgrains in the field or of goods in the factory, was also the real defender of the country, Shri Naik said. He said that the workers of the ordnance factories should feel more elated and proud because the arms produced by them were being used for defending the country.

An amount of Rs. 5,000 was handed over to the Chief Minister, as contribution of the ordnance factory workers to the National Defence Fund. The workers collected this amount by working on the Gandhi Jayanti Day, which was a holiday.

Earlier, Sardar Rajendra Singh, manager of the factory, welcomed the Chief Minister.

Rehabilitation of families of Jawans

On behalf of the Welfare, Amenities and Rehabilitation Committee, Dr. (Smt.) Jayantiben Mahimtura and Shri H. S. Kanvinde, visited Sawantwadi and Kudal talukas of Ratnagiri district to make personal contacts with the families of the Jawans who were killed in recent action against Pakistanis and to assist the dependants in rehabilitating them.

They contacted ten families in remote villages and consoled them for the heavy loss they have suffered and assured them of the committee's support for them. Five widows were persuaded to take up poultry-farming work and tailoring. In one case, free medicines were supplied. Arrangements for two pregnant ladies were made in a maternity hospital at Sawantwadi. Each family was paid Rs. 250 as an ex-gratia payment.

The Raja Sahib of Sawantwadi is taking personal interest in the welfare of these families.

Dr. (Smt.) Mahimtura was accompanied by the President of the Mahila Mandal at Kudal and the Chief Organiser of the Welfare Board, Smt. Sheela Chitnis. The Mamlatdar of Sawantwadi and the Mahalkari at Kudal gave all assistance and accompanied them in every village.

State dramatic competitions

The regional competitions of Marathi dramas held as part of the Fifth Maharashtra State Natya Mahotsava at Thana, Kolhapur and Nagpur centres are over. The panels of judges at these centres have selected the following two dramas at each of the centres for participating in the finals to be held in Bombay from 25th December 1965 onwards :

Thana Centre—'Vegalan Vhayachay Mala' by Mitra Sahayog, Thana; and 'Bhatala Dili Osari' by Friend Circle, Kalyan.

Kolhapur Centre—'Mi Jinklo Mi Harlo' by Warerkar Natya Sangh, Belgaum and 'Vegalan Vhayachay Mala' by Natraj Natya Sanstha, Kolhapur.

Nagpur Centre—'Karkun' by Natya Bharati, Indore; and 'Badha' by Maharashtra Samaj, Bhopal.

The third prize has been recommended to the drama 'Tuze Aahe Tujapashi' by Shri Laxmikant Sarvajanik Vachanalaya, Karjat at Thana centre ; 'Vat Chukli' by Abhinav Natya Kala Mandal, Islampur at Kolhapur centre and 'Kay Hava Hota Tyala' by D. A. G. Office Recreation Club, Nagpur at Nagpur centre.

The names of the artistes who have been awarded individual prizes for best acting will be announced later along with the results of the finals.

Shri S. N. Andhrutkar, Shri Sharatchandra Guney and Shri R. G. Sardesai acted as judges at Thana centre ; Shri V. Y. Gadgil, Shri V. L. Inamdar and Shri Umakant Thombre at Kolhapur centre and Shri Raja Badhe, Shri W. W. Bhole and Prof. Ram Shevalkar at Nagpur Centre.

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FROM FAR AND NEAR

INDIA's President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan has been presented with a golden badge and diploma of Honorary Member of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Rumania.

Dr. Radhakrishnan is the first Indian to be honoured in this manner.

The presentation was made by the Rumanian ambassador, Shri A. Ardeleanu at a simple ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

Two other Indians are also made Honorary Members of this Academy. They are Dr. C. V. Raman, the famous Indian Scientist and Dr. Husain Zaheer, Director-General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Garlands of gold rings donated

During his recent visit to Madras, Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, was presented with three garlands made of rings with a total gold content of 460 grams at a big students' and N.C.C. rally.

The garlands, an artistic work, were designed by the inmates of the deaf and dumb school in Madras.

Prime Minister described the garlands as " the unique contribution to the defence of the country ".

Shri Chavan on modern arms

The need for making the country self-sufficient in all spheres, including the production of modern arms, has been stressed by India's Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan.

The manufacture of modern weapons was a " herculean task " and the people must be prepared to bear the heavy burden it entailed, he said.

Shri Chavan reiterated that India, while anxious to have friendly relations with all neighbours, including Pakistan, would not countenance any attack on its territorial integrity.

Patton nests

Patton tanks, which were once the pride of the Pakistani army, are now the habitat of the Indian sparrows.

Hundreds of sparrows have built nests on the broken Patton tanks littered over the forward areas. This is borne out by eye-witnesses which have visited these areas.

As one visitor described, the sparrows are having a comfortable, cosy abode in winter.

Sanskrit Centre

King Mahendra of Nepal has laid the foundation stone of Akhil Bharatiya Sanskrit Vidyapith, a centre of higher studies in research in Sanskrit in Delhi.

He also performed "Purnahuti" of a "Yagna" amidst chanting of Vedic hymns.

Learned Pandits from different parts of India pronounced benedictions on the King as he performed the ceremony.

The King is a great scholar and a poet and takes keen interest in popularising Sanskrit.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Prime Minister, is the President of the Akhil Bharatiya Sanskrit Vidyapith.

Black money

According to the statistics available from the Union Finance Ministry black money of Rs. 1 crore was unearthed in Calcutta during raids on several firms during the month of November. A sum of Rs. 26,84,430 was unearthed throughout the country in September and October.

★ *President honoured by Rumania*

★ *Garlands of gold rings donated*

★ *Patton nests*

★ *Sanskrit Centre at Delhi*

★ *Boycott of Chinese goods*

★ *Trade with East Africa*

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It is understood that there would be no slackening in the Government's effort to unearth unaccounted money.

LIC premium rates

Life Insurance Corporation will examine the demand for a reduction of premium-rates next year, when the actuarial report of the "mortality experience" during 1961-64 becomes available.

Shri B. R. Bhagat, Minister of State for Finance has stated that the recent increase in the life expectancy might not have much impact on the rates as insurance policies were granted on selective basis after a medical examination.

In recent years more and more people are going in for life insurance policies.

Trade with East Africa

The overall trade between India and Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya is expected to increase by about 33 per cent next year as a result of the trade agreements recently concluded with these countries.

Shri Manubhai Shah, Union Minister for Commerce, who has just returned from a tour of East African countries stated that in the field of trade and economic co-operation, the East African countries desire to enlarge the scope of their trade in India to the maximum extent possible.

Shri Shah also revealed that the African countries generally preferred the intermediate Indian technology to the advanced western countries as the former suited their conditions of development better.

Boycott of Chinese goods

Four hundred overseas Chinese leaders representing 16 million of their kinsmen in 20 countries decided at a recent convention held in Taiwan to boycott all goods of communist Chinese manufacture.

The convention passed a resolution calling upon the overseas Chinese to wage an economic war against the Chinese Communists.

The Chinese leaders represented overseas Chinese Communities in Brazil, Tahiti Malaysia, Hong Kong, the United States, Mexico, Holland, Germany, Burma, Viet Nam, Laos, Macao, South Africa, Korea, Singapore, the Phillipines, Thailand, Madagaskar and Japan.

The convention felt that the final collapse of communist regime in China was inevitable.

UN objects to British base

The U. N. General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee has called on Britain to desist from establishing a military base in the Indian ocean colony Mauritius and to lead the territory to speedy independence.

The Committee noted with concern Britain's move to set up a military base on Diego Garcia island by detaching it from Mauritius and invited Britain to take no action which would dismember the territory of Mauritius and violate its territorial integrity.

Britain, in association with United States, has been plannin set up major base on this isl It will be recalled that India opposed the British-US plan. Th has been criticism in Africa too.

UN and nuclear suspension

The UN Political Committee called for the suspension of nuclear weapons tests.

The Committee has regretted t despite appeals from U. N., nucl weapon tests were still continuin a reference to French and Chin se tests in the atmosphere and Soviet, British and US testing undergrou d.

Britain and US while voting for the suspension, made it clear t they would not suspend undergro tests without guarantees aga cheating by the other side.

France and the Soviet Un abstained from voting.

British assurance to Zambia

British Prime Minister, Mr. Ha Wilson warned Rhodesia's Government headed by Mr. Smith that British troops wou ready to cross the border Rhodesia to protect Zambia's po supplies from the Kariba D ar situated in Rhodesia.

Mr. Wilson declared that such an action would be on British territ and, therefore, would not amount to " an act of war ".

Britain is ready to meet Zam request for a squadron of Ja fighters and a detachment of F Air Force troops. Request f battalion of ground forces is being considered.

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